

A HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY



HUBERT F. BARCLAY

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A HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY



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THE BARCLAY TARTAN

A HISTORY OF THE
BARCLAY FAMILY

WITH PEDIGREES FROM

1067 TO 1933

PART II

THE BARCLAYS IN SCOTLAND

FROM 1067 TO 1660

COMPILED BY

LIEUT.-COLONEL HUBERT F. BARCLAY

LONDON

THE ST. CATHERINE PRESS

STAMFORD STREET, S.E.

1933

FOREWORD TO PART II

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My uncle the Rev. Charles Wright Barclay, compiler of Part I of this History, died in 1926, having dealt with the Gloucestershire section. He laid upon me the duty of continuing his work.

Sources of information unknown to previous genealogists have become available in recent years, necessitating a careful examination of the mass of material covering a period of eight centuries. I have been fortunate in obtaining the co-operation of Miss M. E. Simkins of the Victoria History, whose masterly research I most gratefully acknowledge.

My thanks are due to all who have assisted me, especially Captain Leslie Barclay of the Pierston Line, compiler of *History of the Scottish Barclays*, published in 1915, and Mr. Charles Herbert Barclay of the Towie Line for the valuable information collected by him over a long period and generously placed at my disposal. The manuscript notes of the late Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., one of the Barclays of Bridgeton, a branch of the Mathers Line, and the Press articles of the late Captain Douglas Wimberley, were of great interest.

I desire to record my deep gratitude to my wife, without whose co-operation and constant encouragement this work could not have been completed.

H. F. B.

Orchards,
Letty Green,
Hertford.
August 1933.

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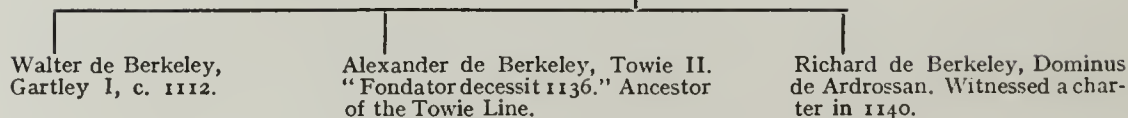
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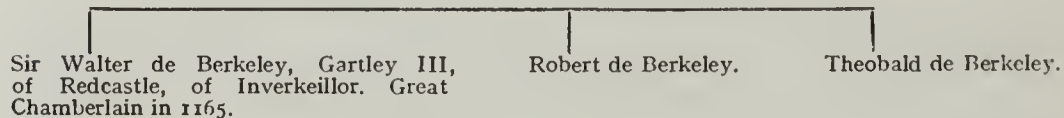
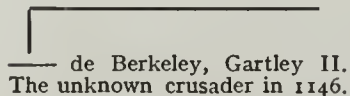
PEDIGREE I.
The Barclay Tradition

[Non-proven.]

JOHN DE BERCHLAI, Towie I. Son of Roger de Berchlai mentioned in Domesday Book. Came to Scotland in 1069.



[See Pedigree III, page 42.]



[See Pedigree II, page 10.]

THE BARCLAY FAMILY

THE BARCLAY TRADITION

The tradition of the migration of the Barclays to Scotland may be read in the original manuscript of *Genealogy of the House of Forbes and Others*, by Matthew Lumsden, now in the possession of Sir Charles Forbes of Newe and Edenglassie. This work has been printed and also included by Macfarlane in his *Genealogical Collections*, but the printed versions do not include any reference to the Barclays.

JOHN DE
BERKELEY,
c. 1069,
Towie I.

(It should be noted that the Forbes family in question were also of "Towie," but not the Towie connected with the Barclays. The Towie Castle which was in the possession of the Forbes from the late fifteenth century was situated on the banks of the Don, opposite the mighty Bruce Castle of Kildrummy.)

Matthew Lumsden thus gives the Barclay story :—

" Among those who about the year of Christ 1069 were, with Margaret the King of England's sister, driven by tempest upon the coasts of Scotland, was John Barclay, son to Lord Berchlai in England. Malcolm Caenmoir, King of Scotland, having married the said Margaret (for her piety afterwards called St. Margaret) did bestow upon several of the English nation both lands and titles of honour, for attending her and her mother, brother and sister, in their voyage and flight from the rage of William the Conqueror, out of England, intending at that time for Hungary, but were driven by Providence upon Scotland.

" Among those of the English nation upon whom King Malcolm bestowed lands was John Barclay, son of Lord Berchlai in England ; upon whom the King bestowed the lands of Towie in the shire of Aberdeen.

" This John Barclay had many sons, the elder of whom took to wife , heritrix of the lands of Gartley, in the shire of Aberdeen, which afterwards from him were called the lands and barony of Barclay.

" He received the title from the King, of Barclay of that Ilk, as witnesseth the charter of the said lands, wherein the lady is always ' Barclay de eodem.'

" The elder of John Barclay of Towie his sons, being advanced to ane considerable estate by his marriage with the heritrix of

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JOHN DE
BERKELEY,
c. 1069,
Towie I.

Gartley, and confirmed by the King's favour in the foresaid title of honour, the said John did transmit to his second son the foresaid lands of Towie.

Matthew
Lumsden's
MSS.

"The rest of his children, by virtue and good service to the King and country attained to considerable fortunes and honourable estates, for of them are descended the family of the Laird of Mathers, in the shire of Mearns, the family of the Laird of Johnstone-Barclay, *ibidem*; likewise the family of the Laird of Collairnie in the shire of Fife, and we have it by tradition that the Lord of Brechin, nephew to King Robert Bruce, was descended from the same race of John Barclay of Towie."

Matthew Lumsden wrote in 1580 of a tradition already five hundred years old, but that distance in time, when history was handed down in song and story, would be very different from five hundred years in later days.

The Towie in question is in the parish of Turriff, in Aberdeen, and came to be known as Towie-Barclay from the family association with it. The Gartley which the Barclays received by marriage with the heiress, and which later gave them their territorial designation, lies partly in the district of Strathbogie in the county of Aberdeen and partly in the county of Banff, about fifteen miles north-east of Towie.

Macdonald's
Place Names,
page 82.

The name is spelt in various ways, Garentulach, Grandtully, Garitolly, Gairtly, Garlies, Grintuy and Grantly. The Gaelic-speaking people give as the original form, Carn-tulaich, "the cairn of the knoll," and point out the knoll with the cairn as proving this derivation. Mr. Macdonald is disposed to think that these names have the same origin, and that the Gaelic form is Garadh-an-tulaich (*dh* mute), which means "the enclosure on the knoll." This is the literal meaning, but, like many similar words, "garadh" also denotes what is enclosed, as a garden, a dwelling or town, so that Garntuly may be fairly translated "the town of the knoll" or, as we now say, the Hilltown, and we have evidence that the name was so understood.

Grandtully is the form retained by another Gartley on 'Tay-side in the county of Perth, near Kinclaven, with which the Barclays were also connected. The history of this Grandtully in Perthshire has been written by Sir William Fraser,

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

whose account, *The Red Book of Grandtully*, begins at the end of the fourteenth century, when the property came into the possession of a branch of the Stewart family. He gives a warning against confusing the two Gartleys.

JOHN DE
BERKELEY,
c. 1069,
Towie I.

Robert Barclay of Urie, son of the Quaker Apologist, writing in 1740, appears to attach little importance to Matthew Lumsden's story of the Barclays. He declares his disbelief in a Norman origin for his family on the grounds that such an important post as that of Great Chamberlain to King William the Lion, held by Walter de Berkeley in 1165-89, would only have been bestowed upon one whose family had been more than a century in Scotland.

In the present day we possess more information than was available to Robert Barclay of Urie. In studying contemporary history we find that precisely such an influx of Englishmen and Normans as that described by Matthew Lumsden did actually follow the marriage of the saintly Margaret of England to Malcolm Caenmoir, the Scottish King.

The story at this stage must remain legendary, and it is not clear how the incident of John de Berkeley journeying to Scotland in the retinue of Princess Margaret fits in with our knowledge of the Gloucestershire Berkeleys of the time. The Queen's marriage took place in 1067 or 1068, and it was between 1068 and 1071 that Earl William Fitz-Osborn, to whom Berkeley had been granted after the Conquest, made Roger I provost of the manor of Berkeley from which he took his name, and which was confirmed to him by the Conqueror *circa* 1080. Even if we assume that he had been established in the manor at the shortest possible time after the Conquest, it does not give him long to acquire a territorial designation, which his son would have used.

Part i, p. 18.

This, coupled with the fact that Berkeley had been the property of Earl Godwin and an escheat of the Crown after his forfeiture in 1051, and that Godwin's son Tostig helped Malcolm to win the Scottish kingdom, may have led Robert Barclay of Urie to believe in a pre-Conquest settlement of his ancestors in Scotland.

Although this earliest chapter of Scottish Barclay history

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

JOHN DE
• BERKELEY,
c. 1069,
Towie I.

cannot be based on charters and other authentic records, it must be recognised that it is strictly in accordance with probabilities, since it is clear that the family were not of Celtic origin. If absolute precision as to date is impossible, lack of it does not weaken the essential point. We may accept that it was in the company of the English Royal Family, or at their summons, that the Barclays first came to Scotland, and the attractive picture of John de Berchlai accompanying the future Queen agrees with the appearance of his kinsfolk in Scotland, in the enjoyment of wealth and position, by the middle of the next century.

Many races played their part in the history of this island, both north and south, during the early centuries and the changing fortunes of warring kings.

Edgar Atheling and his sisters had been born in Hungary, where their father, Edward the Exile, son of the English Edmund Ironside and of his Danish wife, had found a refuge at a friendly court. Their mother was a Hungarian princess.

The England to which Edward the Confessor intended to make his nephew, the Atheling, heir was Danish as well as English before its destiny was decided by the visit to him of the Norman William, and the subsequent Conquest.

King Malcolm, who was a widower when he wedded the English Margaret, had married his first wife Ingelborg, widow of the Norwegian Earl Thorfinn, for the assistance such a match would contribute towards obtaining control of the northern extremity of our island, which Thorfinn then held.

Malcolm had spent his boyhood in Cumbria, and his youth at the court of Edward the Confessor, who had himself been educated in exile at the court of Normandy. Malcolm was only half Celt, his father, Shakespeare's "gentle Duncan," having married an Anglo-Dane, the daughter of the Northumbrian Earl Siward. Tostig, son of Godwin the great Earl of the West Saxons, who had become Earl of Northumberland, assisted Malcolm to gain the victory over Macbeth, Shakespeare's Macbeth, which won him his kingdom in 1057.

Godwin, who had married his daughter Edith to Edward the Confessor and procured the latter his peaceful accession,

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

had headed the national party against the Norman favourites of the Confessor long before his own son Harold was elected to the throne. He was outlawed in consequence of his opposition to the Norman in 1051, together with his sons.

JOHN DE
BERKELEY,
c. 1069,
Towie I.

It was then that he took refuge with Baldwin, Count of Flanders, father-in-law to his son Tostig, until he returned in the long boats, which carried him to the Isle of Wight and up the Thames, to win back, with the support of the southern counties, the favour of Edward the Confessor, at whose table he expired of apoplexy at Winchester in 1053.

It is easy to understand that when Edgar Atheling and his mother and three sisters were cast upon the shores of Scotland they received a warm welcome from a king whose reign is remarkable as the epoch in which Norman and English influences began to bring civilisation to the Scottish Celtic Kingdom. They would bring with them a higher culture.

The marriage of Margaret was followed by the establishment of Norman and English settlers, and Flemish followed soon after.

Although there is no documentary mention before the fourteenth century of the properties of Gartley and Towie being in the possession of the Barclay family, indications abound to make it possible to connect with one or the other branch members who make their appearance in contemporary records.

We can visualise them during the hundred years after the Conquest as dim warrior figures, employed near the person of the sovereign and taking their part in such few scenes as have not been quite lost to posterity. We can imagine them present when William the Conqueror invaded Scotland in 1072, when Malcolm Caenmoir came to Abernethy, on the Tay, to do homage, and in the expeditions into England undertaken by Malcolm on behalf of his brother-in-law, the Atheling.

Tradition has yet another contribution to make to our story of these early days. A valuable pedigree of the Barclays of Towie (or Tollie) was arranged by John Peter and the Rev. George Peter in 1877 from writings of various dates in the possession of that line of the Barclay family. The

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

JOHN DE
BERKELEY,
c. 1069,
Towie I.

compilers differ from Matthew Lumsden in that they state that it was John de Berkeley himself who married the heritrix of Gartley and not his eldest son, to whom they give the name of Walter. They also give the name of Alexander to his second son, to whom were transmitted the lands of Towie. Presumably it was this Alexander who, as we shall see, is commemorated as the founder of the castle of Towie and as dying in 1136.

Pont's
Cuninghame,
page 58.

The first documentary evidence of the presence of the Barclays in Scotland is a charter dated 1140, which gives the name of Richard de Berkeley, Dominus de Ardrossan, as witness to a grant by Richard de Morville of the Cuninghame.

The existence of this charter supports the Barclay tradition, as quoted by Matthew Lumsden, namely, that John de Berchlai came to Scotland from Gloucestershire about the year 1069, and "had many sons." He tells us that the eldest son married the heiress of Gartley, and that the second son succeeded his father in the estates of Towie. The Berkeleys of Berkeley Castle were only granted the great Manor of Berkeley after the Conquest, and they were the first to take as surname that territorial designation. We may therefore presume that Richard de Berkeley, Dominus de Ardrossan, was a younger son of John and brother to Gartley and Towie.

The first notable personage of this early line is a certain Walter de Berkeley, who held the office of Chamberlain to King William the Lion in 1165, but a consideration of dates seems to preclude the theory that he was a son of the first Walter, and to suggest an intervening generation.

There is a legend in the North that one of the Barclays of Gartley went to the Holy Land, leading with him five hundred claymores and returning with only ten. Assuming that Walter, Gartley I, had a son, it might well be this nameless laird of Gartley to whom this legend refers. He would have been contemporary with Roger de Berkeley (III) of Gloucestershire, and it has been suggested by the writer of Part I of this History that as Roger (III) was absent from England at the time of his succession to the Manor of Berkeley, he might

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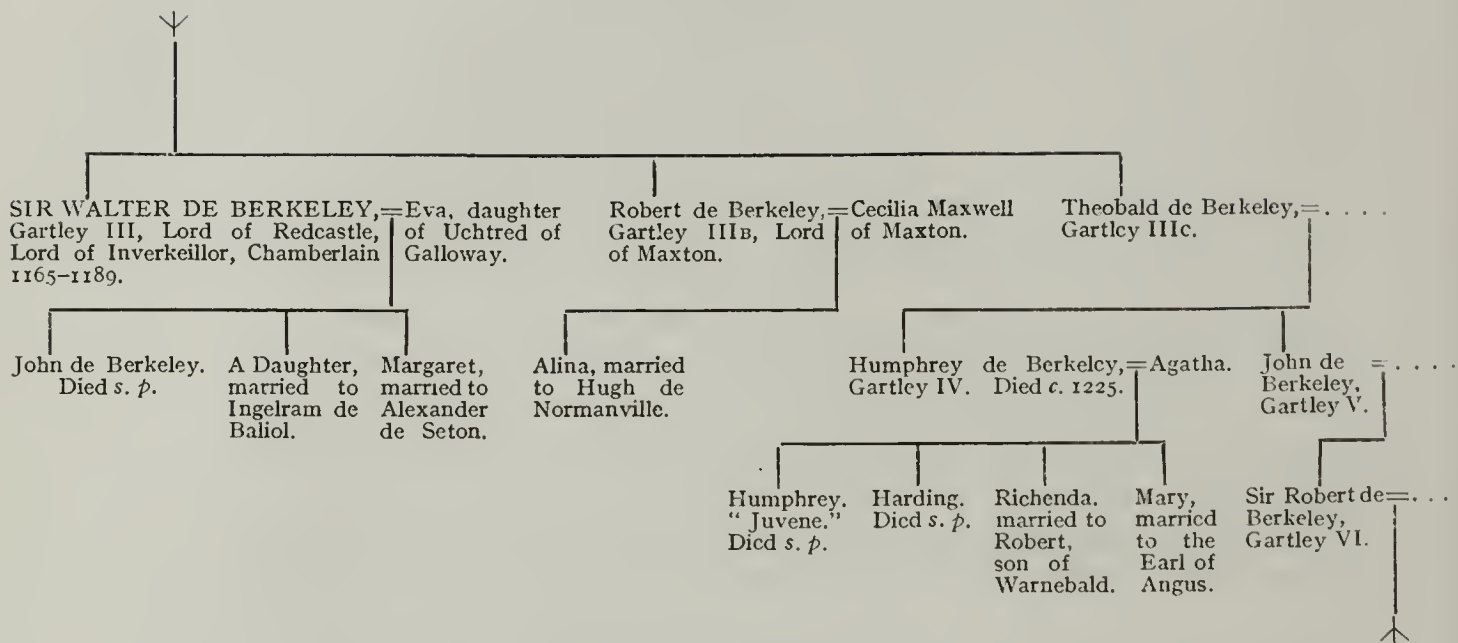
have been engaged with his legendary Scottish kinsman in the second Crusade, preached by St. Bernard in 1146.

JOHN DE
BERKELEY,
c. 1069,
Towie I.

Walter, the Chamberlain, and his two brothers, Robert and Theobald, were thus either grandsons or great-grandsons of John de Berchlai.

The Gartley line now emerges from the mists of tradition and we may follow it on the firmer ground of contemporary documents.

PEDIGREE II. The Gartley Line



[See Pedigree V, page 96.]

The Gartley Line

SIR WALTER DE BERKELEY, THE CHAMBERLAIN

SIR
WALTER DE
BERKELEY,
1127-1190,
Gartley III.

The reign of Malcolm Caenmoir ended in 1093.

William Rufus summoned him to Gloucester to do homage. He replied by setting out to harry Northumberland, and at Alnwick he was entrapped, and he and his eldest son Edward were slain.

Queen Margaret died three days later at Edinburgh Castle, which was already besieged by Donald Bane, the King's brother. Secretly and through the enshrouding mists her body was conveyed to Dunfermline for burial in the stately church that she had founded. Lovely, learned and pious, she had done much to civilise the northern kingdom, and still more to assimilate the Celtic Church to the rest of Christendom. She was canonised by Pope Innocent IV in 1250.

Chambers's
Biographical
Dictionary.

The Celtic law of Tanistry (succession to a dead chief by that member of the family elected as fittest) led to warfare which lasted for six years, and only ended when Edgar Atheling, now reconciled to the Normans, led an army into Scotland on behalf of his eldest nephew Edgar and, after much fighting, secured for him his father's throne.

Three sons of Malcolm and Margaret reigned in succession : Edgar 1098-1107, Alexander I 1107-1124, and David 1124-1153.

They were worthy heirs of the culture and saintly character of their mother and of the courage of King Malcolm. Both Alexander and David were brought up in England, and the alliance of their sister Edith (or Matilda) with King Henry I was the first of those marriages which were to unite, in ever closer kinship, the two Royal Houses.

When his elder brother, Alexander, succeeded to the throne of Scotland in 1107, David became Prince of Cumbria, a territory which, besides part of Cumberland, included all southern Scotland, except the Lothians. By his marriage with Matilda, widow of the Norman Earl of Northampton and

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SIR
WALTER DE
BERKELEY,
1127-1190,
Gartley III.

sister of the Saxon Earl of Northumbria, he became Earl of Huntingdon. He succeeded his brother on the throne of Scotland in 1124, and in 1127 took oath with other great Barons of England to maintain the right of his niece, Matilda (or Maud), to the English Crown. When Stephen seized the throne, he took up arms on her behalf, and penetrated as far as Durham, where peace was purchased by the confirmation of the Earldom of Huntingdon to his son Henry, and the promise of that of Northumberland. In 1138, however, war was renewed, and King David suffered defeat at the battle of the Standard, near Northampton.

The rest of his reign was devoted to the welding of the different races of Scotland into one nation, and the civilisation of the people. It marks the end of the Celtic and the beginning of the Feudal period in Scotland. Though never formally canonised, he was often called St. David, and his name was inserted in the calendar prefixed to Laud's Prayer Book for Scotland in 1637.

King David died at Carlisle in 1153, and as his only son, Henry, had predeceased him, the throne passed to his grandson, Malcolm.

Malcolm IV, known as Malcolm the Maiden, reigned only twelve years. He accompanied Henry II on an expedition to Toulouse, and was knighted by him at Tours, but the English King appears to have taken advantage of his youth to procure from him the cession of Northumberland and Cumberland. This roused the Earl of Strathearn and five other chiefs to a revolt which Malcolm successfully quelled on his return from France. His short life ended at Jedburgh in 1165. He was succeeded by his brother William, known as the Lion (or Lyon).

During the years thus briefly surveyed English customs pervaded Scotland, and a sojourn at the English Court became usual with the Scottish nobility. Tenure by charter had been growing common before the close of the reign of King David, though only a few examples survive from the reigns of Edgar and Alexander.

In virtue of his combination of offices, the Chamberlain in



[Photograph by Valentine and Sons, Limited]

THE RUINS OF REDCASTLE

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries was one of the most important and influential of the great officers of the Scottish Crown. He was at once the collector and the disburser of the Royal revenue, he exercised a jurisdiction over burgs, and from the funds under his control he met all public expenditure, including the charges of the Royal Household, and to a certain extent military expenses.

SIR
WALTER DE
BERKELEY,
1127-1190,
Gartley III.

Exchequer
Rolls, Vol. i,
xxxiii.

The first layman to hold this high office was Walter de Berkeley, Lord of Reidcastle (or Redcastle). "He was preferred to the Chamberlain's place in 1165, when Nicolaus, his predecessor in the office, was made Chancellor." He is described as being possessed of good estates in Forfarshire, the "Barony of Innerkillour," which he had from King William. The chronicles show that he was senior in position to other Barclays who appear as witnesses, and there is no doubt that he was connected with them, but there is no direct evidence that he was connected with Gartley.

Crawfurd's
Officers of
State, p. 253.

He bore, however, the same coat-of-arms as that borne by the Barclays of Mathers, the Barclays of Brechin and their acknowledged cadets, and by no other Barclays—viz. Tincture of the field Azure and the crosses Argent—and our assumption that he was head of the House of Gartley is strengthened by the general indication of the records.

Nisbet's
Heraldry,
Vol. ii,
p. 236.

From various chronicles and official records and charters much of the career of Sir Walter de Berkeley, the Chamberlain, may be traced. The duties of his high office would have kept him in close attendance upon the person of his Royal master, William the Lion, in those historic scenes which come before us with the clear outline and vivid colouring of an illuminated manuscript.

In 1166 the Scottish King went to the Court of Henry II at Windsor, where he received back the Honour of Huntingdon and did homage for it, but did not obtain the return of the Earldom of Northumberland for which he had hoped. Later he accompanied King Henry to France, as vassal in the fief of Huntingdon.

At Easter 1170 the Lion was once more at Windsor, and this time accompanied by his heir presumptive, designated in

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his frequent appearances as "David the King's brother," upon whom King William bestowed the fief of Huntingdon, presumably by the process of subinfeudation. They both did homage to Henry's son Henry at the latter's coronation, which it will be remembered took place during the lifetime of his father.

King William the Lion, tempted by the recently crowned Henry's grant of the Earldom of Northumberland, entered into an alliance with the rebel Princes, and wasted the English borders. At first he was successful and obtained a truce which enabled him to send assistance to his brother, David Earl of Huntingdon, who was aiding Robert de Beaumont at Leicester against Henry II, and to invade Northumberland. But his good fortune did not last, for the truce came to an end after Easter 1173.

Jordan
Fantosme
(Surtees
Soc.), p. 63.

The story of the campaign may be read in the Chronicle of Jordan Fantosme, Spiritual Chancellor of the Diocese of Winchester. He is thought to have been a Scoto-Norman of the twelfth century, and from the brilliance of his descriptive writing may well have been an eye-witness of the events he has preserved for us. He tells of the harrying of the North of England, and of the approach to Wark Castle, when part of the Scottish army was sent to Besford and Bamborough.

Lawrie's
Annals of
King
William,
p. 157.

"Very great was the booty which the King's men carry away
They came to (Newcastle)-on-Tyne to their lodgings,
They have joy for that and much amusement,
For they are rich in cattle, oxen and horses,
In clothes and money, in jewels and rings.
Then the King of Scotland sent for his knights,
The Earls of his land, all the best warriors,
Through good advisors he wished to besiege Wark ;
He wished to take the castle by means of Flemings and archers,
By good stone bows (perieres), by his very strong engines
And by his slingers and his cross-bow men."

The assault lasted long, but King William "ceased not to lose." The siege of Wark was abandoned and he marched away to besiege Carlisle.

"Away goes King William with his great gathered host
Towards Carlisle the fair the strong garrisoned city ;

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Lord Roger de Mowbray and his chivalry,
And lord Adam de Port joins his Border men ;
The Earls of Scotland lead the hated people,
Who never had any repugnance to do fiendish things.

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They so perform their march . . .
That they could see Carlisle filled with beauty,
The sun lights up the walls and turrets . . .

Lord Robert de Vaux gently begs men
Not to be alarmed nor play the coward ;
For if God keeps his life safe and sound
He by no means fears this host nor the King of Albany.
The King summons Roger and Adam to his council,
Walter de Berkeley, who was one of his liegemen :
'Now behold noble knights, a very grand array,
You cannot count the white or the red,
There are so many banners against the sun ;
Go for me to Robert, say that I summon him
To surrender the Castle this very moment.'

* * *

They go to Robert de Vaux . . .
He was dressed in a breastplate, leaning on a battlement,
And held in his hand a sharp sword
With a keen edge, he handled it gently . . ."

Lawrie's
Annals of
King
William,
p. 161.

The messengers threaten him that " he will have no succour from any living man, and the King of England will never more be his defender, without instant surrender." Surrender was refused, but the reply was couched in such diplomatic, if somewhat contemptuous language that the King of Scotland left Carlisle and proceeded with his host to Appleby, where he found the town undefended and took it.

The upshot of the campaign, however, justified the chronicler in his opinion that those who advised the war against England were " evil councillors of the King of Scotland," though he expressed a high opinion of the fighting qualities of David, the King's brother, who " warred very well."

William the Lion, with a small band of followers, among whom was his Chamberlain, Sir Walter de Berkeley, was ambushed while riding near Alnwick, in July, 1174. The capture was effected by a band of Yorkshire Barons, and we learn from the account of one of the party, the great lawyer-

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warrior Ranulf de Glanville, keeper of the Honour of Richmond, that the value of the Chamberlain, when he came to be assessed for ransom later, was 28 marks.

The Scottish King was hurried ignominiously to Henry at Northampton, with his legs hobbled under his horse's belly, and on August 8th Henry sailed for Normandy, taking with him his illustrious captive.

It is suggested by the Editor of the *Calendar of Scottish Documents*, as there is no special entry in regard to so notable a prisoner as the Great Chamberlain, that Walter de Berkeley's passage to Normandy was probably included in the freight of 40 vessels which conveyed Earl William de Mandeville and the King's retinue, with the widowed Countess of Brittany, sister to William the Lion, and other prisoners of high degree in Porchester Castle. They sailed from Southampton to Rouen on August 10th, 1174.

Negotiations between the two kings proceeded slowly during the following months, first at Caen and later at Falaise. We are told that the Scottish King, "all loaded with chains," was visited by numerous friends, this "consolation" being allowed him on the grounds that their presence was necessary to the discussion of terms of peace.

Greatly as William desired freedom, it was not until five months had passed that he submitted to the humiliating terms dictated by the rapacity of Henry.

On December 11th the Treaty of Falaise was signed and William the Lion became the liegeman of the English King, together with his brother, his Barons, the clergy and all his vassals. The castles of Berwick, Roxburgh, Jedburgh, Stirling and Edinburgh were delivered to English garrisons at Scottish expense. The Scottish Church surrendered to the supremacy of the Church of England.

Three days after signing the treaty the Lion sailed for England, leaving behind him his brother and twenty-two Scottish nobles, among whom was Sir Walter de Berkeley, as hostages, until the castles had been duly handed over. Each of these noblemen was further required, after his release, to give a son or next heir in pledge for the terms of the treaty.

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The actual Homage of Scotland did not take place until a year later, 1175, and is vividly described in *Gesta of Henry II* by Richard FitzNeal.

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“ And . . . King Henry went to York and came thither on the feast of St. Lawrence (10 August) ; and he had there to meet him William, King of Scotland, who had brought with him all the Bishops and Earls and Barons, Knights and Freeholders of his land, from the greatest to the least, to do there homage and allegiance and fealty to the King of England and his heirs forever, against all men, as had been agreed between them at Falaise in Normandy, before the King of Scotland went out from his prison. . . .

This order,
always ob-
served, indi-
cated the
precedence
given to the
ecclesiastics.

“ When therefore all were assembled in the Church of St. Peter of York, William, King of Scotland, commanded the Earls and Barons to do allegiance and fealty and homage to Henry, King of England, son of Maud the Empress and to King Henry his son ; and so it was done.

“ At first the King of Scotland himself and David his brother became the vassals of the aforesaid King for all their holdings ; and especially for Scotland and Galloway. And touching the sacred Evangels, they swore to him fealty and allegiance against all men ; and afterwards became the vassals of the King his son, and swore to him fealty, saving fealty to his father.

“ Then similarly, by command of the King of Scotland . . . the Bishops, Abbots, Earls and Barons . . . and they swore that if the King of Scotland drew back from the aforesaid agreement, they would hold with the King of England against him until he came to befitting satisfaction and to do the will of the King.

“ And then in the presence of all, the King of England caused to be read and to be confirmed by the King of Scotland and David his brother, the following agreement, which had been made between him and the King of Scotland. . . .

“ This is the agreement and the compact which William, King of Scotland, has made with the Lord Henry, King of England, son of Maud, the Empress.

“ William, King of Scotland, has become the liegeman of the Lord King against every man, for Scotland and for all his other lands, and has done him fealty as to his liege Lord, as his other vassals were accustomed to do to him. Similarly he has done homage to his son, and fealty, saving his faith to the Lord King his father. . . .

“ Moreover the vassals of the Lord King shall hold the lands which they had, and ought to have, of the Lord King, and of the King of Scotland and of his vassals. And the vassals of the King

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SIR of Scotland shall hold their lands which they had and ought to
WALTER DE have, of the Lord King and his vassals.
BERKELEY, “ And in token to the Lord King and Henry, his son, and to his
1127-1190, heirs, of the sure observance by the King of Scotland and his heirs
Gartley III. of this agreement and compact, the King of Scotland has delivered
to the Lord King the castle of Roxburgh, and the castle of Berwick,
and the castle of Jedburgh, and the castle of Maidens (Edinburgh)
and the castle of Stirling. . . .

“ Moreover in token of the fulfilment of the aforesaid agreement
and compact, the King of Scotland has delivered up to the Lord
King his brother, David, as hostage, and Earl Duncan and Earl
Waldeve, and Earl Gilchrist, and the Earl of Angus, and Richard
de Morville the Constable . . . and Walter de Berkeley and . . .

“ When therefore this had taken place at York, immediately the
King of Scotland with his household went back to Scotland from York.”

We may presume that Walter de Berkeley was present in the
Minster for the homage, as was David the King’s brother, and
that the deliverance of the hostages like that of the surrender
of the castles refers to what had already taken place.

It is evident that King William the Lion, during the long
months of negotiation, had considerable difficulty in persuad-
ing his nobles to submit to the terms of this ignominious
treaty, forced upon him by conquest and capture. Many
proud Scottish hearts bitterly disagreed with it, not a few
rebelled openly.

Numerous Scottish families received grants of land from
King William and became vassals for fresh estates at this date,
among them cadet Barclays.

We read in the *Scalacronica* of the disputes which arose
in consequence of the treaty as follows :

“ pur quoi il emprit od ly en Escoce plusours des fitz pusnes
der seynours D’Engleterre qi ly estoient beinvoillauntz, at lour
dona lez terres dez authres l’y ly estoient rebells. Si estoint Claude
des Balliols, de Bruys, de Soulis, et de Moubray et les Saynciers ;
les Hayes, les Giffards, les Ramesays, et Laundels, les Biseys, les
Berkeleys, les Walenges, les Boyfis, les Montgomerics, les Vaus, les
Coleyyles, les Frysers, les Grames, les Gourlays, et plusours autres.”

The *Scalacronica* is not contemporary testimony. It was
written by Sir Thomas de Gray during his imprisonment in
Edinburgh, 1355-1356 ; it cannot be taken too literally, as it

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relates incorrectly the sequence of events, but doubtless it represents the facts in stating that because these families accepted the agreement with England, their cadets or "pusnes" were enriched by the lands of those who did not, and that they returned home to Scotland in the King's train.

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During the next fifteen years animosity between the Kings seems to have lessened, for the Vassal William repeatedly attended the English Court, and in 1186 he married a cousin of Henry II, Ermingarde, daughter of the Viscount of Beaumont. But it was not until the accession of Richard I that the wound to Scottish pride was healed, and that only at a price. Richard needed funds to equip his Crusade, and for the sum of 10,000 merks he was willing to surrender all claim of superiority over Scotland.

The work of collecting the good red gold could only have been carried out to the tune of murmurings and discontent, but it was accomplished, and the Treaty of Falaise revoked by the Treaty of Canterbury, on December 5th, 1189. Peace between England and Scotland was now secured for a century.

King William did not resemble his grandfather, King David, who was jestingly nicknamed by one of his successors, James I, "a sair Sanct for the Croon," by reason of the lavish grants of royal property with which he endowed numerous religious houses, for the Abbey of Arbroath was the only personal foundation of "the Lion."

He bestowed upon it thirty-two parish churches, land from Forth to Tay, and the sacred banner of St. Columba.

Founded in 1178, its consecration was delayed until 1197, and it became one of the richest abbeys in Scotland.

Immediately north of Arbroath is Inverkeillor, or Inverkilder, in which lordship, granted to Walter de Berkeley by King William, stood Redcastle. It is reported to have been built by the Chamberlain, and was described by Lewis, as late as 1849, as

"one of the oldest castellated ruins in Angus, small but some of it still immovably strong, with a considerable rampart, rising from the sheer rock almost perpendicular from the sea, and commanding the whole bay of Lunan, at the mouth of the river Lunan."

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Near by is the Court Hill, where the Lord of Redcastle held his courts, and two castles, Tappy and Fast, once stood on Court Hill Farm. Fast Castle is said to have been the lord's prison house. There are witch pools in Lunan Water, and the names of Hawk Hill and Gallows Hill, near by, show to what use those spots were severally devoted.

We are told by James Fraser, author of *Polichronicon* in the seventeenth century, that King William lived with his family "at Redcastle in Angus, near the shore," during the years when he was building the Abbey of Arbroath. Walter de Berkeley, generally described as "of Redcastle," would assuredly have been in attendance as Chamberlain if, indeed, he was not at that time the host of the King.

The dedication of the Abbey of Arbroath to St. Thomas of Canterbury has sometimes been held to be an act of direct defiance to the King of England, but that opinion seems hardly justified.

William the Lion and Becket had been well acquainted at the English Court, where indeed the Archbishop had been especially commended to the Prince by the Pope. Canterbury and its shrine was fast becoming the greatest centre of pilgrimage in Christendom. Its proximity to the port of Dover, with all the coming and going for war and crusade, increased its popularity, and King William, in his assiduous cultivation of trade and traffic with the Continent, may well have desired to have a similar centre of attraction in his own kingdom. In his zeal for the Abbey of Arbroath he enlisted the practical interest of his entourage, and among them the Berkeleys.

Lindores Abbey was founded about the same time. Earl David of Huntingdon, "the King's brother," owned the castle adjacent to it. The two abbeys were not far apart, for Arbroath (Aberbrothock) is situated in Forfar, where the river Brothoc falls into the North Sea, while Lindores is in Fife, looking over the Firth of Tay, on the opposite side of which, and midway between the two abbeys, is Dundee.

Lindores Castle is said to have been the property of Duncan Macduff, first thane of Fife. In the woods to the west of it are the remains of an ancient cross, that of Magdrum, and about a

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mile further south, on the confines of Stratherne, is Macduff's cross, the pedestal of which is still to be seen. A legend tells that after the defeat of the usurper Macbeth in 1057, and the succession of Malcolm Caenmoir to the Scottish throne, Macduff, as a reward for his assistance, was granted special privileges for his kinsmen. Clansmen within the ninth degree of relationship could, on reaching the cross, claim remission of the capital sentence by paying the fine for homicide, nine kye (cows) and a colpindash (young cow). It will be seen later that the Barclays of Mathers had occasion to claim the privilege of Clan Macduff, and obtained pardon for the murder of the sheriff of the Mearns in 1421.

SIR
WALTER DE
BERKELEY,
1127-1190,
Gartley III.
Encyclo.
Brit.
Vol. xxiv,
p. 129.

Lindores has many interesting associations for the Barclays. The Castle was held by them through marriage with the Brechin descendants of Earl David, and passed from them to the Earl of Atholl, who was executed in 1437. Chiefs of the Brechin line of Berkeleys were styled "Lord of Lindores," and the Barclays of Collairnie, whose castle was near by, were hereditary Bailies of Lindores from February 20th, 1563, until that office was abolished in 1747.

David "the King's brother" is a romantic figure round whom many legends have gathered. James Fraser tells a picturesque story of the foundation of Lindores Abbey.

"At this time, David Earl of Huntingdon, son to King David, and brother to Malcolm IV, a famous worthy and a great souldier, returned from the Holy Land, and in great danger upon the seas, arrived at length in the Tay, without rudder or tackle, Providence putting him in at Electon, now called Dundee, Aelly in Irish, a rocky place, and now Dune Tay. It is said that in gratitude, he built the famous steeple and church of Dundee and the Abbey of Lindores."

Polichroni-
con, by
James Fraser

If indeed the founding of Lindores was in fulfilment of a vow made in peril at sea, it is strange that there is no allusion to the fact in the foundation charter. A few scattered vestiges are all that exist to-day to show the ancient splendour of the abbey which Earl David so generously endowed with twenty-two churches and many lands.

* * *

When it is realised that we are dealing with the history of a man who lived eight hundred years ago, we count ourselves

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fortunate in being able to trace not only his many journeyings but not a little of the private life of Walter de Berkeley the Chamberlain.

Something of an itinerary could be drawn from the long list of places at which he and his kinsmen attested charters, mostly for King William, and the names of his co-witnesses are so often repeated that they constitute a list of those who must have been his close friends. David, "the King's brother," Earls Waldeve and Duncan, Malise, Gillechrist, Gilbert, Richard de Morville the Constable, Roger de Quincey, Richard and William Comyn, William de Laceles (Leslie), Walter and David de Lindeseia (Lindsay), Walter Olifard (Oliphant), Philip de Valoynes and a host of others too numerous to mention.

Sir Walter de Berkeley married the Lady Eva, daughter of Uchtred of Galloway, and had one son and two daughters. He was a man of great possessions, holding land in different parts of the country.

It is recited in a Bull of Pope Alexander III (1175) that he made a grant of land to the Abbey of Holmcultram, in Cumberland.

" Haec omnia dedi pro animabus Dom mei Reg
Scocie et pro animabus omn antecessorum
meorum et meae et sposae meae . . . "

Dugdale's
Monasticon,
Vol. v, p. 615.

He may have held this land through his wife, or possibly the interest of the Lady Eva in the Abbey led to the benefaction. The grant is confirmed by her brother Roland, son of Uchtred, as overlord.

The people of Galloway were among the most turbulent of the Scottish vassals, but the allegiance of their Lords seems to have been secured later, as we find both Roland and his son, Alan, in the Royal service.

Liber de
Melros, Vol. i,
p. 84. Acts of
Parl. Scot-
land, Vol. i,
p. 388b.

John son of Walter de Berkeley is distinguished by being so described in two instances. In a charter by Alan, son of Walter the Steward of the King of Scotland, the name, partially obliterated "JOA . . . filio Walteri de Berkeley" is followed by that of Robert de Berkeley, David, "the King's brother," Gilbert, Earl of Stratherne, William de

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Morev(ille) the King's Constable, and other highly placed witnesses.

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Among those present "in curia regis" in Edinburgh (1189-1196) we find "John, son of Walter de Berkeley." His name also occurs in a grant made by his mother, the Lady Eva. It is evident that he predeceased his father.

Walter de Berkeley's eldest daughter succeeded to his estates. Her name has not come down to us, but his "heiress" married Ingelram de Baliol of Barnard Castle in Durham. Her son Henry was, like his grandfather, Lord High Chamberlain. It is said by Crawford, the historian, that the family of de Baliol, one of whom afterwards became King of Scotland, gained their first footing in that country by the marriage with the heiress of Sir Walter de Berkeley, Lord of Redcastle.

Crawford's
Lives,
p. 253.

His younger daughter, Margaret, married Sir Alexander de Seton and was ancestress of the Earls of Eglinton and Winton. Sir Alexander de Seton witnesses a donation for Saher de Quincey, Earl of Winchester, to the Abbey of Dunfermline before 1223. He had one son, Secher de Seton.

Sir Walter de Berkeley's wife, the Lady Eva, survived him and married his old friend and co-witness to many documents, Robert de Quincey, a Northamptonshire Baron. Robert de Quincey had been previously married to Orabilis, daughter of William of Ness, who brought him vast estates in Scotland; by her he had one son, Saher de Quincey, afterwards Earl of Winchester. The date of his second marriage cannot be ascertained. He was Justiciar c. 1175 and went to Jerusalem 1191, when King William remitted part of a debt due by him to Aaron the Jew of Lincoln. Mr. Lindsay was of opinion that he never returned from the Holy Land, but the Northamptonshire Pipe Rolls for 1198 show that he was in England in that year. He was also one of the witnesses to the foundation charter of Inchaffray.

Scot. Hist.
Soc. Inchaf-
fray Char-
ters, p. 8.

His wife, the Lady Eva, was once more a widow before the close of the reign of William the Lion, in 1214, as is shown by the following grant, which is of peculiar interest as giving the names of both her husbands, her son, her brother and sister.

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Liber de
Melros,
Vol. i, p. 40.

Lawrie's
Annals of
King
William,
p. 328.

“ To all the sons of Holy Mother Church present and to come, Eva sometime spouse of Robert de Quinci wisheth greeting. Know ye all that I in almsgiving have bought 25 acres of arable land lying adjacent to the Grange of Edmonstone, and give by this my charter and confirm the same in pure and perpetual alms to God and St. Mary of Melros and the Monks there serving God, for the Safety of my Lord King William King of Scotland my own soul and the souls of my father and mother and of my Lords Robert de Quinci and Walter de Berkeley and Roland my brother and John my son and Christian my sister and all the faithful and I have specially assigned the alms for the use of the convent in terms of the permission of the Abbot and whole convent.”

The name of Walter de Berkeley first appears in a petition of Robert de Eskedale to King William the Lion for the confirmation of gifts of certain lands bestowed by him upon the church of St. Mary of Melrose under charter from King Malcolm. In this petition the terms of the original charter are quoted *in extenso*.

“ And of these my gifts, and the charter made in the time of my Lord King Malcolm.

These are the witnesses . . .

Richard Bishop of St. Andrews, Engelram Bishop of Glasgow, Gregory Bishop of Dunkeld, Nicholas Chancellor, Robert de Quincey, Richard Cumin, Robert de Berkeley, Walter de Berkeley and many others.”

The original charter must have been granted in the last year of the reign of Malcolm the Maiden, as Engelram, his Chancellor, was not made Bishop of Glasgow until 1164. It will be noted that Nicholas is described as “ Chancellor,” though Crawford states that he did not assume that office until the accession of King William in 1165, when Walter de Berkeley succeeded him as Chamberlain. It is suggested that the scribe in entering his name gave him the title which he held at the time of the petition.

Liber de
Melros,
Vol. i,
No. 39.

Another early charter to which Walter de Berkeley is witness is a deed in which William King of Scotland grants to Orm, son of Hugh (of Abernethy), Inverarichthin (Inverarity) in fee. It is one of the many grants witnessed by Walter de Berkeley at Forfar, where he owned land. A grant to

Portland
MSS.



[Photograph by the Rev. Charles W. Barclay

THE RUINS OF THE ABBEY OF ARBROATH
Founded by King William the Lion in 1178

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the Abbey of Arbroath by Hugh, the Chancellor, of a toft in the borough of Forfar describes it as near the toft of Walter de Berkeley.

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It was while he was Chamberlain that Walter de Berkeley received from the King a grant of Newton, afterwards to be known as Chamberlain Newton, to hold by the service of half a knight.

Arbroath
Charters,
Vol. i,
pp. 13, 329.

King William the Lion founded the Abbey of Arbroath in 1178, and his Chamberlain bestowed upon that foundation a considerable benefaction, namely the church of St. Macconoc of Inverkiledar. He granted to the said church and Master Henry, the parson, "the King's clerk and mine," the "grescanum" and all the service which the land of the said church and the men dwelling on the said land were wont to do to the thanes of Inverkiledar and "afterwards to me": Henry and the men dwelling on the said lands to be quit of all "canum" and rent belonging to us or to any other lay person, and they were to have common of pasture "with me and all my men in all my land of Inverkiledar."

Ibid. Vol. i,
p. 39.

A renewal of this benefaction is found later, when Ingelram de Baliol, then Lord of Redcastle and Inverkiledar, through his wife, the daughter of Walter de Berkeley, adds to it the "Tithes of my Mill," in those days a valuable addition.

Ibid. Vol. i,
p. 37.

In the Cartulary of Arbroath we find a particularly interesting document. It is a grant of William the Lion of one carucate of land in Monethin to the Abbey, signed at Perth 1178-80, and among the witnesses it bears the names of Roger de Berkeley and Walter de Berkeley "Camerario." Charles Wright Barclay, writer of the first part of this history, was of the opinion that this record referred to the head of the Gloucestershire line, Roger IV of Dursley, at that time paying a visit to his Scottish kinsman, the Chamberlain.

Ibid. Vol. i,
p. 38.

Ibid. Vol. i,
p. 64.

Part I, p. 45.

This is the only reference to a Roger de Berkeley in this generation in Scotland, though the name appears some years later.

The charters witnessed by Sir Walter de Berkeley are too numerous to mention in detail. They are to be found in the Cartularies of Kelso (1177-82), Melrose (1171-77),

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

SIR
WALTER DE
BERKELEY,
1127-1190,
Gartley III.

Arbroath (1177-82), Glasgow (1182-90), Dunfermline (1182 or later) and others.

Exchequer
Rolls, Vol. ii,
p. cxix.

The isolated instance which appears in the Cartulary of Cupar Abbey of "William de Berkeley, Chamberlain," points to a clerical error, Walter de Berkeley being intended. Crawford, in his *Lives of the Officers of the Crown*, does not allude to him, and in the Preface to the extracts of the Exchequer Rolls of Scotland, by John Stewart and George Burnett, they state that they do not believe that William de Berkeley, Chamberlain, ever existed.

ROBERT DE
BERKELEY,
Gartley
IIIB.

ROBERT DE BERKELEY

It is evident from the records that Walter de Berkeley had two brothers, Robert and Theobald.

Robert de Berkeley's name appears in numerous records and so frequently as witness to Royal Charters in the reigns of David I, Malcolm IV and William the Lion that it seems likely that he held some Court appointment.

He married Cecilia, daughter of Liulph, son of Maccus, and through his marriage became possessed of the Maccus town lands, in Roxburgh, which had been granted by King David to Maccus (Maxwell).

Before the year 1200 Sir Hugh de Normanville and Alina, his wife, were in possession of this Manor of Maccustoun, so we may presume that Alina was daughter and heiress of Robert de Berkeley.

Reg. Mag.
Sig.
1424-1513,
804.

In a charter of King David to the burgesses of Inverness, granting quitclaims of customs of all his lands, we find the name of Robert de Berkeley as witness. This must have been previous to 1153.

Liber de
Melros,
Vol. i, No. 90.

Robert de Berkeley and Cecilia, his wife, and his heir (probably daughter) granted to the Abbey of Melrose a carucate of land in Maxton, "east of Derestrete," with rights of pasture for 100 sheep, 12 oxen, 6 kine, 3 horses and one sow with their fodder, wherever the donor's own animals or those of his men, in the said vill, had theirs. The gift also included stone from his quarry at Alwerdene for the building of the Abbey: "ad sufficienciam ad edificia domus de Melros."

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

This grant was made for the souls of King David and King Malcolm, of Earl Henry, and for the salvation of King William and David his brother, as well as of Robert and Cecilia, the donors. It is a complete memorial to the Scottish Royal family, evidently made before the marriage of King William to Ermengarde, his Queen, in 1198. Walter, the Chamberlain, is among the witnesses to its confirmation, and to mark the benefaction the monks of Melrose set up a great stone as one of their boundaries, "magnum petram in testimonium erexerunt."

ROBERT DE
BERKELEY,
Gartley
IIIB.

Liber de
Melros,
Vol. i, p. xix,
note.

Hugh de Normanville and his wife Alina later granted to the Abbey lands called Kelvesete and Fanlawe, in exchange for those given by Robert and Cecilia, in Maxton "east of Derestrete."

Ibid. No. 92.

In the Kambuskenneth Cartulary we find Robert de Berkeley witnessing, *c.* 1165, the grant of King William of a full toft in his new burg of Perth to St. Mary of Kambuskenneth, and the same cartulary contains one of the numerous examples of Robert and Walter de Berkeley acting as co-witnesses, of which the spelling is interesting :

"Waltero de Barkillie camarario, Roberto de Berkele.

—Stirling 1180."

Robert de Berkeley's name also appears as a witness to the charter of Alan, son of Walter, previously referred to, immediately following that of "JOA . . . filio Walteri de Berkeley."

Liber de
Melros,
No. 97.

THEOBALD DE BERKELEY

Of Theobald de Berkeley we know nothing, except that he was the father of two sons, Humphrey and John.

Unlike his brothers, he granted no benefactions and witnessed no charters.

These were the days when the interest of all Christendom centred in Jerusalem. The crosses patées in the armorial bearings of the Barclay family point to participation in the Crusades, and if Theobald was one of those who "put on the Cross" it would account for the absence of his name in

THEOBALD
DE
BERKELEY,
Gartley
IIIC.

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

THEOBALD
DE
BERKELEY,
Gartley
IIIC.

the various records with which others of his generation were associated.

We have, however, two authorities to prove his existence, and genealogists agree that he was of the house of Gartley.

Arbroath
Charters,
Vol. i, p. 206.

His name appears in a charter made in 1242 between the Abbot of Arbroath and John Wishard concerning the lands of Conveth, Halton and Scottiston. It is herein stated that the said lands were granted by King William to "Umfrido de Berkeley filio Theobaldi."

Also in an agreement between the Abbot of Arbroath and John de Berkeley (Gartley V), the said John is referred to as "Filio Theobaldi."

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

SIR HUMPHREY DE BERKELEY

The name of Sir Humphrey de Berkeley occurs in a number of documents, but there does not appear to be one in existence bearing his territorial designation. Three authorities, however, Sir Robert Douglas in his *Peerage* (1794), Mr. Wood in his later edition of the same work (1813) and Mr. Anderson in his *Scottish Nation*, style him "Sir Humphrey de Berkeley of Gartley," and his descendants, the Barclays of Mathers, many years later, possessed the same property held by him in the Mearns in 1198.

SIR
HUMPHREY
DE
BERKELEY,
1160-1226,
Gartley IV.

The records indicate that Sir Walter de Berkeley the Chamberlain, as head of the family, granted Gartley to his nephew Humphrey and secured it to the male line, when by the death of his son John he was left without heirs male.

Sir Humphrey de Berkeley was a man of high position, and in great favour with King William the Lion, who bestowed upon him and his heirs, "for homage and services rendered," two extensive properties, the lands of Balfeith, and the lands of Conveth, Halton and Scottiston, in the Mearns.

Arbroath
Charters,
Vol. i, p. 206.

By his wife Agatha he had two daughters, Richenda and Maud (or Mary).

Playfair states that he had two sons, and in his transcript of a charter in the Cartulary of Arbroath he gives their names as "et Umfredi et Harduini nostrorum filiorum." Mr. Innes and Mr. Chalmers in their work for the Bannatyne Club quote the same charter in the original Latin, which reads "et heredum meorum," no names being given, but the name of "Umfredi juvene" is found among the witnesses. The point is of small importance as, if sons he had, it is evident that they predeceased their father, for the two daughters of Sir Humphrey are described as wealthy heiresses.

Arbroath
Charters,
Vol. i, p. 60.

Richenda married Robert, son of Warnebald, ancestor of the Cunningham family, and Maud (or Mary) married Duncan, Earl of Angus, son of her father's close associate and constant co-witness, Gilchrist, Earl of Angus.

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

SIR
HUMPHREY
DE
BERKELEY,
1160-1226,
Gartley IV.

Rait's
Scottish
Parliament,
p. 15.

Newbottle
Register,
p. 288.
Reg.
Brechin,
p. 257.

Reg. St.
Andrews,
p. 229.
Ibid. 231.

Arbroath
Charters,
Vol. i, p. 206.

The first mention of Humphrey de Berkeley is found in a deed, previously quoted as bearing the names of Roger de Berkeley (of Dursley) and Walter de Berkeley, the Chamberlain, whereby King William grants to the Abbey of Arbroath one carucate of land in Monethin. The land in question is described as having been measured by Humphrey de Berkeley, with certain other "probi homines" of the King, in Angus and Mearns. This points to his holding some official position. The term "probi homines" is probably a description of the smaller tenants in chief. Although included among them at this time, it is evident that acquisitions of property raised Humphrey above that status later. He appears as a witness to the King's grant of lands in Strathaven to William Giffard, and also to two confirmations of Turpin, Bishop of Brechin (1178-98). He is also a witness at Montrose with Robert de Berkeley, his uncle, to the grant of King William of the church of Agilgirth to the Abbey of St. Andrews, to which Abbey a general confirmation records that Humphrey granted the church and tithes of Conveth (Laurencekirk).

Sir Humphrey de Berkeley granted to the Abbey of Arbroath certain lands in Balfeith, which he had received at the hands of his Sovereign Lord, King William. The date of this grant would be between 1198 and 1211, as the young Prince Alexander is included in the list of the members of the royal family for the welfare of whose souls the gift was made.

The deed has many interesting points. The property is described as having been perambulated according to an assize of the Kingdom, in the presence of Matthew Bishop of Aberdeen and Gilbert of Strathearn, by Angus McDuncan and other "probi homines" of the King in Angus and Mearns. The boundaries are precisely set down "inter rivulum de Munbedachyn et aquam de Bervyn," and the rights include peatery and pasture from Humphrey's "feu of Kinkell and Conveth." The monks were to have common right of pasture in Humphrey's wood adjoining the monastery buildings, grazing for a hundred beasts, as many swine, and as numerous a breed of horses as they might choose to have, in Tuberlach, Crospath and Glenferyn, also the right to build a mill.

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

Among the witnesses are "Agatha sposa mea" and "Umfredi juvene," and to the confirmation of this donation by King Alexander II Robert de Berkeley, uncle to the donor, is a witness.

SIR
HUMPHREY
DE
BERKELEY,
1160-1226,
Gartley IV.

Sir Humphrey de Berkeley was succeeded in the estates of Gartley by his brother John.

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

JOHN DE
BERKELEY,
c. 1226,
Gartley V.

Arbroath
Charters,
Vol. i,
pp. 101, 103.

JOHN DE BERKELEY

John de Berkeley (Gartley V) witnessed on two occasions for Roger Bishop of St. Andrews. One charter is undated, but the other was executed "in the year of the birth of Alexander, son of the illustrious William, King of Scotland," 1198.

After the death of his brother Sir Humphrey, and at some date previous to the year 1226, John de Berkeley appears to have disputed the legality of the grant by Humphrey, of the lands of Balfeth and the rights over Kinkell and Conveth, to the Abbey of Arbroath, presumably upon the ground that the said property had been bestowed by King William upon Humphrey *and his heirs*.

Genealogical
Account,
p. 8.

Robert Barclay (Urie III) states that John de Berkeley "turned the Abbot and Monks out of all their possessions in the lands ; but was obliged with the consent of his son and heir, Robert de Berkeley, to come to an agreement with them to pay to him and his heirs, in all time coming, the sum of thirteen merks of silver yearly."

Bury Hill
Papers.

Further, Robert Barclay states that the agreement of John de Berkeley and its subsequent confirmation by King Alexander II were among documents "registrate in the ancient cartulary of Aberbrothwick in the Advocates Library in Edinburgh," whence they were extracted by him. Neither are included in the printed list of that cartulary, but transcripts (1740) are in the possession of the family, and read as follows :

AN AGREEMENT made between the Abbot and the monks of Arbroath of the one part and John de Berkeley and his son Robert of the other.

This is an agreement made between the Abbot and monks of St. Thomas the Martyr of the one part, John, the son of Theobald, and Robert his heir of the other, with the consent and approbation of our Sovereign Lord King Alexander. To wit the said John, the son of Theobald, and Robert his heir have given for them and their heirs to God and the blessed St. Thomas, the Martyr, in Arbroath, and the monks there serving God, in free pure and perpetual alms, all the right they had or should have to the lands and heritages formerly belonging to Humphrey, brother to the aforesaid John, in Scotland, with whatever justly pertained thereto for the soul of

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

good memory of William illustrious King of Scotland, and for the soul of the aforesaid Humphrey and for the souls of his ancestors and successors.

JOHN DE
BERKELEY,
c. 1226,
Gartley V.

Yet so that the said John retain and keep possession of the said lands and heritage in feu and vassalage of the forenamed Abbot and monks paying them yearly one pound of incense at the Feast of the Translation of St. Thomas, the Martyr, reserving always to the said Abbot and monks for ever the Mill of Conveth with full appurtenances thereof out of which they shall pay yearly to the said John and his son Robert thirteen merks of silver at two terms of the year to wit one half at Whitsunday, the other half at Martinmas in winter. The said John and his heirs being fully to answer to all services due to the said lands to our Sovereign Lord the King, but the Abbot and monks shall acquit and defend the said John and his heirs at the King's hands of any failure or deficiency that shall happen in the service and shall make them up themselves, and it is understood that neither the said John nor any of his heirs shall either divide, give away or diminish the same. The advice, assent or liberty of the said Abbot or monks for themselves on the one part and John, the son of Theobald, and Robert his heir for them and their heirs on the other part do solemnly vow and swear that they shall never contradict this agreement nor in any way presume to try and evade or shun it and for the better certainty and security in all times coming both parties affix their seals to one anothers doubles and also have appointed the seals of these honourable men

G. Lord Bishop of Brechin.

Lord William de Bosco, Chancellor of our
Lord the King.

Lord Robert de Lundun, brother to the
illustrious King Alexander.

Witnesses. William, chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Brechin.
Magister Rudolph de Hart.
Mag Andrew de Perth.
Mag Hugh de Melburn.
Richard, clerk to the Lord Chancellor, and many others.

CONFIRMATION of the above agreement by King Alexander II.

Alexander by the grace of God King of Scots to all honest men within his dominions both clergy and laity Greeting.

Know ye all by these presents that we have granted and confirmed that agreement made between the Abbot and the monks of St. Thomas, the Martyr, in Arbroath, of the one part and John, son of Theobald, and Robert his heir of the other part concerning a

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

JOHN DE
BERKELEY,
c. 1226,
Gartley V.

donation which the said John and Robert his heir have made to God and the Blessed St. Thomas, the Martyr, of Arbroath, and the monks serving or who shall serve there in pure free and perpetual charity of all the right they had or could have in all the lands and heritage that belonged to Humphrey de Berkeley, brother to the said John, in Scotland, with everything justly pertaining thereto and of the whole Mill of Conveth with all its privileges : firmly and inviolably keep for ever as is concerted in writing, reserving always what services are due to us.

Witnesses. Gregory, Bishop of Brechin.
William de Bosco, our Chancellor.
Robert de Lunde, our brother.
Henry Lundie and Mag Adam, our chaplains.
Hugh Cameron. Thomas Stibbin and Richard clerk.
At Dundee. 1 January.

Robert de Lunde or Lundun was a natural son of King William the Lion.

Robert Barclay asserts that this agreement was made after the death of Richenda, daughter and heiress of Humphrey, but that is clearly an error. William de Bosco, whose name appears in both agreement and confirmation, was Chancellor to Alexander II from the commencement of his reign until the year 1226, when

Crawfurd's
Lives, p. 11.

"being worn out with age and unable to undergo the fatigue of the place, he quit the great seal to the Archdeacon of Glasgow Mr. Sterling."

Arbroath
Charters,
Vol. i, p. 198.

Ibid. Vol. i,
pp. 198, 199.

It is clear that Richenda, daughter of Humphrey, had inherited from her father some property closely adjacent to the lands over which her uncle, John de Berkeley, was thus concerned to safeguard his overlordship, for in 1238 we find Robert, son of Warnebald, and Richenda his wife granting to the Abbey of Arbroath their fee in the parish of Fordun, in the Mearns, namely the "two Tubertachthas and Glenferkeryn and Kynkell and Kulbak and Monbodachyn." The gift is made for the souls of our ancestors and successors "in this our extreme affliction," and the confirmation of King Alexander II in the same year repeats this phrase as to their affliction.

In 1245 Richenda confirms, as a widow, the gift she had made with her late husband "in their great affliction," and the

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

King's confirmation in the following year styles her Richenda daughter and heiress of Humphrey de Berkeley and Agatha his wife, and again refers to her sorrow and grievous losses. There is nothing to indicate the nature of the affliction thus pathetically recorded.

JOHN DE
BERKELEY,
c. 1226,
Gartley V.

In the second year of Alexander III (1251), we find the confirmation of another grant made by Richenda in her widowhood. With the consent of the Abbot and monks of Arbroath, to whom she refers as "our lords," she granted to Roger Wyrfant the land which Hugh, son of Waldeve, had held of her in Conveth, "to be held of her and her heirs at a peppercorn rent."

St. Andrews
Charters,
p. 285.

The lands of Conveth (now Laurencekirk), in the Howe of the Mearns, were the subject of many deeds and, it would seem, not a little controversy. Humphrey de Berkeley had granted the church and tithes of Conveth to the Abbey of St. Andrews. When granting Balfeith to the Abbey of Arbroath he had included certain rights in the fee of Conveth, but retained the mill, in those days a valuable property. John de Berkeley surrendered it to the monks, as we have seen in the Agreement. The mill is omitted from the grant of Richenda and her husband, but included in the final confirmation of her grant, as a widow, by King Alexander II in 1245.

The small number of signatures in existence of John de Berkeley and his son, Robert, suggests that they spent their days withdrawn from public affairs. Gartley, being in Banffshire, would be at a remote distance from the Scottish Court.

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HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

SIR
ROBERT DE
BERKELEY,
1226-1262,
Gartley VI.

Scone
Charters,
p. 56.

SIR ROBERT DE BERKELEY

Sir Robert de Berkeley (Gartley VI), already mentioned as concurring in his father's agreement with the monks of Arbroath, witnesses at Scone, in 1247, the grant of a gift of land, in Kyntulach, by Orabilis de Say, sister and heir of Lord Hugh de Say, formerly the wife of Reginald de Warrenne. His co-witness was Malise, Earl of Stratherne.

Cal. Scot.
Doc. Vol. i,
p. 555,
No. 2677.

His name also occurs in the report of an inquisition, held by Sir Albert Uviet, Sheriff of Lanark, on 5th March 1262-3, to decide a matter concerning a grant of the lands of Sornefalloch, Hayfurst and Drumgran, by Henry de Wiston to Hugh de Moravia (Moray). The list of jurors is headed by Sir Robert de Berkeley, and their verdict records that Henry de Wiston was coerced by violence and fear and imprisonment.

In thus tracing the distinguished personages in the Barclay line at this period, it should be realised that behind them must have stood many cadet families, of whom no record remains. Under the feudal system only those who held lands were of importance, in that they were in a position to provide men for military service. Cases are recorded of younger sons in these days working as labourers on the paternal estates and only when the elder line failed and succession devolved on him as heir male did a cadet assume importance.

Melrose
Charters,
Vol. i, p. 83,
No. 201.

In the reign of Alexander II we find in the Cartulary of Melrose an isolated mention of a Laurence de Berkeley who witnessed a charter of Aufrida, daughter of Edgard, but there is no clue to his connection with others of his name.

During the lives of Humphrey de Berkeley and his brother changes on the throne of Scotland and England had each in turn imperilled the amity between the two countries.

On the accession of King John, King William the Lion did homage to him at Lincoln for his English possessions, but there was no kindly feeling between the two monarchs.

Open rupture was narrowly averted when the English King tried to build a castle at Tweedmouth and thus ruin the trade of Berwick, at that time the most important commercial city in Scotland. The Scots drove away the builders and levelled the

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

castle, and for some time both kings kept threatening armies on the Border.

David, Earl of Huntingdon, "the King's brother," allied himself with the English Barons in their struggle against John's injustice and extortion, and in 1212 the English King demanded of him not only the person of his son John, known as "le Scot," as hostage for his fidelity, but also the instant surrender of Earl David's castle of Fotheringhay, in Northamptonshire, threatening to take it by force if his order was not instantly obeyed.

The illness and death of William the Lion at Stirling, in December 1214, brought Earl David to Scotland, for chroniclers relate how he met the body of his brother, at the Bridge of Perth, and dismounting from his horse, though "now beset with age and infirmities," insisted on lifting one arm of the bier upon his shoulder and acting for a while as bearer. He accompanied the funeral cortège to the place of sepulture, in the church of the Abbey of Arbroath, and stood by the grave, "lamenting as became a brother."

He survived William only four years, but he lived to participate in one of the greatest events in the constitutional history of the English people. The Barons, among whom his name is recorded, at length brought King John to bay, and on 15th June 1215 the great charter of liberties, "Magna Carta," was sealed at Runnymede. Less than a week later King John ordered the release of Earl David's son and other hostages, and the restoration of his castle of Fotheringhay.

Considerable social progress marked the reign of William the Lion, who extended the influence of civilisation by holding his courts in such remote places as Elgin, Nairn and Inverness. Many important towns in Scotland date their charters from his reign. In spite of constant risings in various parts, there was great increase of commerce, fostered in the towns of the North by a similar league to the great continental "Hansa" which united for mutual trade and support the cities of the Baltic.

Alexander II, the son of King William's old age, was only

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BERKELEY,
1226-1262,
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seventeen years old when he was crowned at Scone, on 10th December 1214.

In the hope of gaining Northumberland, he entered into league with the English Barons and, crossing the Tweed with a strong force, laid siege to Norham.

King John, enraged by this action of the youth, whom he scornfully dubbed "the little red fox," marched north with a host of savage mercenaries, and wasted the countryside with fire and sword. He crossed into Lothian, and destroyed Haddington and Dunbar. Alexander retreated to Edinburgh and John followed, but finding that the country could not support his troops, he returned to England, sacking and plundering. The men of Galloway, always conspicuous for their barbarities, were dismissed from his following for having, among many outrages, burned the Monastery of Holmcultram in Cumberland.

The Scottish King was present at the signing of Magna Carta and subsequently did homage, at Dover, to Louis of France, who came at the invitation of the Barons to assume the crown of England.

The death of King John and the victory of his son, Henry III, at Lincoln changed the whole state of affairs, and in 1217 Alexander did homage to Henry and was invested with the Honour of Huntingdon. Four years later the bond between them was drawn closer by his marriage with Princess Joan, eldest sister of Henry III, and peace followed, though Alexander still claimed Northumberland, and Henry upheld the right of the Archbishop of Canterbury to supremacy over the Scottish Church.

Alexander II early displayed that wisdom and strength of character in virtue of which he holds so high a position among the Scottish kings, but his authority over the kingdom was but imperfectly established, and insurrections were frequent, both in the North and South of Scotland.

In order to follow the course of events during this century, it should be borne in mind that there were seven great Scottish earldoms among whose Earls or Mormaers the King of Scotland was originally *primus inter pares*: Angus—now the

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county of Forfar, with Mearns—now the county of Kincardine; Athole, with Gowrie—now the north and east of Perthshire; Caithness, with Sutherland; Moray, with Ross; Fife, with Fortreve—now County Fife; Mar, with Buchan—now the counties of Aberdeen and Banff; and Strath-erne, with Monteith—now the southern part of Perthshire.

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Gartley VI.

The rigorous exaction of tithes and other ecclesiastical dues excited a violent outbreak in Caithness, resulting in the murder of the Bishop, who was burned alive in his palace, in 1222.

Alexander put to death no fewer than four hundred persons who were implicated, and the Earl of Orkney and Caithness was punished for his connivance in the murder by the forfeiture of his estates, which he was afterwards permitted to redeem. In 1231 the Earl was murdered and burnt in his own castle, out of revenge, it is said, for his share in the death of the Bishop.

A still more formidable commotion broke out in Galloway in 1233, which may be recorded as instancing the turbulent state of the country, and having a bearing on subsequent events.

Alan, Lord of Galloway, Lord High Constable of Scotland and the most powerful subject in the kingdom, died without male issue. He was son of Roland, who rendered important service to King William the Lion, and was nephew, it will be remembered, to the Lady Eva, wife of Sir Walter de Berkeley, the Chamberlain. Alan of Galloway had been twice married. He left three daughters, to whom he bequeathed his vast territories. His only daughter by his first wife married Roger de Quincey, Earl of Winchester, who in her right claimed the office of Constable.

Alan's second wife was Margaret, the eldest daughter of David, Earl of Huntingdon, brother to William the Lion. By her Alan had two daughters—Christian, who married the son of the Earl of Albemarle and died childless; and Devorguila, who became the wife of John de Baliol of Barnard Castle, grandson of Walter de Berkeley, the Chamberlain. This Devorguila was the mother of John Baliol, presently to be seen as successful competitor for the Scottish crown, and remembered as the founder of Balliol College, Oxford.

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BERKELEY,
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Gartley VI.

The Galwegians, upon the death of Earl Alan, refused to submit to the partition of their country among the daughters and took up arms in support of the claim of Thomas, Alan's natural son. Aided by an Irish chief, Gilderoy, they ravaged the adjacent districts with barbarous severity, and placed the King himself in imminent peril, from which he was with difficulty extricated by the Earl of Ross. The war was carried on for several years, but in the end the leaders submitted to the King's mercy and were pardoned.

In consequence of dissensions between the Scottish and the English Kings, a conference was held at York, in September 1237, and it was agreed that certain land in Northumberland and Cumberland should be given to Alexander in full satisfaction of all his demands.

Joan, Queen of Scotland, sister to King Henry, died childless in 1238, and the marriage of Alexander the following year to Mary de Couci, daughter of a great Baron of Picardy, probably helped to weaken the bond between the Kings, but they still continued on friendly terms, for when Henry planned an expedition to France in 1242 he entrusted the Border provinces to the charge of Alexander.

In the same year an incident occurred which nearly plunged the two countries into war. Walter Bysset, a member of a great Norman house, which held extensive possessions near Loch Ness, was unhorsed at a tournament at Haddington by the Earl of Athole. A day or two later the Earl, a young nobleman distinguished for his knightly accomplishments, was murdered and the house where he lodged burnt to the ground. Suspicion fell upon the Byssets, and popular clamour was directed against the uncle of Walter Bysset, head of the family, as instigator of the crime. The King and Queen exerted themselves to protect the Byssets, but public feeling was so strong that their estates were forfeited and they were further compelled to take oath that they would undertake a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, and there, for the rest of their lives, pray for the soul of the murdered Earl. Walter Bysset, however, fled to England, where he found refuge at the Court of Henry III. There he represented that Alexander, being a

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vassal of England, had no right to inflict such a punishment on his nobles without permission of his liege Lord, and further he seems to have inflamed the anger of Henry by declaring that Scotland was an asylum for the enemies of the English King.

SIR
ROBERT DE
BERKELEY,
1226-1262,
Gartley VI.

Henry thereupon assembled an army, composed mainly of Flemish auxiliaries and men from Ireland, and marched North, threatening to invade Scotland. Alexander mustered a great force to resist the invasion, and an English contemporary records that

“the Scottish cavalry were brave and well mounted, although their horses were neither of the Spanish nor the Italian breed, and the horsemen were clothed in armour of iron network. The infantry approached to one hundred thousand, all animated by the exhortations of their clergy and by confession, courageously to fight and resolutely to die in the just defence of their native land.”

Hostilities were averted, for Alexander was well liked by the English nobles, who came to the war with little enthusiasm, and through the exertions of Richard, Earl of Cornwall, brother of King Henry, and the Archbishop of York, a treaty was concluded in 1244 by which, among other agreements, a marriage was arranged between the young son of the Scottish King and the daughter of Henry III. Alan Durward, the “most accomplished knight and the best military leader in Scotland,” Henry de Baliol and David de Lindsay, with other knights and prelates swore on the soul of their Lord the King that the treaty should be kept inviolate by him and his heirs.

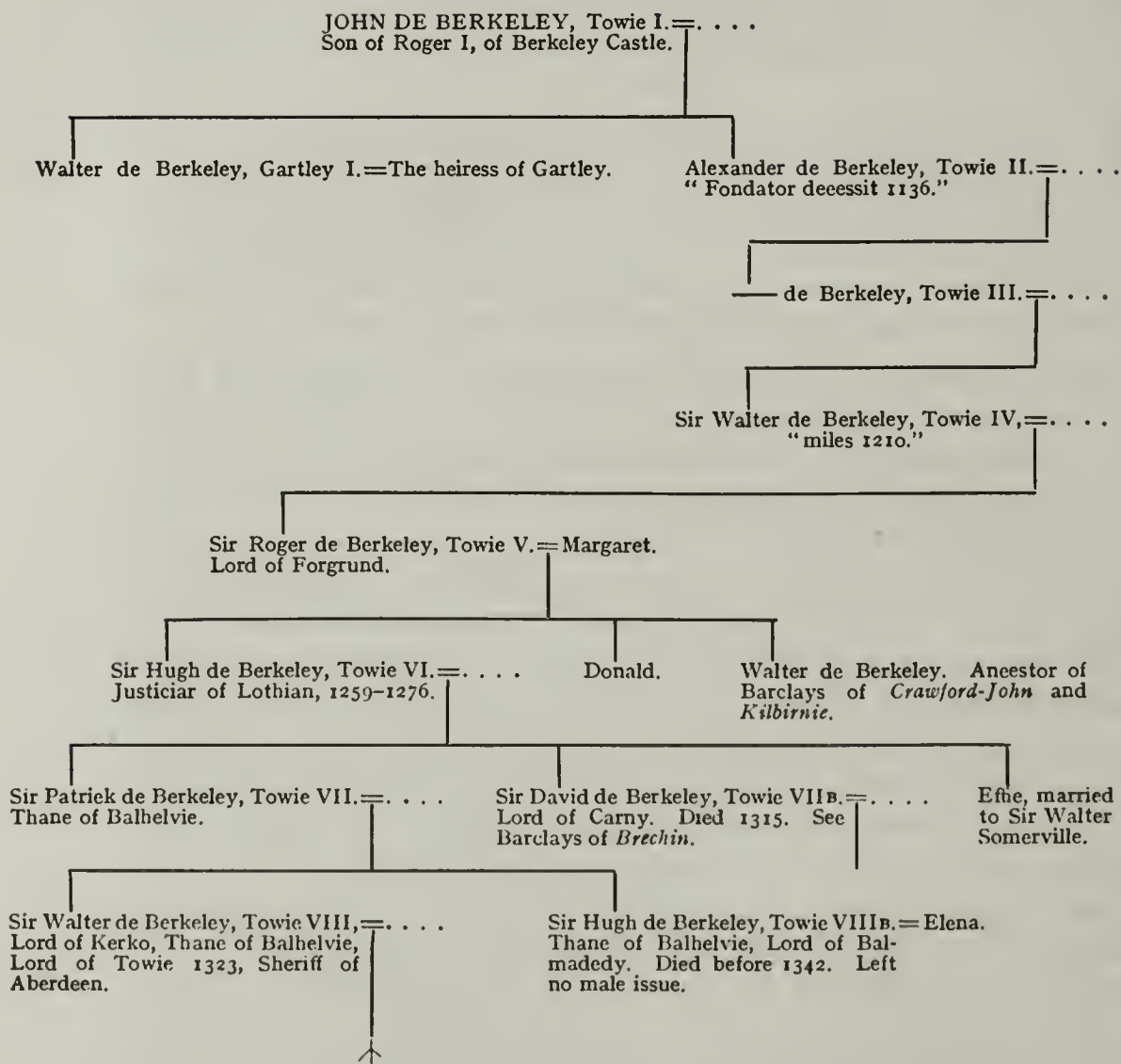
There is no record that Berkeleys took part in this crisis, but the names of the “Bissets and the Berkeleys” so frequently appear together in ancient ballads that there seems no doubt that the two families were closely associated.

In 1249 Alexander II undertook an expedition against Angus, Lord of the Isles and of Argyle, but he was seized with a fever when the royal fleet was at Kerrara, opposite the Bay of Oban, and died on the 9th of July.

He was succeeded by his son Alexander, a child of eight years old, whose accession was the signal for plot and counter-plot, and in the stirring events which followed Berkeleys both of Gartley and of Towie had their share.

PEDIGREE III.

The Towie Line



[See Pedigree VII, page 202.]

The Towie Line

The notable member of the Berkeley family in the reign of Alexander III is Sir Hugh de Berkeley, and we now arrive at a point in our history where the examination of chronicles and documents not available to previous genealogists compels departure from their conclusions.

Robert Barclay of Urie and Nisbet in his almost identical statements give only one generation between John de Berkeley (Gartley V) and his son Robert (Gartley VI), who made the agreement with the monks of Arbroath, previous to 1226, and Alexander de Berkeley (Gartley XB) and his wife Catherine Keith, to whom Mathers was granted in 1351. They name as successor to Sir Robert de Berkeley (Gartley VI) "Hugh de Berkeley of Gartley, who obtained a grant of the lands of Westerton from King Robert Bruce." Comparison of dates proves this erroneous, and the grant to Hugh de Berkeley refers, as we shall see, to a later Hugh, who was not of Gartley but of Towie (VIIIb).

JOHN DE
BERKELEY,
c. 1069,
Towie I.

Genealogical
Account,
p. 10.

Nisbet's
Heraldry,
Vol. ii,
p. 238.

Modern research reveals members of both lines who took their part in the troubles in Scotland during the next hundred years.

In the reign of Alexander II, and previous to the year 1226, we find record of a Roger de Berkeley, undoubtedly a man of great importance and property in Scotland. He is described as a knight and, judging by the imposing retainers who witness to his benefactions, lived in considerable state. Sir Roger de Berkeley was a contemporary of Sir Robert de Berkeley (Gartley VI), and although it is not so stated, it seems clear that he was head of the Towie line.

It has already been related that John de Berkeley (Towie I), who arrived in Scotland in the retinue of Margaret, the King of England's sister, received from Malcolm Caenmoir the lands of Towie, and that when the eldest son obtained the lands of Gartley by marriage, the said John bestowed his estate of Towie upon his second son, Alexander.

ALEXANDER
DE
BERKELEY,
... -1136,
Towie II.

It is said that the Berkeleys of Towie originally lived at the

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

ALEXANDER
DE
BERKELEY,
...-1136,
Towie II.

castle of Cullen, near Auldhaven in Banffshire, but no vestige of it remains, and its exact site is uncertain. It was probably a type of castle not uncommon along the coasts of Kincardine, Aberdeen and Banff, of simple construction, and designed for defence rather than comfort.

SIR
WALTER DE
BERKELEY,
c. 1210,
Towie IV.

The castle of Towie, near Turriff, in Aberdeenshire, was built or rebuilt in the sixteenth century, and some stones more ancient than the edifice, but of uncertain date, were set over the doorway. One of these stones bears the inscription "Sir Alexander Barclay of Tolly founder decessit A.D. 1136." This is doubtless a pious commemoration of the first of the Towie line, second son of the original John de Berkeley. The other stone reads as follows: "Sir Walter Barclay of Tolly miles foundit 1210."

The carved stones may have come from earlier buildings, but the form of the inscriptions precludes either belonging to the twelfth or thirteenth centuries, as Arabic figures were not then in common use.

Sir Walter de Berkeley was presumably grandson of Sir Alexander (Towie II), but no record exists of the generation which must have intervened between the two builders.

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

SIR ROGER DE BERKELEY

Sir Walter de Berkeley (Towie IV) was followed by his son, Roger, who by these premises would have been fifth of the Towie line.

SIR
ROGER DE
BERKELEY,
c. 1226,
Towie V.

Sir Roger de Berkeley had three sons by Margaret his wife, Hugh, Donald and Walter.

He was closely associated with the sons of David, Earl of Huntingdon, brother to King William the Lion, and was a benefactor to the Abbey of Lindores.

This information was not available to the earlier genealogists, for it was only in 1886 that the Cartulary of Lindores Abbey came to light among the possessions of the family of Cunninghame of Caprington. Dr. Dickson writes in his preface :—

“ The volume consists of eighty-six leaves of vellum, measuring seven and a half inches. Its ancient binding is now so dilapidated that only part of one of the oak boards remains attached to it, and their leather covering has disappeared with the exception of a minute fragment, only sufficient to show that the colour was red. Still the stout leather bands and the strong sewing are unbroken, and the book remains firm and well preserved.”

Scot. Hist.
Society.
Cartulary of
Lindores,
p. xc.

Sir Roger de Berkeley witnessed a grant of Malcolm, Earl of Fife, which was confirmed by King Alexander II, at Stirling. To the subsequent confirmation of this grant by the King, “ William de Bosco, Cancellario meo,” and Alexander Viscount of Stirling are witnesses, *inter alios*. The name of William de Bosco once more enables us to date this record as previous to the year 1226.

Register
Hon. de
Morton.
Bannatyne
Club, p.
xxxiii.

He witnessed also with John de Huntingdon, Earl David's legitimate son, and others a grant of Patrick de Ridal to the church and monks of Melrose,* and the confirmation of an agreement between the monks of Kelso and the men of Inverwick.

Melrose
Charters,
Vol. i, p. 143.
Kelso
Charters,
p. 206.

His name, as “ Dominus Rogero de Berkeley,” is among the knights in a list of witnesses to a deed in which Gilbert de Hay

* In Part I (p. 45) this record is erroneously assigned to Roger of Dursley (IV).

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

SIR
ROGER DE
BERKELEY,
c. 1226,
Towie V.
Cartulary of
Lindores,
p. 84, No. 78.

confirms to the Abbey of Lindores a grant made by his father of :—

“ a third part of his draw nets on the sands of Glesbanyn and on the sands of Rugesablum over against Coleric.”

Sir Roger de Berkeley bestowed two benefactions on the Abbey of Lindores, and it is in the record of these that we learn the names of his wife, his sons and his chief retainers. He grants :—

Cartulary of
Lindores,
p. 74, No. 68.

“ for the weal of his soul, and the soul of Margaret his wife, and the souls of his ancestors and successors one oxgate of land in his manor of Forgrund. . . .”

The list of witnesses to this deed commences with the name of Sir Henry of Stirling, a natural son of David, Earl of Huntingdon, and concludes with the retainers of the benefactor : “ Randulpho my seneschal, Postoyle my marus, and Alwin my servant.” The marus was the official who executed the summons of his lord’s court.

Sir Roger de Berkeley also granted to Lindores

“ half a stone of wax, to be received yearly out of the rent which Robert Hernys held of him in Forgrund, to be delivered as free, pure and perpetual alms at the Assumption of the Blessed Mary ” [August 15th].

The witnesses to this grant are :—

Cartulary of
Lindores,
p. 75, No. 69.

“ Dominis Patricio vicario de Forgrund, Hugone, Dovenaldo, Waltero, filiis meis, Randulpho seneschaldo meo, Postoyle maro meo, Alwin serviente meo, et multis aliis.”

The name of “ Towie ” does not appear to have been used as a territorial designation by Barclays of this line earlier than 1321, and this grant is of supreme interest in proving that one of this family was holding lands in that district in these early days.

Forgrund, now Forglen, was situated in the thanage of Balhelvie, and closely adjacent to the estates which were later known as “ Towie-Barclay.”

Of Hugh de Berkeley and his brother Walter, sons of Sir Roger, there is much to be related, but the name of Donald does not appear again.

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

SIR HUGH DE BERKELEY, JUSTICIAR OF LOTHIAN

SIR
HUGH DE
BERKELEY,
1246-1298,
Towie VI.

Sir Hugh de Berkeley is witness to a charter at Edinburgh, 9th August, 1248, in which Robert de Brus confirms to the Abbey of Lindores the donation made by his mother, Ysabella de Brus, of her whole messuage of Cragyn.

Witnesses :—Alexander Comyn, Earl of Buchan,
Domino William de Brechin,
Gilbert de Hay,
Humphrey de Kirkpatrick,
Ingram de Monceus,
Hugh de Mauleverer,
Hugone de Berkeley,
Hugh de Beaumys,
Militibus.

Cartulary of
Lindores,
p. 42, No. 41.

The list of witnesses is extremely interesting, in showing not only that Hugh de Berkeley continued his father's interest in Lindores, but also his association with the Comyns, in whose political machinations he was to be so closely concerned. Alexander Comyn was the second Comyn Earl, and Constable of Scotland. William de Brechin was son of Henry de Brechin, natural son of Earl David of Huntingdon. He held lands and a castle at Lindores and had married a daughter of William Comyn, first Earl of Buchan, and was therefore brother-in-law to Alexander Comyn.

Ibid. p. 248.

There were at this time in Scotland three powerful earls and thirty-two knights of the name of Comyn, and to follow the doings of their factions and the connection of the Berkeleys therewith we must remind ourselves of the history of the early years of the reign of Alexander III.

Alexander III was only eight years old when he ascended the throne of Scotland, and immediately a struggle for the regency began between those nobles who favoured the English influence, headed by Alan Durward, the great Justiciar, and those who formed a Scottish national party, of whom the leader was Walter Comyn, Earl of Menteith.

The coronation of the boy King at Scone in 1249 was an

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

SIR
HUGH DE
BERKELEY,
1246-1298,
Towie VI.

occasion for conflict. The Bishops of St. Andrews and Dunkeld, with the Abbot of Scone, attended to officiate, but Alan Durward attempted to delay, on the pretext that Alexander was not yet a knight. The Earl of Menteith countered by proposing that the Bishop of St. Andrews should perform both ceremonies, and urged the danger of delay. Fortunately his arguments prevailed, as Henry III had sent a messenger to the Pope, representing Scotland as a fief of England, and asking that the coronation should be interdicted until Alexander had obtained leave of his feudal superior.

Tytler's
History of
Scotland.

We read how the Bishop of St. Andrews girded the King with the belt of knighthood, and then conducted him to the regal chair, or sacred stone of Scone. The crown was placed on his head, he was invested with the royal mantle, and the nobility, kneeling in homage, threw their robes beneath his feet. A highland sennachy or bard, of great age, clad in a scarlet mantle, with hair venerably white, then advanced from the crowd and, bending before the throne, repeated in his native tongue the genealogy of the King, deducing his descent from the fabulous Gathelus.

Henry III had resolved on an expedition to the Holy Land and, in order to assure peace with Scotland, the marriage of his daughter Margaret with the young Alexander III, which had been arranged seven years before, was solemnised at York, at Christmas 1252.

The great event was the scene of another clash between opposing factions, although to avoid more serious disaster the wedding service was performed secretly early in the morning. The guests at the bridal were the King and Queen of England and Mary de Couci, Queen dowager of Scotland, who had come from France with a great retinue, nobility and clergy of both countries, with a great number of vassals in their suite. In the *Chronica Majora* of Matthew Paris we have a graphic description of the occasion. He tells of the crowding of the city by English, French and Scots, of the extravagant attire of the nobles, the princely hospitality of the Archbishop, of the unsuccessful endeavours of Henry III to persuade his youthful son-in-law to do homage for his kingdom

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

as well as for his English lands, and the diplomatic reply, with which the boy had been prepared by his councillors.

SIR
HUGH DE
BERKELEY,
1246-1298,
Towie VI.

“ But when they were all come to York, those who had come with the King of Scotland were for precaution lodged in one street without admixture of others. . . . And while certain of the nobles’ officials were providing lodging for their Lords, they came to blows, first with fists, then with their mails, and finally with their cudgels. And some were seriously hurt, one fell slain, others wounded never afterwards recovered.

“ But the Kings through the guardians they had there, discreet and moderate, prudently restrained the dissensions of both lords and servants. The Archbishop’s men, moreover, provided accommodation sufficient, considering the time, for all, although they exceeded number, lest the scarcity of lodging should provoke strife.

“ And on the morrow of Christmas, the King of Scotland married the daughter of the King of England. . . .

“ There were indeed so many diversities of people, so many numerous hosts of nobles of English, French, and Scots, so many large troops also of knights adorned with wanton robes, vain in their silks and changing adornments. . . .

“ For a thousand knights and more appeared there on behalf of the English King at the wedding, clothed in silk and to speak in the vulgar tongue in ‘cointises,’ and on the morrow they threw all these aside and presented themselves at court in new robes . . . and on behalf of the King of Scots sixty knights and more and many the equivalent of knights with sufficient appropriateness, presented themselves to the gaze of all . . . and they all dined for several days with the Archbishop, who was as a northern prince and the cheerful host of all.”

Space forbids further description of the entertainment, but Scottish documents provide a very complete picture, even such details as the food and clothing being given.

The precautions of the worthy Archbishop were unsuccessful in preventing trouble, for in the midst of the festival Walter Comyn, Earl of Menteith, accused Alan Durward, who, as High Justiciar, was chief adviser of the young King, of designs against the crown of Scotland. Alan Durward had married a natural daughter of Alexander II, and the ground of the accusation was his attempt, with the connivance of the Scottish Chancellor, to procure from Rome the legitimation of

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

SIR
HUGH DE
BERKELEY,
1246-1298,
Towie VI.

his wife, in order, said his accusers, that his children should succeed to the throne, if the King died childless. It is possible that there was some foundation for the charge, as certain of the accused fled, and Henry appointed new guardians to the young King, chief among whom were the Earls of Menteith, Mar and Buchan. After the return of the wedded children to Scotland, it is evident that they were used as pawns in the struggle between the National and the English parties.

Allied to the National party and the Comyns were Robert de Ross "of stainless and blameless repute," John Baliol and many friends, among whom were the brothers Hugh and Walter de Berkeley. Their growing power was further augmented by the arrival in Scotland of the Queen Mother and her second husband, John de Brienne, whose adherents were known as "the Queen's gainsayers." The English party came to be termed "the King's friends." Alan Durward secured restoration to the favour of Henry III, who further inflamed bad feeling by sending unpopular English nobles as successive guardians to the young King. In 1255 "the King's friends" seized Alexander and his little Queen and carried them from Edinburgh to Roxburgh Castle. King Henry summoned his army to the Scottish border, and the King and Queen of Scots were brought to him at the castle of Robert de Ross at Wark, where a great number of both factions assembled.

A regency was appointed, which included all the clergy and nobility favourable to England; and the Comyns with Bishop Gamelin, the Earls of Mar and Ross, John Baliol, and their chief followers were deprived of all share in the government. Alexander and his Queen now went to Edinburgh, and Henry, after having attempted to replenish his exhausted coffers by selling a pardon to John Baliol and confiscating the estates of the Earl of Ross, returned home. The year following Alexander and his Queen went to England, where they were entertained with great magnificence in London, Oxford, Windsor and Woodstock.

Meanwhile Scotland was torn with disorder and violence and the National party gained ground. The Bishop of

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

St. Andrews prevailed upon the Pope to excommunicate Durward and the councillors of the King. The ceremony was performed by the Bishop of Dunblane and the Abbots of Jedburgh and Melrose, and repeated "with bell, book and candle in every chapel in the kingdom."

SIR
HUGH DE
BERKELEY,
1246-1298,
Towie VI.

Upon the return of the King and Queen the Comyns gathered their forces, proclaiming that the government was mismanaged and the King detained in the hands of excommunicate and accursed persons. Under cover of night, they and their friends, among whom was Hugh de Berkeley, attacked the Court, which was then at Kinross, seized the King and carried him and the Queen to Stirling. John of Fordun in his *Chronicle* says poignantly "Woe unto the kingdom where the King is a boy," and gives a graphic account of the raid of Kinross, though his English sympathies evidently colour his description of the Comyns and their friends :—

"They took council together and with one accord seized the King by night while he was asleep in bed at Kinross, and before dawn carried him off with them to Stirling the day after St. Simon and St. Jude, 1257, taking away also by force the great seal. . . . The ringleaders in this kidnapping were Walter Comyn, Earl of Menteith, Alexander Comyn, Earl of Buchan, William, Earl of Mar, a man of great shrewdness in evil deeds, John Comyn, a man prone to robbery and violence, Hugh de Abernethy, David of Lochore, Hugh of Berkeley and a great many other hangers on of these disaffected men, who did all they pleased and nought that was lawful, and reigned over the people right or wrong. And thus the last going astray was worse than the first. Thenceforth there arose much persecution and distress among the Scots lords . . . and such grinding of the poor and robbing of churches as have not been seen in our day."

This successful coup of the National party dispersed their opponents, and after a year of plotting and violence a compromise was arrived at, and a new regency appointed, which included the Queen Mother and her husband de Brienne, Alan Durward, Walter Comyn, Earl of Menteith, and supporters of both parties.

The Comyns, however, sought by every means to strengthen their cause, and on March 18th, 1258, entered into a bond of

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SIR
HUGH DE
BERKELEY,
1246-1298,
Towie VI.
Fœdera,
Vol. i,
p. 370.
Cal. Scot.
Doc. Vol. i,
p. 421, No.
2155.

mutual alliance and friendship with Lewelin, son of Griffin, Prince of Wales, and David, his brother uterine, and others, that, without mutual consent, they will make neither peace nor truce with the English King, each saving his allegiance to the King of Scotland, as sworn on the holy Evangels.

CONVENTIS mutuæ confederatio niis et amicitia inter magnates Scotiæ et Balliol; quod non facient pacem cum rege Angliæ sine mutuo consensu omnibus et

Walt. Cumin Comes de Menteith.

Alex. Cumin Comes de Buchan, Justiciar Scotiæ.

Willelmus Comes de Ros.

Willelmus Comes de Mar.

John Comyn, Justiciar Galwedæ.

Amerus de Makeswell, Camerarius Scotiæ.

Freskmus de Moravia.

Hugh et Walter de Berkeley, Fratres.

Reginaldus Cheyn . . . etc., etc.

The signatories to this bond were all of the triumphant National party.

The Comyn faction now held the chief offices of the Crown, and they did not fail to reward the followers who assisted them to power. In 1259 we find Hugh de Berkeley occupying the important office of Justiciar of Lothian, under which designation he signs a confirmation by King Alexander III of a grant made by Roger de Quincey, Earl of Winchester and Constable of Scotland.

Scone
Charters,
p. 73.

In spite, however, of holding this high office, Hugh de Berkeley was yet to be concerned in a further deed of violence with the Comyns.

In 1261 Walter Comyn, Earl of Menteith, died suddenly in suspicious circumstances. His wife, the Lady Isabella, was accused of having been a party to his death, and her hasty marriage to an English knight, Sir John Russell, strengthened the anger of the Comyns against her. The magnates of Scotland bitterly resented the marriage, and there were many claimants for the Earldom and its vast estates. In one period in the long struggle which followed, a party of the Comyns and their friends, among whom was Hugh de Berkeley, seized John Russell and his wife, the Countess Isabella, and, holding

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

them captive, forced them to yield the Earldom and its estates to John Comyn, who did not long enjoy possession, as they were wrested from him by Walter the Steward. The feud was not finally settled until 1285, when King Alexander at his Parliament at Scone divided the Earldom into two portions, Walter Steward retaining the title and castle, and the free barony going to William Comyn, in right of his wife, the daughter of the murdered man.

SIR
HUGH DE
BERKELEY,
1246-1298,
Towie VI.

The death of Walter Comyn, Earl of Menteith, gave the young King the opportunity to assume the reins of government, which he did with great firmness, though not yet of age. He attended the coronation of his brother-in-law, Edward I, at Westminster in 1272, and six years later did homage through the lips of Bruce, Earl of Carrick. The words of the homage were designedly very vague, "for the lands he holds of the English King," or, according to the Scottish version, "saving my own kingdom."

Intermittent encroachments of the Norwegians, who were masters of the Outer Isles, were successfully quelled, and in 1281 Alexander gave his only daughter, Margaret, in marriage to the King of Norway. She died in 1283, leaving an infant daughter, known to history as "the Maid of Norway," who, upon the death of the Prince of Scotland, only surviving son of Alexander III, a few months later, became heiress to the Scottish throne.

At a meeting of the Estates of the Realm, held at Scone on February 5th, 1283-4, the Barons of Scotland bound themselves to acknowledge the infant Margaret of Norway as their sovereign, should Alexander have no other child. The King, greatly desirous of an heir, now married Joleta, daughter of the Count de Dreux, at Jedburgh. The chronicler Fordun describes how, in the middle of the wedding ceremonies, a strange masque was exhibited, in which a fearful spectre like death glided among the guests, and quickly vanished. This he held to be a supernatural foreshadowing of misfortune for the Kingdom, and the portent was remembered when, three years later, the King was killed by a fall from his horse, when riding at night near Kinghorn.

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

SIR
HUGH DE
BERKELEY,
1246-1298,
Towie VI.

Alexander III was a wise and able sovereign. His personal character and courage kept his nobles in check, and his death was the great calamity of Scotland.

The grief of his people is well described in a fragment of early Scottish verse :—

“ Quhen Alyssandyr, oure Kyng wes dede
That Scotland led in luwe and le
Away wes sons of ale and brede
Of wyne and wax, of gamyn and gle.
Our gold was changyd to lede . . .
Christ born in-to virgunyte,
Succour Scotland and remede,
That stad is in perplexyte.”

(luwe=love. le=tranquillity.)

Exchequer
Rolls, Vol. i,
p. 126A.

Sir Hugh de Berkeley discharged the duties of Justiciar of Lothian for seventeen years, 1259-1276, and we shall not underrate the responsibilities of that office if we realise that Lothian, the ancient province of Laodinia, although reduced from its original extent, still denoted the whole of Scotland south of the two Firths. The Exchequer Rolls 1264-66 show that he was Sheriff of the border county of Berwick.

Reg. de
Panmure,
No. 83.

In 1262 he witnesses, as Justiciar, an enrolment by Sir Gilbert de Ruthven, at Scone, and among his co-witnesses is his brother, Walter de Berkeley. With the exception of the Welsh Bond of Alliance this is the only instance in which the names of the brothers occur together.

Douglas
Book.

Attestations by Sir Hugh, as Justiciar, are to be found in the registers of the Abbeys of Newbottle, Kelso, Soltre, Lindores, Coldstream and elsewhere. Sir William Fraser gives two charters of Hugh of Abernethy, witnessed by him as Justiciar, and a third in which he signs “ tunc Justiciar et vicecomite.”

Exchequer
Rolls.

The *Calendar* for the years 1264-1339 (pp. 2, 22, 27) contains accounts of payments and receipts by him from 1264-66 as Sheriff of Berwick. They include payments to him by the Sheriff of Perth of his fee of £40 per annum, and a request for 20 merks allowed to him yearly from the Lordship of Berwick by grace of the King, as well as statements of his expenses as Sheriff.

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

A glimpse of Hugh the Justiciar in his official life, "in full court . . . with many worthy men," is to be found in a reproduction of a fine thirteenth-century deed in Sir William Fraser's *Book of Carlaverock, or Memoirs of the Maxwells, Earls of Nithsdale, Lords of Maxwell and Herries*, of which 150 copies were privately printed for William, Lord Herries, in 1873. It is a charter recording a grant by John of Pencateland to Herbert of Maxwell of land and the advowson of Pencateland church. This grant was made on May 18th, 1276, in the castle of Maidens (Edinburgh), in the presence of the Justiciar, whose seal was affixed at the grantor's petition, as his own, he considered, was not sufficiently well known.

SIR
HUGH DE
BERKELEY,
1246-1298,
Towie VI.

The confirmation by Alexander III dated at Berwick 1268 of a grant by William Cunyburg to Herbert de Maxwell is of peculiar interest. It is witnessed by Hugh de Berkeley, Justiciar of Lothian, and others, among whom is Patrick de Berkeley.

This is the first time that the name of Sir Patrick de Berkeley appears, and although it is not stated, later evidence makes it clear that he was the son of Sir Hugh, the Justiciar.

The grant of John of Pencateland, previously alluded to, is the last signed by Sir Hugh as Justiciar, but on May 18th, 1277, he witnesses at Haddington a grant of Devorguila de Baliol. His name is recorded as Hugone de Berkeley, and among his co-witnesses is William de Soules, who succeeded him as Justiciar of Lothian, but neither are so designated. Devorguila de Baliol was daughter and heiress of Alan of Galloway and mother of John de Baliol, presently to be King of Scotland.

Reg.
Glasgow,
p. 193.

Sir Hugh de Berkeley was by this time a man of advanced years, but, as we shall see, he was yet to take his part in the troubles of his country and to live to a great age.

In spite of the fact that Margaret, daughter of the King of Norway, and granddaughter of Alexander III, was the last of the legitimate descendants of King William the Lion, and that she had been formally recognised by the Parliament of Scotland as heiress to the throne, a strong party was formed against her, headed by Robert Bruce. Others of the nobility

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

SIR
HUGH DE
BERKELEY,
1246-1298,
Towie VI.

negotiated secretly with King Edward of England, whose main desire was to add the realm of Scotland to his own Kingdom. He planned to arrange a marriage between his son, Prince Edward, and the Maid of Norway, but her father was loath to entrust his little daughter to Scotland, for the country was in a state of civil war between opposing factions, in particular those of Bruce and Baliol, both of whom had designs upon the throne. An agreement was finally reached and a ship sent by Edward to fetch the little Maid, but she did not survive the voyage and died in the Orkneys in September, 1290.

The death of Margaret placed the succession to the throne of Scotland in serious dispute. Many claimants arose, chief among whom were the direct descendants of the three daughters of David, Earl of Huntingdon, brother of King William the Lion. John Baliol, grandson of Margaret, Robert Bruce, known as "Le Viell," son of Isabella, who, being an old man, renounced his claim in favour of his son, Robert "Le Jeune," whose son Robert was later to be King of Scotland, and John Hastings, son of Ada, the third daughter.

The Regents of Scotland appealed to King Edward I to settle the matter.

The English King held a council at Norham in June, 1291, where each of the competitors personally presented his claim.

It was not, however, until November in the following year, at Berwick, that Edward gave his judgment in favour of John Baliol.

This decision, though just, because Baliol represented the elder daughter of David, Earl of Huntingdon, was a bad one for Scotland, for Robert Bruce was the better man with the strongest following.

The humiliating terms imposed by England were weakly accepted by Baliol, and in the presence of the assemblage the Great Seal of Scotland was broken into four parts, which were deposited in the treasury of King Edward, in token of his sovereignty over Scotland.

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

On the following day John Baliol swore fealty to Edward, and on St. Andrew's Day, 1292, was crowned at Scone, amid cries of dissent. He again did homage to Edward on the day after Christmas, but it was not long before the English King, who had purposed to rule the northern kingdom through a submissive vassal, found King John "contumacious."

SIR
HUGH DE
BERKELEY,
1246-1298,
Towie VI.

Tytler's
History of
Scotland.

In 1294 war broke out between France and England, and when the Scottish King and his nobles entered into a treaty with Eric, King of Norway, and Philip, King of France, against England, Patrick de Berkeley (Towie VII) was among the nobles therewith concerned.

In compliance with this treaty a Scottish army crossed the Border and wasted the northern counties.

Thereupon Edward proceeded north and destroyed Berwick, then the finest city and trading centre of Scotland. Meanwhile a party of Scottish nobles, determined to secure the independence of their country, seized Baliol and forced him to send a formal renunciation of his fealty to the English King.

Having totally reduced Berwick, Edward fought a victorious battle at Dunbar on April 12th, 1296, and marched on to Edinburgh, where he occupied the palace then known as Holirudhuis. Having laid successful siege to the castle, he captured the crown jewels, and passed on to Stirling and Perth. He removed the sacred Stone of Destiny from Scone and the Fragments of the True Cross and the sacred "Holy Rood" of St. Margaret, and finally returned to Berwick, after a triumphant campaign of twenty-two weeks.

The Scottish forces, rent by bitter contention between the factions of Bruce and Baliol, were incapable of serious opposition.

At Berwick, King Edward convened a parliament of the two realms, and summoned the nobles to make submission to him and to do homage for their estates. The list of these submissions and others which had been rendered at various stages of his progress through the country constitute what is known as "The Ragman Roll." The derivation of the word "Ragman" has never been satisfactorily explained, but it

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

SIR
HUGH DE
BERKELEY,
1246-1298,
Towie VI.

survives in the colloquial "rigmarole," "a rambling and incoherent statement."

Nearly two thousand names are entered in this invaluable record of the landowners of Scotland. Ninety Scottish magnates appear as doing homage on March 14th at Wark, this probably being homage rendered personally to King Edward, who crossed the Tweed in that month : and a more general homage was performed on August 28th at Berwick, when earls, barons, knights, burgesses, churchmen and *probi homines* of the kingdom took the oath of fealty.

Sir Patrick de Berkeley made his submission, and others of his Gartley kinsfolk, as we shall see, but his father, the old Justiciar, never "came to his peace" with the King of England. It is easy to imagine that the destruction of the beautiful city of Berwick, where he had held public office for so many years, added fuel to the flame of his lifelong hatred of the English. As an adherent of John Baliol, he may have been among those who, like Sir William Wallace, held on through that autumn and winter fighting a forlorn hope on behalf of an unworthy King, or we can picture him a worn and battle-scarred old man, spending his last days in retirement at his castle of Cullen, staunch and stubborn to the end.

He lived for two years after the parliament at Berwick, as we know from entries in the Acts of Parliament of Scotland, which are exceedingly interesting, as supporting the theory of the connection of the Scottish Barclays with their namesakes in Gloucestershire.

Cal. Scot.
Doc. Vol. ii,
No. 736.

In 1298 Edward I issued writs both in England and Scotland directing that all lands held by adherents of John Baliol, late King of Scotland, should be taken into the hands of the Crown. The Sheriff of Gloucester, in reply to the King's command, stated that no such person held lands in his jurisdiction, but that a rent at Camme was held by Sir Hugh de Berkeley, knight, a follower of the said John Baliol.

This property at Camme, here referred to, was held (as overlords) by the Fitzharding de Berkeleys, and the rent of two merks paid by the tenants, an English family named de Draycote.

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

Sir Hugh de Berkeley presumably forfeited this rent, but the Fitzharding de Berkeleys, as overlords, must have re-granted it to the Scottish de Berkeleys as soon as the latter had adjusted their allegiance. A later enquiry held at Gloucester in 1335 shows that the rent of the two virgates in Camme, still held by the de Draycotes, had been granted to David de Berkeley (Towie VII B, second son of Hugh de Berkeley, the Justiciar), and had passed by hereditary succession to John de Soules, by whom it had been forfeited in the reign of Edward II.

SIR
HUGH DE
BERKELEY,
1246-1298,
Towie VI.

It is worthy of note that Camme is in the parish of Dursley, in Gloucestershire, and it would appear that this small holding had remained in the Towie line, as part of the original property of their family in that county.

In addition to Sir Patrick already mentioned as witnessing with his father at Berwick in 1268, Sir Hugh de Berkeley had a younger son, David, the progenitor of the Berkeleys of the Brechin and Collairnie lines, who will be dealt with later, and a daughter Effie, who married Walter de Somervill.

"Memorie of
the Somer-
vills."

Of Walter de Berkeley, brother to Sir Hugh the Justiciar, who was associated with him in the Bond with the Welsh Princes in 1258, nothing further is recorded, but the tradition in the Towie line has always been that he remained in the West Country and was the ancestor of the Barclays of Crawford-John and Kilbirnie.

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

SIR
PATRICK DE
BERKELEY,
1268-1296,
Towie VII.

SIR PATRICK DE BERKELEY, THE CHAMBERLAIN

Something of the activities of Sir Patrick de Berkeley, son of Sir Hugh, the Justiciar, may be traced before he took part in the stirring events of the war of independence, in addition to his appearing as witness, with his father, to the grant by William de Cunyburg, already quoted.

Arbroath
Charters,
Vol. i, p. 201.

He witnessed at Cupar a grant by King Alexander III on November 13th, 1280, to the Abbey of Arbroath, of 100 shillings, for the sustenance of thirteen poor persons, when his co-witnesses included Walter Steward, Earl of Menteith, the Seneschal, and Lord William de Brechin.

Exchequer
Rolls, Vol. ii,
p. cxxii.

Ibid. Vol. i,
pp. 37, 38.

At about this time he held the office of High Chamberlain of Scotland to Alexander III, and, although not mentioned by Crawford in his *Lives of the Great Officers of State*, he is included in the list of Chamberlains given in the Calendar of the Scottish Exchequer Rolls, and confirmation of this may be found in an account of expenses and receipts of Sir Andrew de Moray, Sheriff of Ayr. In this document reference is made to the difference between a certain valuation made in the time of Patrick de Berkeley and another made by Weland, the late Chamberlain. Weland is entered after Patrick in the above list, as preceding in that office Alexander de Baliol, son of Henry de Baliol, who was Chamberlain from 1287 to 1294. Unfortunately the Rolls have not survived in sufficient completeness to give information about Sir Patrick de Berkeley and Weland during their tenure.

Reg. Morton,
ii, p. 7.

It is clear, however, that Sir Patrick did not hold office for long, for in 1285 he witnesses at Scone a charter of King Alexander to John de Lyndesay of lands in Wauchope and Stabilgorton, where his name appears simply as Patrick de Berkeley, Knight, and not as Chamberlain.

Hist. MSS.
Comm. Re-
port, xi,
Bridgewater
MSS.

On May 30th in the same year he again witnesses for the King at Glenluce a grant to the Priory of Whithern (Candida Casa) of the advowson of the Church of the Holy Trinity at Ramsay.

Sir Patrick is first described as "fermor" of the Thanage of Balhelvie in June 1292, when John de Gilforde acknow-

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

ledges receipt of his fee as custodian of the Castle of Aberdeen in the following terms :—

“ To all whom these letters shall see or hear John de Gilforde of the Castle of Aberdeen greeting in the Lord. Know ye that I, on Sunday the feast of Holy Trinity in the year of grace 1292 at Aberdeen, have received by Peter the Clerk to the Sheriff of Aberdeen, for Sir Patrick de Berkeley, Fermor of the Thanage of Balhelvie for my fee for the custody of the Castle of Aberdeen, twelve pounds and twelve pence sterling.”

SIR
PATRICK DE
BERKELEY,
1268-1296,
Towie VII.

Cal. Scot.
Doc. Box
100, No. 189.

There had been a Royal residence at Aberdeen as early as the reign of William the Lion, and its Castle, as well as that of Banff, had been erected by Alexander III as a defence against the Scandinavians. John de Gilforde would have been an Englishman, as, pending King Edward's decision as to the succession to the throne, all important Scottish castles were in English custody, though at Scottish expense.

The hour of Scotland's humiliation was drawing near and, only four years later, Sir Patrick de Berkeley is among those who signed the Ragman Roll on July 17th, 1296, with the burgesses and community of Aberdeen. It is recorded that he of his own free will renounced the league with the King of France and swore fealty, kissing the holy Evangelists. It would seem that his lands were already forfeited under writs of King Edward, who directed all Sheriffs to retain in hand the lands of John Baliol, late King, and other magnates in prison, or not yet come to the King's Peace.

Cal. Scot.
Doc. Vol. ii,
p. 195.

Sir Patrick de Berkeley is among the few whose submissions are recorded as having been rendered in more than one place, for on August 21st he took the oath of fealty again at Berwick, presumably for other of his property, as he is entered as Patrick de Berkeley of the county of Lanark. Only ten days later, by the King's "special grace," and on the score that he is now "powerless," all his lands were restored to him.

The explanation would seem to be that Sir Patrick, who was hardly likely to have capitulated without a struggle, had been grievously wounded before the surrender of Aberdeen.

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

SIR
PATRICK DE
BERKELEY,
1268-1296,
Towie VII.

As a prominent Scottish noble, he would have been among those who attended the councils of Norham, in 1291, and Berwick, in 1292, and must have been personally known to King Edward. Did the recollection of some past incident incline him to favour the Scotsman, or was it that the great Plantagenet felt it politic to show special clemency to this gallant enemy now utterly broken? We cannot tell, but the record is clear. On September 8th writs were issued to the Sheriffs of Aberdeen, Forfar and Lanark in the following terms :—

“ For as much as Patrick de Berkeley being our tenant, in our peace, has sworn fealty to us, and wishing to do special grace unto the same Patrick, on account of his impotence, we command you that you take all the lands and tenements of the same Patrick, and cause them to be rendered to the same Patrick, without delay, provided that the same Patrick do us the same services thereof due and customary.

Cal. Scot.
Doc. Vol. ii,
p. 224.

“ Witness the King at Berwick-on-Tweed,
“ 8th day of September.”

Exchequer
Misc. Rolls,
i, No. 10.

There is also a record of a similar writ issued under the King's seal to the Sheriff of Edinburgh on the same day, concerning lands which Sir Patrick held there under Sir John de Cambron. It will be seen that in every case his rank was omitted, since he was a rebel.

In the *Calendar of Scottish Documents* are plates of a few seals of the homages of 1296, among them those of Sir Walter de Berkeley (Gartley VIII) and of Sir Patrick. The Editor explains that all these seals are not armorial, but merely represent some device, as we shall see in the case of Gartley.

The seal of Sir Patrick de Berkeley has been described as—

Mr. R.
Macdonald's
Notes, in
Lyon Office,
18.12.25.

“ a chevron, no other charges visible, within a pointed and rounded trefoil diapered. Legend . . . S . . . PATRICII DE BERK . . . Y Milit. Inner border carved, outer beaded.

“ Diametre $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch.”

Sir Patrick de Berkeley's name is not mentioned again after the signing of the Ragman Roll, and the date of his death is unknown.

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

He had two sons, Sir Walter and Sir Hugh.

Our justification for asserting that Sir Patrick was Lord of Towie lies in the fact that his sons were in possession not only of Balhelvie but of Towie in 1322. Also his younger brother, Sir David (Towie VIIb), is definitely named as being of the Towie family.

He was afterwards known as Sir David de Berkeley of Carny, and was the progenitor of the Barclays of Brechin and Collairnie, an account of whom will be given later.

SIR
PATRICK DE
BERKELEY,
1268-1296,
Towie VII.
"Memorie
of the
Somervills,"
Vol. i, p. 74.

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

SIR
WALTER DE
BERKELEY,
1296-1324,
Towie
VIII.
Chancery
Misc. Bun-
dle 22, file
3 (1).

SIR WALTER DE BERKELEY, LORD OF KERKO

Sir Walter de Berkeley, son of Patrick, fought in the battle of Dunbar and was taken prisoner by the English at the storming of the Castle, on April 13th, 1296. No fewer than 130 prisoners were of sufficient note to be despatched south in the following month to be confined in various places. Sir Walter de Berkeley and Sir William de Hay were among those incarcerated in the Castle of Berkhamstead in Hertfordshire, and the accounts of the Sheriff of Bedford and Buckingham show that they arrived there on the Thursday after St. Augustine's Day, May 31st, 1296.

Close Roll,
25 Edward I,
m. 6.

The prisoners are clearly described as knights, enemies of the King, taken captive at the Castle of Dunbar. The charge for the maintenance of each knight was four pence *per diem*, and the total sum for a period of one hundred and twenty-two days amounted to 75s.

Close Roll,
25 Edward I,
m. 8, dorso.

On August 1st Sir Walter de Berkeley and Sir William de Hay were liberated on undertaking to join the forces of King Edward then fighting against France in Flanders, and with four Scottish knights similarly liberated from other prisons and thirteen shieldbearers, proceeded to Sandwich, expecting to embark in six days. They were still waiting on September 14th, having been joined by Sir Edmund Comyn, Sir John de Cambron and others, until their number had grown to ten knights, twenty-four "scutiferi" and armoured horses.

John, Earl of Atholl, another "Dunbar knight," had evidently secured release and restoration to the King's favour, for during this time he signs, at Winchelsea, his personal guarantee for the fidelity to the King of England of certain Scottish knights, including "Sir Wautier de Berkeley and sixteen valets" (who are named) to serve in the realm of France or elsewhere. The band of knights with their servants, being without any means of their own while awaiting embarkation, received an allowance of 12d. *per diem* each, and each shieldbearer "if without horse" 6d. The date of their departure is not recorded.

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

It is interesting to note that Sandwich was one of the ports from which men and material were shipped to the war in Flanders six hundred years later.

John Baliol, King of Scotland, called by the English "the Vassal King" and by the Scots "Toom Tabard" or "Empty Jacket," made his renunciation on July 7th at the hour of Vespers in the churchyard of Stracathro, and, confessing his sins against his liege lord, desired to be reconciled. Three days later at Brechin Castle, of his own free will, he formally resigned his kingdom, his royal dignity, his lands and goods, homages and rights, saving only incarceration, into the hands of the King of England, together with his Royal Seal. He was confined for three years in Hertford Castle and the Tower of London, and then permitted to retire to his estates in Normandy, where he died at Château Gaillard in 1315.

SIR
WALTER DE
BERKELEY,
1296-1324,
Towie
VIII.

Even this abject surrender of their sovereign did not entirely destroy the loyalty of the Scots, especially in the south, and although Edward took care that all strongholds were commanded and garrisoned by Englishmen, and through his appointed guardians of Scotland took measures for the maintenance of peace, disaffection grew among the people.

The standard of revolt was raised by William Wallace, a gentleman of Clydesdale who had never sworn fealty to King Edward I. The nobles took little or no share in this rising, which was mainly confined to the people, and an army under Lord Percy was sent to quell it. A little later, while Edward was in Flanders, Wallace made himself master of the fortresses in the district north of the Tay. He defeated the English by superior strategy at the battle of Stirling, September 11th, 1297, and after this victory by common consent constituted himself Guardian of the Kingdom for King John.

Edward hastened back from Flanders and himself led a rabble army for the suppression of Wallace's rebellion, and won the battle of Falkirk on July 22nd, 1298. Wallace's force was almost entirely made up of men on foot, whose value as soldiers then counted for little. His military genius,

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

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VIII.

which had been so clearly displayed by his choice of position at Stirling, was shown at Falkirk by his use of his men. He disposed them in circular formation, the spearmen kneeling and the bowmen standing behind them, a foreshadowing of the famous British square. The numerical strength of the English, however, defeated the gallantry of Wallace's small force, and he was compelled to escape from the field of battle, where, it is stated, 40,000 men lay slain.

Edward now held the country south of the Forth, but was obliged again to bring an army for the subjection of Scotland in 1303, when his son Edward, Prince of Wales, accompanied his force "to win his spurs."

Cal. Scot.
Doc. Vol. ii,
No. 1741.

Ibid.
No. 1516.
Roll of the
Comptroller
of Prince of
Wales's
Household.

We find Sir Walter de Berkeley once more in Scotland and allied to the patriotic party, with Sir John Comyn of Badenach, when engaged in negotiations with Edward's general, Aymer de Valence, which concluded in the capitulation of Strathorde, on February 9th, 1303. His name is mentioned among those knights who with Sir John Comyn and his retinue dined with the Prince of Wales on Saturday, February 22nd. The Roll of the Comptroller of the Household of the Prince of Wales records the supplies provided for the occasion. It was Lenten fare: "1,500 herrings, 52 stockfishe, 1 quart of oil, 1 bushel of peas, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel of salt, 1 quart of vinagre, 1 quart of verjus, bread 4s., wine 68 sesterces."

In the following year Wallace returned to Scotland from France, where he had been trying to gain support. He was betrayed by his servant, Jack Short, to Sir John Menteith, governor, for the English, of Dumbarton Castle, and despatched to London, where he was condemned for treason. He was hanged, drawn and quartered, his head displayed on London Bridge and his quarters at Newcastle, Berwick, Stirling and Perth.

Docs. Scot.
Box 1, No. 1.

It would appear that in spite of Sir Walter de Berkeley having taken the oath of fealty to Edward at the time of the capitulation of Strathorde, his lands were forfeited, as we find a certain Gilbert de Peche making request for them to the English King in 1306. They were not granted to him, for he obtained, in lieu, a £100 grant of land elsewhere.

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

Edward continued to make strenuous attempts to bring about the union of the two realms and to win over the nobles, but in spite of all his efforts for the pacification of Scotland, the Scots rose in Ayr under Robert Bruce, Lord of Annandale and Earl of Carrick, grandson and heir of the rival competitor of John Baliol.

SIR
WALTER DE
BERKELEY,
1296-1324,
Towie
VIII.

Robert Bruce had fought with Wallace, and had since been very active on the side of the English, but always with designs of obtaining the crown of Scotland for himself. By the infamous murder of John Comyn of Badenach, known as the Red Comyn, in the church of Dumfries, he made himself heir to the Crown, after the sons of Baliol.

A man of notable personality and daring, he won popular favour and was crowned at Scone on March 22nd, 1306, with ceremony only faintly resembling the splendid ritual of earlier days. The actual crowning was done by Isabella, Countess of Buchan, wife of Robert Bruce's keenest enemy. Though her husband was a Comyn, she came secretly to insist upon the hereditary right of her family, Macduff, to place the crown upon the head of the Scottish king.

At this ceremony Sir David de Berkeley, Lord of Carny (Towie VIIb), was present.

Measures of the most extreme severity were now adopted by Edward. All who were concerned in the murder of the Red Comyn were declared traitors, the Countess of Buchan and the sister of Robert Bruce were confined in cages in the Castle of Berwick, while Bruce's brother, Nigel, and his brother-in-law, Christopher Seton, were captured and suffered as traitors.

The English army was swelled by all classes from his dominions, but the King died at Burgh-on-Sands on July 30th, and his son Edward II did not continue effective measures against the rebel Scots. The chief fortresses, however, remained in English hands, and for some years Bruce went in peril of his life.

His party increased gradually, until in 1314 all Scottish strongholds, with the exception of Stirling, were in his possession. The English, in fear of losing this important

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BERKELEY,
1296-1324,
Towie
VIII.

fortress, marched to relieve it under Edward II ; they were entirely routed by the Scots on the field of Bannockburn, and it is said that the King and 500 knights never drew rein in their flight until they reached Dunbar and embarked for Berwick.

It is clear that Sir Walter de Berkeley did not long maintain the fealty to the English monarch imposed on him at Strath-orde, for after the coronation of Bruce we find him in his service, engaged with his uncle, Sir David de Berkeley of Carny (Towie VIIb), in an expedition to compel the submission of the Earl of Ross, in 1309.

During the following years there was constant fighting on the Border, for the English refused to acknowledge the independence of Scotland which had been won at Bannockburn.

Robert Bruce appointed his supporters to the high offices in his arrangements for the peaceful government of his kingdom, and Sir Walter de Berkeley next appears as Sheriff of Aberdeen. In the accounts of this burgh he is posted as a burgess absent from the country, among those owing amercements, notified at the court held at Michaelmas in 1317.

Three years later King Robert held a parliament at Scone, known as the Black Parliament, where the name of Walter de Berkeley, Vicecomes Aberdeenia, is included in the list of those tried for high treason. The Countess of Strathearn, Lord William de Soules and Lord David de Brechin were accused of having plotted with the English, and we learn from Boece that "Walter de Berkeley of Aberdeen was Sherifffis in that day," and accused of complicity. The outcome of this plot against the King's person, known as "the de Soules conspiracy," was that the Countess and de Soules were sentenced to perpetual imprisonment and David de Brechin was among those who paid the penalty of treason with their lives. Walter de Berkeley seems to have been completely exonerated.

Fordun,
Lib. iii,
cap. 2.

The years of the war of independence, with its many forfeitures, changes of ownership and loss of documents,

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

doubtless led to confusion in the ownership of property, and it may have been this fact which led Sir Walter to obtain grants or regrants of his estates from King Robert Bruce in 1322-23. In the *List of Missing Charters* is recorded one to Sir Walter de Berkeley of Kerko, Burgess of Perth, of the lands of Tollie, and another of lands in the thanage of Balhelvie. Kerko or Kerkow is situated in the parish of Kinclaven, in the Carse of Gowrie, close to Perth.

SIR
WALTER DE
BERKELEY,
1296-1324,
Towie
VIII.

By a charter dated September 25th, 1323, the King granted freedom to the burgesses and community of Aberdeen from all manner of customs duty on ale and fish (red and white) under the special reservation that they should pay and fully account for the said duty to Walter de Berkeley, knight, our present Sheriff, so long as he shall continue to be our Sheriff in Aberdeen.

Reg. Mag.
Sig. Vol. i,
p. 461.

Sir Walter resigned his right to these customs on the Monday preceding Christmas Day 1324, and apparently at the same time resigned the office of Sheriff, as John Drimming is recorded as holding it the following year.

Scots
Affairs.
Introduc-
tion,
p. xvii.

The name of the wife of Sir Walter de Berkeley of Kerko has not come down to us, but he was succeeded in the Barony of Towie by William de Berkeley (Towie IX), whom we may presume to be his son.

SIR HUGH DE BERKELEY

Sir Hugh de Berkeley (Towie VIIIB) we assume to have been the younger of the two sons of Sir Patrick de Berkeley (Towie VII), on the ground that the family estates of Towie were held by his brother Sir Walter.

SIR
HUGH DE
BERKELEY,
1296-1329,
Towie
VIIIB.

Sir Hugh, with his kinsmen of the Gartley line, was among those who performed homage to King Edward I on March 14th, 1295-6. We have no further record of him for many years, but it is clear that he allied himself to the patriotic party in Scotland, and that he married the "Lady Elena" at some date previous to 1323.

On September 14th in that year King Robert Bruce confirmed to—

"Our well beloved and faithful Sir Hugh de Berkeley and his

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

SIR
HUGH DE
BERKELEY,
1296-1329,
Towie
VIIIb.

Reg. Mag.
Sig. 1304-
1424, p. 427.

wife Elena and heirs born to them, to hold of the King for homage and service, a vill of the thanage of Balhelvie and the lands of greater and lesser Westerton and Egi, all within the said Lordship of Balhelvie, with the multure of these lands, brewhouse, office of smithy, office of sergeant, and 'cam' of the land of the church, a £40 land to hold in one free Barony by the said Hugh and his wife Elena and their heirs . . . with all rights belonging to a free Barony, doing three chief pleas at our court in the Sheriffdom of Aberdeen. . . . The same land to revert to the King should Sir Hugh and Lady Elena die childless."

Exchequer
Rolls, Vol. i,
p. clxxxi.

It will be remembered that in this year King Robert I also granted rights in the thanage of Balhelvie to Sir Hugh's brother, Sir Walter (Towie VIII).

Robertson's
Index, 2.

By the title of one of the "Missing Charters" we learn that King Robert also granted to Sir Hugh de Berkeley lands of Fyntrie Gask and Balmadedy in Buchan Ward, Banffshire.

Exchequer
Rolls, Vol. i,
p. clxxxi.

In 1328 the name of Sir Hugh appears in connection with the payment of the second tithe of land in the thanage of Balhelvie, amounting to the sum of 26s. 8d.

Ibid. Vol. i,
p. 90.

It is evident that both Sir Hugh de Berkeley and the Lady Elena were in close attendance upon Queen Isabel of Scotland, second wife of King Robert I. This royal lady died in November, 1327, and was buried in Dunfermline Abbey. She left in her will a bequest to Sir Hugh, and the sum of £30 16s. 8d. was paid to him from the King's exchequer in the following year to complete the legacy due to him.

Accounts of
the Great
Chamber-
lains. Ban-
natyne Club,
p. 211.

Two pounds of wax for the making of a frontal were granted to the Lady Elena in 1329, and the sum of 100 shillings is entered in the accounts for the same year for a frontal given by the Queen to the Abbey of Dunfermline.

Exchequer
Rolls, Vol. i,
p. 510.

Since the Queen had been buried in the Abbey two years previously, we must suppose that she and her ladies had been engaged upon the making of the frontal at the time of her death, and that Lady Elena de Berkeley was responsible for the completion of the work.

The records show that the lands of Balhelvie, granted to Hugh de Berkeley, were in other hands before the close of 1329,

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

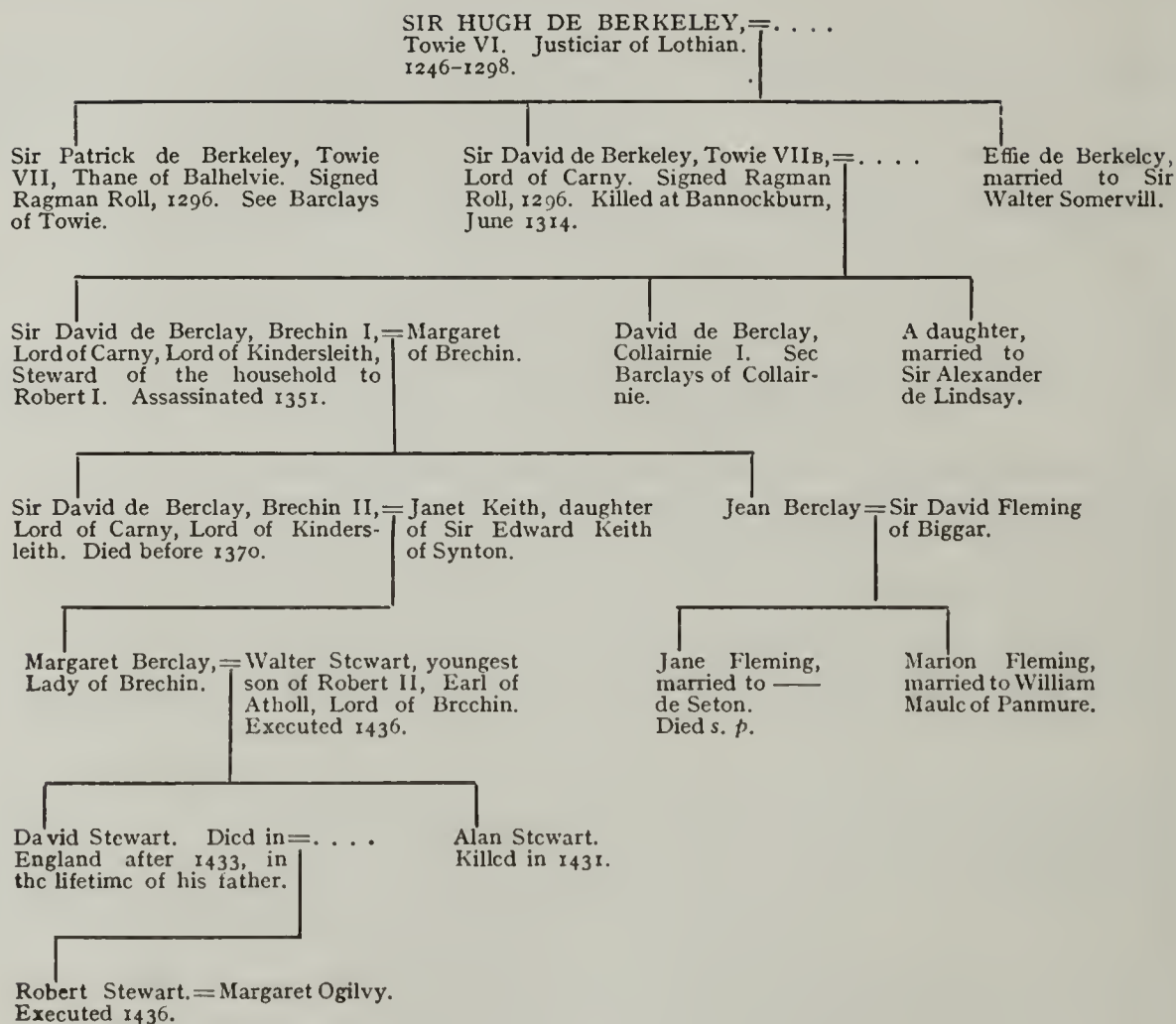
which points to his death as being previous to that year. He left no male issue.

The Lady Elena survived him, for in 1342 we find that a remission was made to her of £13 6s. 8d. due for the lands of Balmadedy.

The heir male of the Berkeleys of the Towie line was William, son of Sir Walter (Towie VIII), with whom we shall deal later.

SIR
HUGH DE
BERKELEY,
1296-1329,
Towie
VIII B.
Accounts of
the Great
Chamber-
lains. Ban-
natyne Club,
Vol. i, p. 510.

PEDIGREE IV. The Brechin Line



The Brechin Line

SIR DAVID DE BERKELEY OF CARNY

Sir David de Berkeley of Carny was the younger son of Sir Hugh, the Justiciar, and brother of Sir Patrick (Towie VII). He was a knight of renown before the close of the thirteenth century, a friend of Wallace and of Robert Bruce, and one of the heroes of Scottish romance.

He has always been known as Sir David de Berkeley of Carny, but the only documentary evidence of his holding that property is found when, in the next generation, his son is referred to as succeeding to Carny and Old Lindores, as his "paternal estates."

We have interesting proof that Sir David was of the Towie line through the marriage of his sister with Sir Walter of Newbigging. In the *Memorie of the Somervills* it is related that after the festivities attendant on the marriage of the young Prince Alexander, son of Alexander III,

"Sir Walter (Somervill) retourns to the tour of Lintourne, then his ordinary residence, untill the king's goeing north, and then attended his majestie in that progresse, whereby he had the acquaintance of Sir David Barclay, whose sister, Effie Barclay, he in the same year marryed in anno 1282 ; as may be conjectured from a band of mandrey [manrent]—(for a contract of marriage, or any other evidence relating to this affair, we have non extant) betwixt Sir Walter and Sir David, wherein, besydes ther ordinarie designatione of Newbigging and Towie, they are called bretheren in law. It is from the mutuall band, or contract, or mandrey, that we have any light either of the person to whom, or the tyme about which Sir Walter of Newbigging was marryed, therefore I think it not amisse to insert the same in this gentleman's memorie because of its antiquitie."

The band is as follows :—

"Be it kend till all men by thir present letters, me Sir Walter of Newbigging, and me Sir David of Towie, for all the dayes of our lyves to be obliged and bound be the faith of our bodies and thir present letters in mandred, and sworne counsell as brothers in law, to be with one another in all actiones, causes, and quarrills pertaine-

SIR
DAVID DE
BERKELEY,
1282-1314,
Towie
VII B.

Nisbet's
Heraldry,
Vol. ii, p. 78.

Memorie
of the
Somervills,
Vol. i, p. 74.

Ibid. p. 76.

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VIIb.

ing to us, both in peace and in warr, against all that lyves and dyes, excepting our alleadgeance to our sovereigne lord the king.

“ In witness of the whilk thing, and of ther present letters, wee have hung to our sealles att Aberdeen, the twentieth day of Apryle, the year of God, 1281, before thes witnesses, William Somervill, our brother, and John Somervill and Thomas Stelfeir.”

Sir James Somervill wrote this Memorie of his family by way of an epistle to his “ sones,” anno 1679. It will be noted that Sir David is specially designated as of Towie.

Sir Henry Barkly in his “ unpublished notes ” states that Sir David de Berkeley was also at a tournament held at Roxburgh Castle in 1283.

Hist. MSS.
Comm.
Bannatyne
Club,
Murray
Charters,
No. 16.

In 1290 he was witness to a charter of Malcolm de Moray, and five years later to one granting Delravach to Sir William de Murray, who was one of the knights taken in the following year at Dunbar and consigned to prison in the Tower of London.

Constable's
Life of
Wallace.

Sir David de Berkeley was among those who did homage at Wark on March 14th, 1295-6, as his name appears in the Ragman Roll as David de Berkeley of the county of Fife, but it is clear that he was soon fighting actively on the side of the patriot Wallace. He was among the Scottish knights who, at Beg, in Aberdeen, captured a convoy of stores designed for the English garrison of Ayr.

Documents
of Scotland,
Sir F. Pal-
grave, p. 195.

The name of Sir David is found with those magnates of Scotland who performed homage to Edward I on his second invasion in 1303-4, but in spite of this he was one of the first to rally to Bruce's standard so soon as it was raised, in company with his brother-in-law, Sir Walter Somervill.

Barbour's
“ The Brus,”
ii, line 225.

“ Twa Erles alsua with hym war,
Of Lenyvax and Atholl war thai ;
Edouard the Brwyse was thar alsa,
Thomas Randall, and Hew de le Hay,
And Schyr David the Berclay,
Fresale, Summerwile, and Inchmertyn ; ”

Both were taken prisoners at the battle of Methven Wood, near Perth, where Bruce suffered defeat on June 19th, 1306.

Ibid. line 405.

“ Schyr Thomas Randall thair wis tane,
That then wis a young bachelor ;
And Schyr Alexander Fraseyr ;
And Schyr David the Berclay,

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Inchmartyn, and Hew de le Hay,
And Somirwell and othyr ma.”

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VII B.

King Edward, on being informed of the victory, commanded the execution of the prisoners, but the order was not immediately carried out, and Sir David de Berkeley must have been among those who were ransomed, as, shortly afterwards, he and his nephew, Sir Walter de Berkeley of Kerko (Towie VIII), were sent by King Robert Bruce on an expedition (1309) to compel the submission of the Earl of Ross, which entails some explanation.

Chancery
Portfolios
(Scotland),
No. 41, p. 191.

The lands of Avoch, originally belonging to the de Morays, had been granted by King Edward I to Hugh de Ross. Afterwards, at the request of Hugh de Ross, they had been granted to David de Berkeley, no doubt for assistance rendered at the time when the latter was serving the English. When Sir Hugh's father, William de Moray, secured his release from the Tower of London, he delivered to Edward, after Bruce's coronation, the ladies of Bruce's family, who had taken refuge in the sanctuary known as the Girth of St. Duthace, within the dominions of the Earl of Ross. After their sanctuary was thus violated, it will be remembered that the ladies were confined in cages in the Castle of Berwick. After the death of Edward I, Hugh de Ross, representing that Sir David de Berkeley had now allied himself to Bruce, petitioned Edward II that the said lands forfeited by Sir David might revert to himself—

“ qui est ore revertit a Sire Robert de Bruce
contre le fey nostre Seigneur le Roi.”

Cal. Scot.
Doc. Vol. iv,
Append.,
p. 400.

This petition is dated 1307-8.

Bruce had evidently neither forgotten nor forgiven the treachery of William, Earl of Ross, for in 1309 he sent emissaries to compel the Earl of Ross and his son Hugh to make submission. Among those thus despatched were Sir David de Berkeley and his nephew, Sir Walter de Berkeley of Kerko. The deed of submission, executed at Auldearn, in Moray, on October 31st, 1309, is published in Latin and *in extenso* in the Notes to the sixth canto of *The Lord of the Isles*, by Sir Walter

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Scott. It is there stated that the deed of submission of the potent Earl of Ross was never before published, and that the copy was supplied by the author's friend Mr. Thompson, Deputy Registrar of Scotland, "whose researches into our ancient records are daily throwing new and important light upon the history of our country."

Between November and March, Bruce subdued Argyle, then in English hands, while his brother Edward secured Galloway, and on March 16th, 1309, he held his first parliament at St. Andrews. Three great Celtic earls were present in person, the Earls of Ross and Lennox and Sutherland, and specially mentioned among others are Robert de Keith, Marshal of Scotland, Thomas Randolph, William Wiseman and David de Berkeley.

Acts of Parl.,
Scotland,
Vol. i,
folio 459A.

David de Berkeley was among those who, upon this occasion, concurred with the nobles in a letter to Philip, King of France, who had accepted the office of mediator between Edward II and Bruce. He is cited as having been witness in the fourth year of the reign of Robert I (1310) to the confirmation of a charter of 1265.

Sir David de Berkeley was the owner of vast properties, which were inherited by his two sons, both of whom bore the name of David. A careful comparison of records and dates indicates that the younger was issue of his second marriage, but the name of his wife, or wives, is unknown. It was not unusual for two brothers to bear the same name, the designation of their estates, by which they were called, being sufficient to identify them in those days, but the fact that there were three Davids of the Berkeley family appearing at the same time makes it well-nigh impossible to be sure to which some of the records refer.

Sir David of Carny's eldest son possessed in 1315, as his paternal estates, the lands of Cairny, Old Lindores, Kindersleith, Carny Berclay, Carny Murthac, Urchtirmonesy, Thorr, Edalston and Hindeford. By his marriage with the heiress of Brechin he became fifth Lord Brechin, as we shall see presently.

Sir David's younger son received from his father the lands

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of Colcarny, in the county of Kinross. His daughter married Sir Alexander de Lyndsay.

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Towie
VIIb.

Tradition has always maintained that Sir David de Berkeley of Carny was killed at the battle of Bannockburn on June 24th, 1314. This is supported in two ways. First, that although he was the devoted ally and friend of Robert Bruce, his name does not appear on the long list of those whom the King lavishly rewarded after that great victory ; secondly, his eldest son was in possession of his estates in the following year.

Before tracing the line of the Berclays of Brechin through the eldest son of Sir David de Berkeley of Carny, we shall deal shortly with his younger son, David of Colcarny, who was the progenitor of the Barclays of Collairnie. It is easy to follow the gradual emergence of the place-name : Carny—Col Carny (Hill of Carny) to Collairnie.

DAVID DE BERCLAY OF COLCARNY

DAVID DE
BERCLAY,
died 1372,
Collairnie I.

David de Berclay of Colcarny and Kilmarron was twice married. The name of his first wife does not appear, but he married, secondly, in 1358, Elizabeth Ramsay, daughter of Sir William Ramsay of Colluthie, who, in right of his second marriage with Isabella, was Earl of Fife.

The following extract from the Papal Registers gives her father's petition for special dispensation for the alliance :—

“ William Earl of Fife ; whereas between him and David de Berclay, donsel of the diocese of Brechin, and their relations and friends, there have been killings and woundings, and in order to still the discords, they have made a treaty of marriage between David and Elizabeth, daughter of the said Earl, who was related in the fourth degree of kindred, prays for dispensation.”

Cal. Pap.
Reg. July
1358, Vol. i,
351.

David de Berclay was Collector in Fife in the following year and witnessed the third marriage of his wife's step-mother, Isabella, Countess of Fife, in 1363, to Sir Thomas Biset of Upseclyntone.

Reg. Mag.
Sig. 1306-
1424, p. 71,
No. 331.

The lands of Colcarny, which he had received from his father, Sir David de Berkeley of Carny, he resigned in 1370

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DAVID DE
BERCLAY,
died 1372,
Collairnie I.

to his eldest son, John, by the following deed, in which it will be noted that the spelling of the name of Berkeley was gradually changing :—

Reg. Mag.
Sig. p. 126,
No. 361.

“ Grant to John de Berclay, son of David de Berclay, of all that part of Colcarny, county Kynross, which belonged to David his father and was surrendered by him.”

David de Berclay's name appears once more in a list of payments in the Exchequer Rolls of Scotland under date 1372, where it is recorded that, as Deputy Sheriff of Fife, he received the sum of £6 13s. 4d. for expenses incurred at Lindores on the late King's birthday.

His younger son, Hugh, received later a grant of the lands of Kindersleith from his cousin, David, 6th Lord of Brechin (Brechin II).

The further history of the Barclays of Collairnie is dealt with elsewhere.

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SIR DAVID DE BERCLAY, LORD OF BRECHIN I

Sir David de Berclay was the eldest son of Sir David de Berkeley of Carny (Towie VIIb). He owned lands in Fife previous to 1315, when he succeeded to his paternal estates of Carny Berclay, Carny Murthac, Old Lindores, Kindersleith, Urchtirmonesy, Thorr, Edalston and Hindeford.

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DAVID DE
BERCLAY,
1314-1351,
Brechin I.

Nisbet's
Heraldry,
Vol. ii, p. 76.

Like his father, "Gude Schir Davie the Berkeley," he was a staunch adherent of Sir Robert Bruce, and is stated by tradition to have fought at Bannockburn. He married, in 1315, Margaret de Brechin, niece of King Robert, and it has been suggested that the hand of this lady was bestowed upon him as a signal honour for faithful service rendered and gallantry displayed on that victorious field.

Sir David de Berclay settled upon Margaret of Brechin at the time of the marriage, as dower for her life, all his lands of Carny Berclay, Carny Murthac, Old Lindores, Kindersleith, Urchtirmonesy, Thorr, Edalston and Hindeford.

The family of Brechin were descended from that great personage Earl David of Huntingdon, "the King's brother," with whom we were familiar in the time of Sir Walter de Berkeley (Gartley III), Chamberlain to King William the Lion.

Henry of Brechin, first Lord of Brechin, was a natural son of Earl David and succeeded to his father's lands and Castle of Lindores.

Sir William, his son and second Lord of Brechin, married a daughter of Sir Alexander Comyn, Earl of Buchan. He was co-witness with his father-in-law, and with Sir Hugh de Berkeley, the Justiciar (Towie VI), to the charter confirming the donation of Isabella de Brus to the Abbey of Lindores on August 9th, 1248.

Wyntoun,
Vol. ii, p. 55.

Although Sir William de Brechin was among those nobles who, at the parliament at Scone on February 5th, 1283-4, bound themselves to acknowledge the Maid of Norway as Queen of Scotland on the death of her grandfather, Alexander III, he was prominent later with the Comyns and the National party.

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BERCLAY,
1314-1351,
Brechin I.

His son Sir David, third Lord of Brechin, signed the Ragman Roll in 1296, and thereafter for some years maintained his allegiance to the English King. It was in his Castle of Brechin that King John Baliol, on July 10th in the same year, surrendered his kingdom and all that he possessed into the hands of Edward I. Sir David de Brechin fought on the English side at the battle of Methven Wood, June 19th, 1306, where the Scots were surprised and defeated, but after the battle of Inverury he came to his peace with King Robert Bruce. Thereafter he continued eminently loyal, and ultimately married the King's sister. By her he had two sons and one daughter, Margaret, who, as already stated, married David de Berclay.

Robertson's
Index, 33.

His eldest son, Sir David, fourth Lord of Brechin, was popularly known as "The Flower of Chivalry." He went to the Holy Land and distinguished himself fighting against the Saracens, but in 1320 he was accused and found guilty of complicity in the plot known as "the de Soules conspiracy." Sir Walter de Berkeley of Kerko (Towie VIII) was also accused and exonerated, as we have seen, but Sir David de Brechin suffered the extreme penalty of treason. After his death, his brother, Thomas of Lumquhat, being also forfeited with him, King Robert Bruce bestowed upon Sir David de Berclay, husband of his niece, Margaret of Brechin, the vast estates of Brechin, and in right of his wife Sir David de Berclay became fifth Lord of Brechin.

Balmerino
Charters,
p. 34.

With the consent of his wife, Sir David de Berclay, Lord of Brechin, granted to the monks of Balmerino his fishing in the Tay, in Angus, called "le Crachue," between Partincrag and Dundee.

Family of
Wemyss,
Vol. i, p. 74.

Sir David de Berclay became Sheriff of Fife previous to the year 1317, when we find him instructed to preserve the marches of the convent lands of Dunfermline, and in the following years he was witness to numerous charters at Dunfermline, Arbroath, Scone and elsewhere.

In 1327 he appears as Comptroller of the Household of the Earl of Carrick, King Robert's little son, and renders his accounts in detail.

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The following year the King of Scotland successfully arrived at an agreement with the King of England, then Edward III, whose father had been deposed and subsequently murdered at Berkeley Castle, in Gloucestershire. The claims of Robert I had been acknowledged by the Pope and other powers, and the English, however reluctant, could no longer deny them. By the treaty of Northampton in 1328 it was laid down that the Kings of England and Scotland should be allied in friendship, while maintaining the independence of Scotland.

As a mark of amity, Joan, sister of Edward III, was betrothed to David, King Robert's little son.

Although by this treaty the Kingdom of Scotland gained her independence, the hatred of the English engendered in the Scottish people by long years of conflict drove them to a friendship with France, and the French influence can be clearly traced in the subsequent laws, architecture and modes of Scotland.

The health of King Robert was failing fast, and it is said that he had become a leper. He spent his last year mostly in his favourite home of Cardross, on the Clyde, and the Exchequer Rolls give many particulars, in detail, of expenses. There was a park at Cardross, and a park-keeper, gardeners' wages and seeds appear in the accounts, together with charges for window glazing and a coat for the King's fool.

Sir David de Berclay was much concerned in the preparation for the wedding of the Royal children, and two missions were sent to the Continent to procure furnishings for their home. Silks from Antioch and France, spices, wines, a bed-cover of miniver, goldsmith's work, and other delights are specially mentioned. Delicacies for the wedding feast had to be provided. The land itself furnished the customary capons, ducks and pheasants, hares and peacocks. Bills were paid for chalders of wheat and thousands of fish and so forth, and Sir David's own contributions include marts and haddocks, beeves and jars of wine. His accounts for the stewardship of the young Earl of Carrick's household include large purchases of wardrobe articles, and we read that the Prince had a clerk of

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Brechin I.

Audit, a clerk of Liverance and a clerk of Wardrobe of his own. Walter, Steward of Scotland, and Lady Margery his wife, Lady Burga de Vaux and five ladies (domicelles) were in attendance upon the little Countess, and the young couple had in addition a train of nine chaplains and clerics, thirty-eight esquires, four boys, three laundresses, thirty-six sergeants, two gardeners, twenty sumpter grooms, and a page for the Countess.

Exchequer
Rolls,
Preface.

At the time of the marriage Sir David de Berclay received a gift of £20 from the King, and there is a further entry of 100 shillings paid to him for a robe, which he evidently did not receive, because it has been carefully cancelled in the original.

The wedding was celebrated with great rejoicing at Berwick in the end of the year, but King Robert was too ill to attend. He lived only for a few months and died on June 7th, 1329, deeply mourned by his people. In fulfilment of his last wish, his devoted friends Sir James Douglas and Sir William Keith of Galston made an unsuccessful attempt to carry his heart to the Holy Sepulchre; Douglas fell fighting with the Moors, and Sir William alone survived to bring back to Melrose the relic of a gallant King.

In addition to his Sherifffdom of Fife and his office of Steward to the Prince, Sir David de Berclay discharged the important function of auditor of accounts at Dumbarton in 1328 and Scone in 1329. He was responsible for the arrangements of the King's funeral, and was "Purveyor" for all that was required on the occasion.

The close of the year 1331 witnessed the coronation of the ten-year-old King and his Queen at Scone, when David II was the first King of Scots to be anointed, the special right of independent sovereigns only. Fifteen tuns of old wine, a great quantity of marts, wild boars, cranes, wild and domestic geese, rabbits, capons, etc., appear in the accounts for the celebrations, which lasted for thirty-nine days.

Randolph, who had been appointed Regent before the death of the late King, assumed the reins of government, but the country was plunged into civil warfare by those nobles who

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possessed estates both in England and Scotland. An Act had been passed in the previous reign against absentees, and they were forced to decide which of their possessions they would retain. These malcontents gathered round Edward Baliol, son of King John Baliol, a tool in the hands of Edward III, whose ambitions could not even spare his own sister. An invasion of Scotland was undertaken in July 1332, and Baliol sailed from the Humber and landed on the coast of Fife. Randolph died suddenly, and Donald, Earl of Mar, was chosen to succeed him as Regent, but he fell with 15,000 Scotsmen at the battle of Dupplin, in Strathearn, where the invaders were victorious. Edward Baliol was crowned at Scone before the year was out and acknowledged himself the vassal of Edward III, but the latter took no part in the struggle until the Scots made incessant trouble on the Border.

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1314-1351,
Brechin I.

In the following year the English King invaded Berwick, and the Scots raised an army to relieve it, but they were totally routed at the battle of Halidon Hill; Sir Archibald Douglas, then Regent, the Earls of Ross, Sutherland, Menteith, Lennox and Atholl were among the many left on the field, and only the loyalty of Sir Malcolm Fleming saved the young King David. Escaping from Halidon Hill, Sir Malcolm fortified Dumbarton Castle, of which he was keeper, and there defended the Royal household until he could arrange their journey to safety in France.

The young King and Queen arrived at Boulogne on May 14th, 1334. The King of France, who had sent a gift for the cost of necessities, victualling and boats, welcomed them with great ceremonial in Paris, from whence they proceeded to Château Gaillard. In this historic castle built by Richard Cœur de Lion, the splendid ruins of which still command the quiet reaches of the Seine, the boy who was King of Scotland kept his Court for seven years.

After the disaster to the Scots at the battle of Halidon Hill, many of the Scottish nobility transferred their allegiance to the victorious English, and among these we find Sir David de Berclay. The country near the Border was in a constant state

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of warfare. Most of the castles were in English hands, and Berwick had been surrendered by Edward Baliol, but the Chronicles relate how gradually the Scots came rallying back to the support of the Regent, Sir Andrew Moray. Some, like young Robert Steward, son of Bruce's daughter Marjory, came out of hiding, and the National party gained in strength.

Fordun.

We read of one dangerous exploit after another, and how after the death of Moray and Robert "the Steward" became Regent, William of Douglas fought "ane fayre jeopardy" with Lord Berkeley (of Gloucestershire) on into the night until the light was gone, at Blackburn in 1338, and of the attempt to besiege "Saynt Jhonystone in 1339," when we hear of Sir David de Berclay being within the town. The Chronicles are a curious admixture of tragedy and lightheartedness, and they talk of desperate fights and tourneys and joustings, which, fought with all courtesy and formality, but often to the death, relieved the time between the more serious operations of war.

On this occasion Wyntoun writes that in 1338 William of Douglas had passed secretly to Gaillard to the King, and made his homage there, and on his return brought with him two French esquires. At the request of David de Berclay these esquires and three Scottish champions were pitted against each other in the jousting :—

"Dawy the Berclay that was then
within the town as Inglisman
Askyd at Jhon de Brus justyng
Off were, and he for-owt gruchying
Delyveryt hym off coursis thre,
Fayre hale justyng men mycht se :
Bot nane wes hurt thare, as thai say."

Soon afterwards Baliol left the country and, Edward III being occupied with wars in France, the tide began to turn.

In 1341 King David returned to Scotland to take his place upon the throne. Sir David de Berclay once more changed his allegiance, and we find him in the service of the King of Scotland.

Hamilton
Charters,
No. 124.

In 1342 Sir David de Berclay, Lord of Brechin, was witness on May 22nd, at Edinburgh, with Dom Bullock, Chamberlain

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of Scotland, to a charter of Hugh, Lord of Douglas, and Sir William Douglas of Liddesdale. In the same year Sir David is commanded by the King to take in charge and hold in custody at Malimore the said Dom Bullock, Chamberlain. Sir David's changes of allegiance are no more surprising than those of this "Lord William Bullock," a chaplain, who had been Chamberlain on behalf of Edward Baliol and Lieutenant and Treasurer for the English. He surrendered to Robert Steward at Perth, became King David's liegeman and was once more made Chamberlain. After amassing great wealth in various high offices he was suspected of treason and imprisoned.

About this time (*circa* 1340) Jean, daughter of Sir David de Berclay, married Sir David Fleming of Hatyrwick, son of Sir Malcolm Fleming of Biggar. Her father settled on her as dower the estate of Lochland within the grantor's Barony of Brechin, and three merks of silver yearly from his lands of Balbreny and others within the said Barony, to be held of the grantor and his heirs for ever, by rendering to the King the service belonging to the said land. The family of Fleming had always remained conspicuously loyal to the Bruces and given devoted service. Sir David Fleming's grandfather, Sir Robert, had been with Bruce when he stabbed the Red Comyn in the church of Dumfries, and is said to have cut off his head with the famous "mak siccar" argument. The wife of Sir Malcolm Fleming of Cumbernauld, saviour of the King after Halidon Hill, was King David's nurse, and her husband was later made Earl of Wigtown. Later still his grandson was to lose lands and earldom to Archibald Douglas, Earl of Galloway, but at this period we find the families of Douglas, de Berclay, Keith Marshal and the notorious Dom Bullock signing deeds together.

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Hamilton
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Comparative peace followed the return of the young King David, save for certain fighting on the Border.

In 1346, King Edward being engaged with the siege of Calais, King David, encouraged by his alliance with the French, broke the truce between Scotland and England with an invading army. He was made prisoner by the Archbishop

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Arbroath
Charters.

of York, at the battle of Neville's Cross in Durham, and remained in captivity for eleven years, while Robert Steward governed Scotland as Regent.

We find Sir David de Berclay acting as Deputy for William, Earl of Ross, the "Justiciar North of Fife," in a case heard at Forfar in 1348.

He now appears to have become embroiled in a feud with the Douglas family, for we read that Sir James Douglas, a grave and gallant man who had given signal proofs of his loyalty to King David II, by whom he was made Captain of the Castle of Lochleven, was slain in a private quarrel by Sir David de Berclay at Haywood in 1350. Other versions state that Sir David was merely present on the occasion. Sir David de Berclay, Lord of Brechin, in the following year granted some arable land in the western part of Brechin to one Thomas called Schenyl, but the Douglas had neither forgotten nor forgiven, and his end came by the assassin's dagger. Macfarlane writes :—

Brechin
Charters.

Fordun,
Vol. ii, p. 348.

"This Sir David Berclay was killed in Aberdeen by John of St. Michael or Carmichael and his accomplices upon Fasten's Eve (Shrove Tuesday) Anno 1351, in the reign of King David Bruce (by the instigation of William, Lord Douglas, Lord of Liddesdale, then a prisoner in England) for the slaughter of John Douglas of Dalkeith, where Sir David Berclay was present."

Writing elsewhere, Macfarlane varies his account and states that Sir John Douglas was slain in a private quarrel by Sir David de Berclay.

Sir John of Fordun adds that not one of the abettors in Sir David's murder escaped death: all were destroyed by the sword of vengeance. The Berclays and their friends never rested until the crime was punished, and as late as 1389 the Moray register shows that at one of those reconciliations after arbitration by which official authority endeavoured to put an end to these feuds, the Bishop of Moray, for the satisfaction of the Earl of Moray, had to purge himself of any responsibility for the slaying of Sir David de Berclay. Fordun, writing of the slaying of Sir William Douglas by William de Douglas,

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afterwards Earl Douglas, while out hunting in Ettrick Forest, unsuspecting of evil, says :—

“ he was thus put to death in revenge for the death of Alexander de Ramsay and Lord David de Berclay and because also of a great many other causes of unfriendliness and many a grudge stirred up between the Douglasses by their thirst for power.”

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1314-1351,
Brechin I.

Sir David de Berclay had one daughter, who, as we have seen, married Sir David Fleming of Biggar, and one son, David, who succeeded him.

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SIR
DAVID DE
BERCLAY,
1351-1368,
Brechin II.

SIR DAVID DE BERCLAY, LORD OF BRECHIN II

Sir David de Berclay, sixth Lord of Brechin, married Janet Keith, daughter of Sir Edward Keith of Synton, and had one daughter Margaret.

Circa 1353 David de Berclay, Lord of Brechin, granted to his cousin Hugh, son of "our uncle David" (of Colcarny, Collairnie I), in memory of his, the grantor's, father, the upper and lower vill of Kindersleith, for a rent of one pair of gilt spurs yearly, to be paid at "our Manor of Lindores."

This grant was confirmed by Isabella Countess of Fife as overlord, and the witnesses to the confirmation were :—

Registrum
de Panmure,
Vol. ii, p. 322.

William, Bishop of St Andrews,
William, Abbot of Lindores,
Sir William de Ramsay, knight,
Alexander de Ramsay.

As we have seen, Sir William de Ramsay married as his second wife the said Countess Isabella in 1357 and died soon after. His daughter, it will be remembered, was wife to David de Berclay of Colcarny.

Ibid. p. 231.

In 1356 David de Berclay, Lord of Brechin and Lord of Lindores, confirmed a grant of Dunmore and its appurtenances, in the Barony of Lindores, made by Mariota de Dunmore, sister and heir of Henry of Dunmore. This confirmation was witnessed at Edinburgh on October 9th, 1363, by the Bishops of Dunkeld and Dunblane, the Abbots of Scone and Lindores, and by Lord Robert de Erskyne, Chamberlain of Scotland, David de Grame, David de Fleming, knights, Alexander de Lyndesay and David de Berclay "our uncles," Michael de Balfour, Adam de Moncur and many others. Of these witnesses David de Fleming was brother-in-law of David de Berclay, Alexander de Lyndesay had married his father's sister, and David de Berclay (of Colcarny, Collairnie I) was his father's brother.

In the same year (1363) we find that King Edward III granted a safe conduct to Sir David de Berclay and others to pass through his dominions attended by twelve esquires with

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horses and servants, to go to the wars in Prussia. It is probable that he did not return from this expedition, as his wife, Janet (or Jean) de Berclay, *née* Keith, signed a charter on September 8th, 1368, as a widow, and in April 1370 married Thomas de Erskine, stepson of her own mother, Christina de Keith, who married secondly Sir Robert de Erskine.

SIR
DAVID DE
BERCLAY,
1351-1368,
Brechin II.
Hist. MSS.
Com. Report
on the Mar
Case, p. 9.

Margaret de Berclay, only child of Sir David de Berclay (Brechin II), sixth Lord of Brechin, succeeded to his title and estates.

Meanwhile negotiations by Robert Steward with Edward III of England for the ransom of King David II were not brought to a successful conclusion until 1357. 100,000 merks sterling were to be paid in ten years, during which time there was to be a truce between the two countries, and in addition twenty hostages, sons of Scottish nobility, were to be surrendered as pledges for payment. Among those hostages, as we shall see, was John de Berclay (Gartley XI B).

David II died childless in 1370, and was succeeded by his nephew Robert, the Steward of the Kingdom. This office was hereditary and gradually passed into the surname of the family, and was the designation of the line of Stewart Kings, of whom Robert II was the first.

Robert II, son of Marjory, daughter of King Robert Bruce, had been twice married, first to Elizabeth Mure, by whom he had four sons and six daughters, and secondly to Euphemia, daughter of the Earl of Ross, by whom he had two sons and four daughters. The turbulence of his sons and their friction with the nobles, notably the family of Douglas, caused much strife, and the Erskines, who were active partisans of the King, became objects of envy, not only for the marriage of Sir Thomas with the widow of the Lord of Brechin but also because the said Sir Thomas was guardian of the rich heiress Margaret de Berclay, Lady of Brechin.

It was the right of the King to dispose of the hand of such important young ladies and their estates, and the arrangement of marriages, both in this and the following century, was usually a matter of considerable financial gain to the guardians. We read of a final payment of £265 13s. 4d. by the King in

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DE
BERCLAY,
Lady of
Breachin,
1370-1404.

1373 to the said Lord Thomas de Erskine to have the wardship and marriage of the daughter and heir of the late Sir David de Berclay, of Brechin.

This was evidently the last state of the negotiations prior to the marriage of Margaret, Lady of Brechin and ward of Sir Thomas, with Walter Stewart, youngest son of Robert II by Queen Euphemia. The couple were married under age, as we learn from a charter confirmed in full parliament at Scone on October 19th, 1378 :—

Reg. Mag.
Sig. Vol. 1,
p. 237,
No. 652.

“ Walter Stewart, son of the magnificent Prince the Lord Robert by Divine Grace Illustrious King of the Scots, as Lord of the Barony of Brechin within the county of Forfar, together with Margaret his wife, daughter and heir of the late David de Berclay, Lord of the said Barony, married under age, and therefore seized of the Barony by authority and dispensation Royal to Thomas de Rait of Wres, a grant of lands at Arroth.”

Appended to the deed were the seals of the couple and the seals of “ My Lady the Queen Euphemia and of the Magnificent Lord, my brother, John Earl of Carrick, and Steward of Scotland.”

Rot. Scot. in
Turr. Lond.
Vol.ii, p. 271.

Margaret, Lady of Brechin, died previous to 1404, having had issue two sons, David and Alan Stewart. David was a hostage in England in 1430 for the ransom of James I. On November 8th of that year we find a safe conduct issued for “ Patrick Berclay and Thomas Mathewson, servants of David Stewart, Master of Atholl, to travel to their Lord, a hostage in England.” In the following year, February 10th, 1431, there was a similar safe conduct for “ two servants of the son of the Earl of Atholl, to travel together or separately with one servant in their company, and gold jewels and other things for the expenses of the said hostage in England.”

David Stewart died while still a hostage in England *circa* 1433, leaving one son, Robert, of whom more later. Patrick Berclay, thus found in the service of his kinsman, was a cadet of the Mathers line. Alan Stewart was killed in 1431.

The reign of Robert II saw constant raids and counter-raids on the Border. Richard II of England invaded Scotland with an army of 70,000 men and marched to the Forth,

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but the country had been so wasted before him that all he could do was to destroy Melrose Abbey and retire. The Scots with their French allies harried the northern counties. These were the days of Douglas and Hotspur, of Otterburn and Chevy Chase, but a truce was made between England and France in 1389, with Scotland as an ally of the latter.

John, eldest son of Robert II, was created Earl of Carrick in 1368, and held various offices in the kingdom until he was disabled by the kick of a horse in 1387. Two years later, on the score of the King's age and infirmity, the Estates appointed as guardian of Scotland, not the Crown Prince, but the younger brother, Robert Stewart, later to be known as the Duke of Albany, who played so prominent and infamous a part in the history of his time.

Robert II died in 1390, and was succeeded by the aforesaid John, Earl of Carrick, but the name of John had been made unpopular and he was crowned under the name of Robert.

Scotland was sunk in chaos at this period. The nobles, lacking the accustomed martial occupation of attacking England, attacked their neighbours and oppressed all and sundry.

Robert III was too feeble to check them, and his power passed into the hands of his eldest son, David, Duke of Rothesay, who was arrested through the jealousy of the Duke of Albany in 1400 and died shortly after, it is said by starvation, in the castle of Falkland.

King Robert III, in his distrust of his brother Albany, endeavoured to send his youngest son, Prince James, to France for education and for safety. Sir David Fleming, husband of Jean Berclay, was the King's confidential agent in arranging the escape. He saw the Prince safely on board, but the ship was captured at sea by an English vessel and the boy committed to the Tower. Sir David Fleming was waylaid on his return and murdered by James, son of the Earl of Douglas, as an act of private revenge.

The "gentle and pious King" Robert III died in 1406, of grief, it is said, for the fate of his sons.

The English were glad enough to have so important a

MARGARET
DE
BERCLAY,
Lady of
Brechin,
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MARGARET
DE
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hostage for Scotland's good behaviour as the young King James I. He was first confined in the Tower, where his cousin Murdach, son of his uncle Albany, and Griffin, son of Owen Glendower, were with him, but one of the first acts of Henry V, after his accession in 1413, was to order the removal of the prisoners to Windsor. James, attaining his majority, was given a governor and allowed more liberty of movement. He accompanied the English King to France, and Henry did all he could to attach him to himself, but James would consent to nothing likely to compromise the independence of Scotland.

Murdach was exchanged in 1416, and after the death of his father became Duke of Albany and Regent of Scotland, but it was not until 1424 that the Scottish King's return was arranged. A ransom could not be asked as he was taken in time of peace, but the English demanded forty thousand pounds to pay for "the expenses of his education," and the Scottish nobles were required to furnish twenty-eight hostages.

Before leaving England James I married the young daughter of the Duke of Somerset, at the church of St. Mary Overy, in Southwark. His devotion to her ceased only with his life. On May 21st, 1424, James I and his Queen were crowned at Scone; Murdach, Duke of Albany and Earl of Fife, placed the King upon his throne, and in the same year the first of the parliaments, which hereafter were held annually, was called by the King.

It may be that King James had learned in England the advisability of such an assembly, to deal with nobles who considered themselves petty kings, but he bided his time, and it was not until 1425 that he dealt summarily with those who had so long kept him out of his kingdom. He ordered the arrest of Albany, his two sons and twenty-six other nobles, who were afterwards executed at Stirling.

Then followed ten arduous and difficult years, at the end of which the only great earldoms not in the hands of the Crown were Atholl, Douglas, Crawford and Moray, but there was growing discontent among the nobility. In 1425 Sir Robert Graham seized the King in the presence of the assembled

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parliament, declaring that he arrested him in the name of the three Estates for cruel and illegal acts done to bring his nobles into subjection. The Lords who had promised their support to Graham quailed in the King's presence and the attempt failed.

MARGARET
DE
BERCLAY,
Lady of
Breachin,
1370-1404.

During the years thus briefly dealt with there is little that concerns our story to record of Walter Stewart, seventh Lord Brechin in the right of his wife Margaret de Berclay. He was created Earl of Caithness in 1402, and Earl of Atholl in 1404. In that year he obtained a safe conduct to go on pilgrimage to Canterbury, attended by a train of 100 horsemen, and in August he received dispensation to marry Elizabeth, daughter of William Graham, of Kincardine. This marriage did not take place, as the lady married his half-brother, John Stewart of Dundonald.

It would seem that he stood high in favour of James I in 1427, when the King took from Malise Graham his Earldom of Strathearne, which he had inherited from his mother, on the ground that it was a male fief, and transferred it to Walter Stewart, Earl of Atholl, grand-uncle of Graham and only surviving son of Robert II. Nevertheless, he joined a few years later in a conspiracy against King James, which was designed to place upon the throne Robert Stewart, his own grandson, son of David Stewart, his eldest son.

The leader of the plot was Sir Robert Graham, uncle of Malise, who had been banished for denouncing the King's action in parliament.

Through Robert Stewart, who by the King's favour was Chamberlain at the time, the conspirators gained entrance to the monastery of the Black Friars in Perth, where the King and his Court were keeping Christmas, and there in the night they treacherously murdered him. The Book of Pluscarden tells how "the King, the parting cup drunk and his gentlemen dismissed for the night, was alone with the Queen and her ladies." At the approach of footsteps and the clang of arms treason was instantly suspected, and it was found that the fastenings of the doors had been tampered with. One of the ladies, the heroic Catherine Douglas, thrust her arm through

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the staple to do its poor duty for a bolt, while the King leapt down into a small chamber below the floor.

From this chamber there had existed a channel, used for cleaning the apartment, leading into the outer court and wide enough to have afforded an escape for the King, but by his own direction it had been built up only three days before, as the balls from the tennis court near by were frequently lost in the aperture. Discovered by Graham and his band, James was dispatched "with wounds beyond counting." Some of the murderers escaped, but all were finally taken and put to death with horrible tortures, including young "Robin Stewart," who on the scaffold courageously acknowledged that he had his deserts.

In the list of those implicated were included "two brothers german," Barclays of Tentismuir. They succeeded in fleeing the country, but were captured in France and handed over to the Duke of Brittany, and suffered death in the same horrible manner as their fellow conspirators. It seems clear that these brothers were Barclays of the Kippo line.

We read in *Macfarlane's Collections* of the remarkable steps taken by the Maules to secure from "that old serpent of ancient and evil days," the Earl of Atholl, in his last hours, an acknowledgment of their right to half the Barony of Brechin, as sole surviving heirs with the Setons, through Sir David de Berclay's sister, the wife of Sir David Fleming of Biggar.

"It was upon the 28th March 1437, about three hours of afternoon" that Sir Thomas Maule, along with Sir John Sandilands of Calder, Sir Andrew Ogilvy of Inchmartine, Thomas Fotheringham of Baluny, Thomas de Cranston, Sheriff's Deputy of Edinburgh, and Robert Logy visited the Earl in prison in the Tolbooth, "the day he was first put to the torment," to obtain from him an instrument to that end. "Immediately after securing it he was brought out thereof and carried through the streets of Edinburgh, for he had been convicted and condemned before." By "this instrument" the Earl of his own free will asserted and swore that the lands of the Barony of Brechin-Berclay, which he resigned into the King's hands, were possessed by him after the death of

Book of
Pluscarden.

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

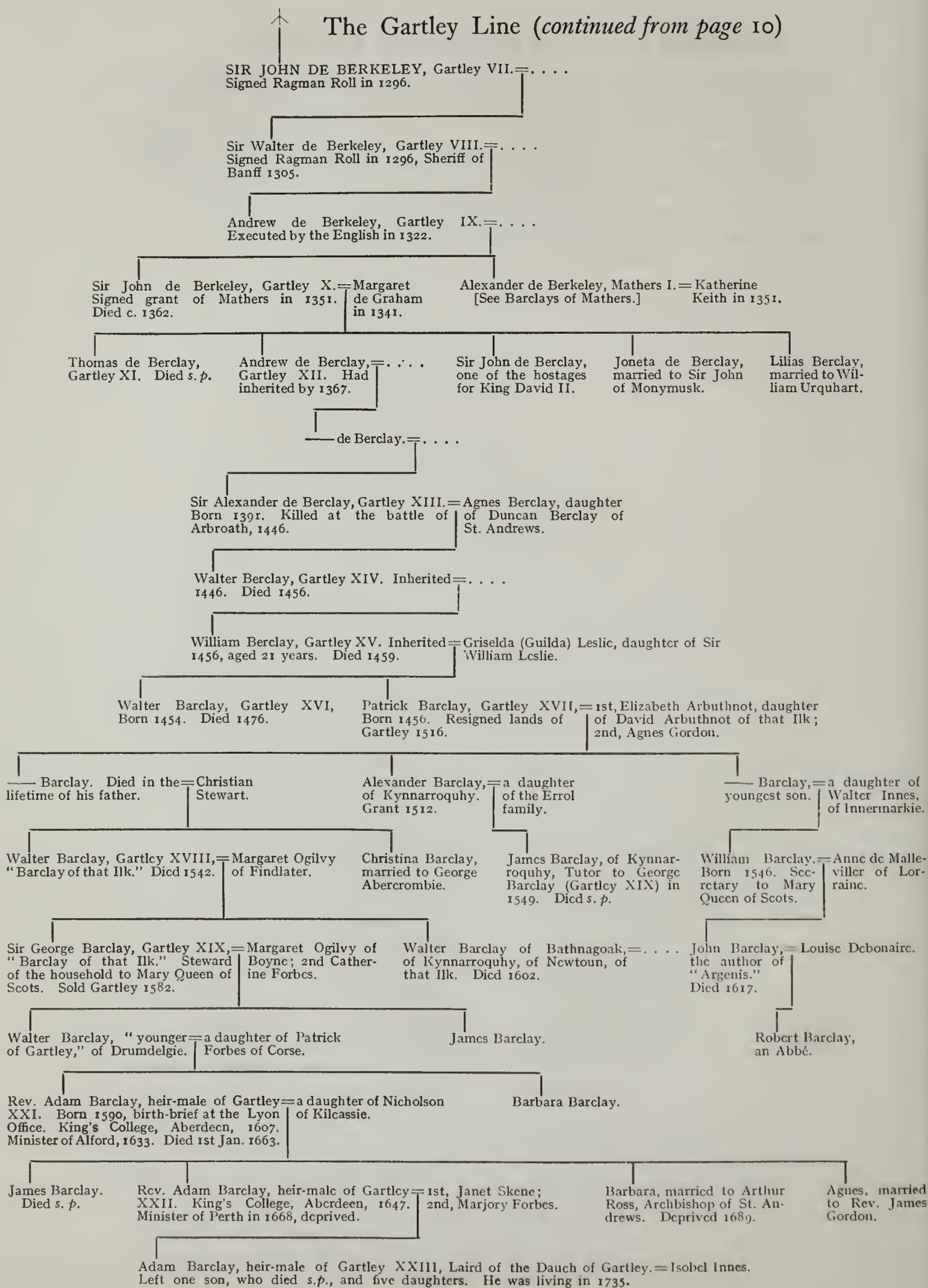
Margaret de Berclay, his wife, simply of the courtesy of Scotland, and that David Stewart, his son and heir, never was in fee of the Barony of Berclay.

Thus ended in treason and disaster the line of the Barclays of Brechin. Half the property was secured by the Maule family, who later obtained the other moiety by purchase, and continue to hold it to the present time.

MARGARET
DE
BERCLAY,
Lady of
Brechin,
1370-1404

PEDIGREE V.

The Gartley Line (continued from page 10)



The Gartley Line

CONTINUED

SIR JOHN DE BERKELEY

Although the Berkeleys of the Gartley line do not appear to have been so prominent in the history of the dramatic years through which we have followed their kinsmen of the Towie and the Brechin lines, we are able to trace not a little of their story.

We return to take up the tale from the son and successor of Sir Robert de Berkeley (Gartley VI).

The name of Sir John de Berkeley is to be found in the Ragman Roll, as recording his homage to Edward I at Wark on March 14th, 1295-6, together with his son, Walter de Berkeley, and his kinsman Sir David de Berkeley of Carny (Towie VII B). He did not join in the great act of fealty at Berwick in August of that year, and we have no further knowledge of him.

SIR
JOHN DE
BERKELEY,
c. 1296,
Gartley
VII.

Exchequer,
Scots Docts.,
Box 4, No. 10.

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

SIR
WALTER DE
BERKELEY,
1296-1305,
Gartley
VIII.

SIR WALTER DE BERKELEY

The son of Sir John not only signed the Ragman Roll at the same time as his father, as just stated, but he is found among the Edinburgh homagers at Berwick on August 28th, 1296.

The seal of Sir Walter de Berkeley is one of those which have survived appended to the deed of homage, together, as we have noted, with that of Sir Patrick de Berkeley (Towie VII). The name, though much damaged, is unmistakable :—

“ S W A L R D K E L A Y ”

Introduction
Exchequer
Rolls.

but he was among those nobles who did not use their armorial seals for this enforced homage, but adopted a “device” which, in the case of Sir Walter, is described as “a rude squirrel.”

Whether or not Sir Walter de Berkeley had been actively allied with the Scottish National party previous to his act of fealty in 1296, it is clear that thereafter he was allied with those who were of the English party.

Arbroath
Charters,
Vol. i, p. 165.

At the beginning of the Lent term, 1299-1300, we find him in Aberdeen, when John Comyn, Earl of Buchan, then Justiciar of Scotland, was holding pleas in his office “near the castle of Aberdeen, in a place called Castlesyd.” Among the notables present Sir Walter appears with the Bishop of Aberdeen, John Earl of Atholl, then Sheriff, and others, taking second place in a list of eight knights. His attendance is also recorded in a note of this same occasion, in the Cartulary of Arbroath, when a question in regard to the regality of the Abbey was dealt with.

Acts of Parl.
Scot., Vol. i,
f. 121.

Rolls of Parl.
i, p. 267,
Appen.
Claims,
Ed. I.

Five years later he was definitely in the service of Edward I. At a parliament held at Westminster in September, 1305, to deal with the settlement of Scotland, it was laid down that none should be appointed Sheriffs save “the most sufficient men and most profitable for the King and people, and the maintenance of peace.” By the same ordinance Sir Walter de Berkeley was appointed Sheriff of Banff.

Gartley is situated in a narrow peninsula of Banffshire

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

which juts into Aberdeenshire, and tradition accuses Sir Walter of having, during his tenure of office, altered the boundaries of Banffshire so as to include his estates in his own jurisdiction. It is further alleged that the Berkeleys of Gartley were hereditary Sheriffs of Banff, but no documentary corroboration of this statement can be traced.

SIR
WALTER DE
BERKELEY,
1296-1305,
Gartley
VIII.

Like so many others in these years, when first one party and then another were victorious, Sir Walter de Berkeley forsook his allegiance to King Edward so soon as the star of Bruce was in the ascendant. He hailed the deliverer of Scotland, and became a staunch adherent of King Robert I.

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

ANDREW DE
BERKELEY,
1322,
Gartley IX.

ANDREW DE BERKELEY

Andrew de Berkeley, son of Sir Walter (Gartley VIII), was active on the side of Bruce, and met his death in the Scottish cause.

Edward III had succeeded to the throne of England, and in spite of short-lived truces and treaties there was constant warfare on the Border. In the autumn of 1322 the Scots made one of their periodic incursions into England and met with such success that the English King narrowly escaped capture at York. John of Fordun, writing of it, ends thus:—

“ Thus the King of Scotland, having gained a gladsome victory, went home again with his men in great joy and honour. The same year, on the first October, Andrew of Berkeley was taken and having been convicted of treachery underwent capital punishment.”

For all its success, some members of the raid did not escape the enemy, and Andrew de Berkeley's capture meant prompt execution for treason, at the hands of north country officials, who would have known the record of his family's loyalty. Since his name never appears as having sworn fealty to England, he could with perfect justice, though with small hope of success, have defended himself with the plea used by the patriot Wallace, namely, that he might be put to death as an enemy, but never as a traitor, though all who fought against their King were traitor to the English.

Andrew de Berkeley had two sons, John, who succeeded him, and Alexander (Mathers I).

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

SIR JOHN DE BERKELEY

The name of John de Berkeley is first found as witness to the confirmation of a charter of Alexander, Earl of Ross, prior to 1338.

SIR
JOHN DE
BERKELEY,
1338-1362,
Gartley X.

The early death of his father and a long minority for John may account for the fact that no renewals of charters were obtained from King Robert I for Gartley, such as Walter de Berkeley of Kerko wisely secured for Towie and Balhelvie. This omission had evidently been rectified in the reign of David II, when we find John de Berkeley signing as "of Gartley."

Wyntoun, in his Chronicle, relates how, after the death of the Regent, Andrew de Moray, in 1338, a band of young men rallied to the rescue of Scotland, under his successor, Robert the Steward, and William Douglas, knight of Liddesdale. Among those young champions, whose valour regained the strongholds of Scotland, were John de Berkeley and William, son of Earl Hugh de Ross, who had fallen at Halidon Hill in 1333.

" The land that tyme was all on ware (war)
And in ryot as it were ere
And yhwng men that in the land . . .
And for the freedom of the land
Rycht hardy thyngis tul on hand."

In 1341 John de Berkeley married Margaret de Graham, daughter of Sir John de Graham of Old Montrose, widow of Hugh, Earl of Ross, and mother of the William with whom he had fought side by side three years before.

We find in the Papal Registers a mandate, issued at Avignon, to the Bishop of Ross granting dispensation for the marriage. This dispensation had been sought because the couple were related within the third degree of affinity, and also because the alliance was considered desirable to bring peace and concord where there existed " great wars and grave enmities among relations."

Calendar
Papal
Registers,
Vol. ii, p. 553.

Margaret, Countess of Ross, had also by her first husband a daughter, Euphemia, who married, first, John, Earl of Moray,

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

SIR
JOHN DE
BERKELEY,
1338-1362,
Gartley X.

and, secondly, Robert the Steward, afterwards King Robert II. It thus followed that John de Berkeley, Lord of Gartley, was stepfather to the Queen of Scotland. His marriage seems to have been that of a young husband with a more mature wife.

The settlement of family feuds and quarrels was a reason frequently given in applying for a dispensation for marriage. It was the case when a marriage was arranged in 1350 between Euphemia, then widowed Countess of Moray, and Robert the Steward, the particular "enmity" being between her brother William, Earl of Ross, and her prospective husband.

Robertson's
Index,
100 (1A).

Fœdera,
Vol. iii (2),
pp. 10-14.

John de Berkeley is among the witnesses to the confirmation by David II of a charter by William, Earl of Ross, to Reginald, son of Roderick of the Isles, dated July 4th, 1342. This confirmation is undated and John de Berkeley's name is not among the knights. From one deed, in 1374, it appears that he was knighted later.

The Chronicles have still something to tell us of John de Berkeley, Lord of Gartley, for Wyntoun relates the story of a serious quarrel in which he was concerned.

Sir William de Douglas was at this time custodian of Roxburgh, to which office his family considered they had hereditary right. The position of the castle rendered it highly important and its security could only be entrusted to men of proven valour and loyalty.

Shortly after the return of King David from France, and in one of the "grave wars" which were so unceasingly waged among the turbulent lords, Sir Alexander de Ramsay attacked the castle and took it by escalade. The King thereupon appointed him custodian of Roxburgh and Sheriff of Teviotdale in lieu of Sir William Douglas, who promptly retaliated by capturing the gallant Sir Alexander and starving him to death at Hermitage. David II, sincerely grieved at the death of Ramsay and greatly enraged, appointed John de Berkeley custodian of the Castle. Both Sir Alexander Ramsay and Sir William Douglas had been constant in their allegiance, and rendered noble service to the Scottish crown, and Robert the Steward, realising

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

the danger of estranging such a man as Douglas and driving him into the hands of "Englishmen," persuaded the King to pardon and reinstate him.

SIR
JOHN DE
BERKELEY,
1338-1362,
Gartley X.

Although John de Berkeley had fought under Sir William Douglas in the campaign of 1338, there was never good feeling between their families. We have already recorded how Sir William fought "ane fayre jeopardy" with another de Berkeley some years before, and there is no doubt that this incident of the custodianship of Roxburgh in 1343 contributed to that enmity which finally resulted in the assassination of Sir David de Berkeley of Brechin.

It was on the advice of Sir William Douglas that David II broke truce and invaded England three years later. He was captured at the battle of Neville's Cross, and "our King Dawy that weis yhong stout and joly" rode through the streets of London at the head of a train of prisoners, on his way to the Tower. Eleven years later the young son of John de Berkeley was to be one of the hostages for his release.

In 1351 "John de Berkeley of Grantoly" was witness to a deed granting the lands of Mathers to his brother Alexander and Katherine Keith, his wife. This is the first time the territorial designation appears in the Gartley line.

Original
Document
at Bury
Hill.

Alexander, brother of John de Berkeley, was the progenitor of the Barclays of Mathers and Urie, and will be dealt with later.

John de Berkeley was also witness about 1357 to a grant for Thomas, Earl of Mar, in which he is described "Johanne de Garintuly, consanguineo nostro."

Coll. Aberd.
and Banff,
Spalding
Club, Vol. i,
p. 618.

He died previous to 1362, leaving, as we shall see, a legacy of difficulties to his family. He had issue three sons, Thomas, Andrew and John, and two daughters, Joneta (or Jonet), who married first Sir John de Monymusk, and secondly Sir Alexander de Moray, and Liliass, who married William Urquhart, Sheriff of Cromartie.

The two elder sons of John de Berkeley succeeded him in turn, but before continuing with the line we have to record the history of his younger son John.

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

SIR
JOHN DE
BERCLAY,
1352-1374,
Gartley
XIB.

SIR JOHN DE BERCLAY (GARTLEY XIB)

As the marriage of John de Berkeley, Lord of Gartlie, with Margaret, widowed Countess of Ross, took place in 1341, and this John de Berclay was the youngest of their three sons, he must have been quite a child when in 1352 we find mention of him and his wife, Christina. An indult is recorded in the Papal Calendar, under date of February of that year, that confessors should be chosen for John de Berclay and Christina, his wife, of the diocese of Moray, "who shall give them, being penitent, plenary remission at the hour of death, with the usual safeguards." It may be that this child-marriage had been arranged in view of the destiny which awaited the boy John.

During the last years of the imprisonment of King David II in England, the young King was himself employed by his captors to negotiate the terms of his ransom, which was finally agreed at the sum of 100,000 merks. In addition twenty hostages, youths of noble birth, were demanded to ensure payment of the same, and among them was John de Berclay.

Exchequer,
Scots Docts.,
Box 2, No. 36.

A convention met at Newcastle to deliberate on the matter, and an indenture was drawn up "faite a Noefchastell sur Tyne le 13 jour de Jhyl 1354" between the Bishop of Durham, William de Bohun, Earl of Northumberland and Constable of England, Gilbert D'Umfraville, Earl of Angus, Lords Percy and Neville, Henry de Sorrye and others of the one part, and the Bishops of St. Andrews and Brechin, Patrick de Dunbar, Earl of March, Abbot of Dunfermline, Robert de Erskyne and others of the second part. It was agreed for the payment of the said sum of silver, Monsieur David de Bruys will deliver twenty hostages. The next clause of the agreement laid down that they would be treated courteously at the "suitable charge of those who delivered them." It was not required that all the hostages should remain until the entire ransom was paid, but completion made of each 10,000 merks, exchanges might be made with "the best hostages, sons and heirs of the gentlemen of the greatest sufficiency who might be found within the country of Scotland."

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

Of the twenty entries in the list of noble youths, sixteen are "sons and heirs," two are heirs, one is "son of," but in the last case the entry is "one of the sons" of John de Berkeley. Why John, Lord of Gartley, was thus spared the parting from his son and heir we have no means of deducing. The record of a later convention, at Berwick in 1357, gives us not only the names of the hostages, but the men into whose charge they were to be handed. John, son and heir of the Steward of Scotland, and Humphrey, son and heir of Roger de Kirkpatrick, were delivered to Lord Percy, who would hardly have supposed that one of his young charges was to be King of Scotland as Robert III. Ronald, son and heir of Sir William More, Gilbert, son and heir of Sir John Kennedy, and John, son of John de Berkeley, were delivered to Alan de Strother, late Sheriff of Northumberland. The following year Alan de Strother, late Sheriff, had orders to deliver his hostages to his successor and take a receipt for Thomas Fleming, son of the Earl of Wigtown, Ronald More, Gilbert Kennedy, John de Berclay, David Wemyss and John de Valance.

SIR
JOHN DE
BERCLAY,
1352-1374,
Gartley
XIB.

Exchequer,
Scots Docts.,
Box 2, No.38.

By the time the final settlement was made "three great lords" were required in addition to the youths; among them was Sir Thomas de Erskine, second husband of Janet Berclay, widow of Sir David de Berclay (Brechin II), and the payment of the ransom was not completed until 1383, twenty-six years after David II was set free. The raising of the great sum of money was a fruitful cause of dissension among the Scottish nobles.

On March 17th, 1370-1, John de Berclay appears among certain Scotsmen who received safe conducts from Edward III, granted at Westminster, to travel "in our kingdom of France and England," but there is no record of when he ceased to be held hostage. There is no reason to suppose that his life in this capacity was irksome. Even prisoners were often permitted freedom to embark on warlike expeditions on behalf of their captors, and hostages would have been granted considerable liberty on parole.

This period was, nominally at least, a time of peace between Scotland and England, and in 1374 Sir William de Keith,

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

SIR
JOHN DE
BERCLAY,
1352-1374,
Gartley
XIB.

Fœdera,
Vol. iii (2),
pp. 10, 14.

Marischal of Scotland, received a safe conduct to go, for a year or two, beyond the seas with his son-in-law, Edmund de Mortimer, Earl of March. They went in the service of the English King, and with them went Sir John de Berclay, Chevalier, son of Sir John de Berkele, Chevalier. It may be that he received the honour of knighthood in return for his services as hostage to David II.

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

THOMAS DE BERCLAY

THOMAS DE
BERCLAY,
1362-1367,
Gartley XI.

Thomas de Berclay succeeded his father, Sir John de Berkeley (Gartley X), in the year 1362. He was a young man, barely twenty years of age, when he came to his inheritance. He held the estates for less than five years, as we find his brother Andrew in possession in 1367.

There is an entry regarding Thomas de Berclay in the records, in which he is called " Thomas de Berclay Dominus de Grantlye " (Gartley).

The entry is in the Urquhart Charters, and this fact is interesting as it strengthens the assertion in Douglas and Wood's *Peerage* that Liliass, the younger daughter of Sir John de Berkeley, and sister of Thomas, married William Urquhart of Cromartie.

The appearance of the name of Thomas is in a grant made by his half-brother, William Earl of Ross, of the burg of Cromartie to his cousin Alexander de Urquhart. The deed is undated, but as the name of John, Bishop of Murray, who died in 1362, is included among the witnesses, it fixes the date.

Scottish
History
Society,
Vol. ii, p. 372.

The charter is as follows :—

" Charter by William, Earl of Ross, Lord of Sky, son and heir of Lord Hugh, late Earl of Ross, to Alexander de Urquhart and his heirs . . . Totum Burgum nostrum de Crommathye cum annuali redditu. . . . Witnesses Alexander Bishop of Ross, John Bishop of Murray, Donald Abbot of Novae Fermicoe, Lord Robert of Lauder, and Oliver de St. Clare, knights, Thomas de Berclay Dominus de Grantlye, Hugh de Ross, my brother and many others."

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

ANDREW DE
BERCLAY,
1367-1404,
Gartley
XII.

ANDREW DE BERCLAY

Register of
Moray,
pp. 368-9.

Andrew de Berclay inherited the lands of Gartley from his brother Thomas (Gartley XI). He witnesses in 1367 the homage of Hugh de Fraser, Lord of Lovat, portioner of Ard, rendered to Alexander Bishop of Moray. Among those present were : Sir William de Keith, Marischal of Scotland, Thomas, Prior of Pluscarden, and Andrew Berclay, " Lord of Garntully." In an instrument dated December 12th of the same year, recording the above, William de Keith is styled " Deputy of the Lord Earl of Moray," and Andrew de Berclay as of " Grantoly and Birkynhill " (in Strathbogie).

Andrew de Berclay succeeded to burdened estates. Many of the Scottish nobles had been ruined by incessant warfare and consequent devastation, and ten years previously it had already been recorded in the Exchequer Rolls that " the hostilagio de Berclay," among many other lands, had returned no dues, " lying wasted."

On June 15th Andrew de Berclay granted to William de Leth, burgess of Aberdeen, all his lands of Drumrossy in the regality of Garioch, to hold by doing forensic service due from them to the overlord, and payment to himself and his heirs of a silver penny to be paid at Drumrossy, and blanchferm. The burgess had advanced the money for the payment of the debts of Andrew's father, John, and himself, and Andrew stated that both were heavily involved.

Reg. Epis.
Aberdeen,
Spalding
Club, Vol. ii,
p. 281.

He was evidently responsible for legacies under his father's estate, for he grants to his sister, Joneta, relict of Sir John de Monymusk, and to Mariota and Elizabeth, her daughters by the said Sir John, and the survivor and heirs of each, all his lands of Melrose, in the county of Banff, together with the mill, in satisfaction of any claim she had or might have in the lands of John de Berkeley, her father, at the rent of one silver penny to be paid at Doune at Whitsuntide, the said land to be free of annual rent of £10 and 4 chalders of wheat to the King. The witnesses were Sir Alexander Fraser, Sheriff of Aberdeen, Master Reginald de Ogiston, Rector of Turref, William de Berclay, of Towie (IX), Lord of Kerko, and many others.

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Melrose in Banffshire, being Graham land, had probably been the dower of his mother, Margaret. It adjoins Cullen, which, it will be remembered, was the property of the Barclays of Towie.

ANDREW DE
BERCLAY,
1367-1404,
Gartley
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The Lady Joneta (or Jonet) of Monymusk had difficulty in obtaining her inheritance in her father's impoverished estates, and her half-sister, Queen Euphemia, interested herself in the matter. It will be remembered that Euphemia had been the wife of Sir John de Moray before she married Robert the Steward, later King Robert II, and in 1375 she arranged a double marriage between two of her Moray kinsmen and Lady Joneta and her daughter Elizabeth of Monymusk.

An indenture was executed at Perth on November 24th, 1375, between Queen Euphemia and her son Earl David, of the one part, and Alexander de Moray of Drumsegarth, of the other part, whereby it was agreed that Sir Alexander de Moray should marry Lady Joneta de Monymusk, sister of the Queen. Queen Euphemia and her son undertook to assist Sir Alexander in recovering the inheritance of Joneta, and further it was agreed that Walter de Moray, brother to Alexander, should, if he so pleased, marry Elizabeth de Monymusk, elder daughter of the Lady Joneta.

Douglas's
Peerage,
Vol. vii,
p. 235.

We have no record of the marriage of Andrew de Berclay, who died previous to 1405.

He was succeeded by Sir Alexander de Berclay, but from the records it is evident that he was a minor and not son, but grandson of Andrew.

It should be noticed that the three lines, Gartley, Towie and Bourty, each have a nameless heir at this time. It seems probable that these three young Berclays were among those who fell at the Harlaw, in which fierce struggle their families must undoubtedly have been involved.

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

SIR ALEXANDER DE BERCLAY

SIR
ALEXANDER
DE
BERCLAY,
1391-1446,
Gartley
XIII.

Exchequer
Rolls,
Vol. iii,
p. 639.

Accounts of
Gt. Chamb.,
Vol. iii,
p. 169.

Collections
Aberd. and
Banff,
Spalding
Club, Vol. iii,
p. 166.

Vatican
Transcripts.

Accounts of
Gt. Chamb.,
Bannatyne
Club, Vol. iii,
p. 226.

Sir Alexander de Berclay was born in 1391, and succeeded to the estates of his grandfather, Andrew de Berclay, in early childhood. He was ward of Sir Walter de Tulach and his wife Lady Agnes. After the death of Sir Walter, Lady Agnes in 1405, as surviving guardian, received payment of a rent due to Alexander de Berclay of Gartley from the customs of Aberdeen. The rent is paid to the young Alexander as "one of the heirs of Richard Ranulphi, his co-heir being Thomas Wright." Ranulphi is the early form of the Randolphs, Earls of Moray.

The accounts of the Great Chamberlain record constant payments on behalf of Alexander de Berclay of his half-share in an annuity of £10, until 1412, when he draws it himself.

In 1413 Alexander de Berclay, having attained his majority the previous year, is witness to a charter from Sir Alexander de Keith, granting to his son-in-law, Patrick de Ogilvy and his wife, Christian, daughter of the grantor, the Baronies of Doune and Grandoun.

Alexander married Agnes, daughter of Duncan Berclay. The Vatican transcripts record the commission by the Pope on February 12th, 1414-15, to the Bishop of St. Andrews to grant dispensation for the marriage of Alexander de "Burchle" and Agnes Berclay, a daughter of the deceased "Duncany" Berclay, a damsel in the diocese of St. Andrews, who desired with the consent of their parents and friends to contract marriage, but were related in the fourth degree. We have no information of this Duncan Berclay.

Alexander de Berclay was knighted before the year 1434, when we find him acting as Attorney of the Queen, Joan, wife of James I, and taking sasine of her pension of £100 from the great customs of the burgh of Aberdeen.

In 1438 he appears in the Exchequer Rolls as accounting for the rents of the demesne land of Kildrummy, and was auditor of accounts sent in by the grangers of Kildrummy and Durnoschetis. He owned a house in Aberdeen, for in the

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

Cartulary of St. Nicholas of Aberdeen there is the record of an endowment made in 1446, the year of his death, which refers to the croft at the end of the street which belonged to the heirs of Sir Alexander Berclay, as well as to the lands of Andrew Wright.

SIR
ALEXANDER
DE
BERCLAY,
1391-1446,
Gartley
XIII.

On July 2nd, 1443, Sir Alexander de Berclay of Gartley witnessed a deed relating to a contract of marriage between the son of Sir Andrew Ogilvy of Inchmartin and Euphemia, daughter of David de Wemyss.

Wemyss
Memoirs,
Vol. ii, p. 65.

Sir Alexander met his death in a conflict known as the battle of Arbroath in 1446. The occasion was a violent clash of arms in a quarrel between the families of Ogilvy and Lindsay, concerning the office of Justiciar of the Abbey of Arbroath. Alexander de Lindsay had been removed from this office, which had been bestowed by the Abbot on Alexander Ogilvy of Inverquharitie.

When the Earl of Crawford, formerly ally of Alexander Ogilvy, heard that his son, Alexander Lindsay, assisted by the Hamiltons, had gathered in force, and that Alexander Ogilvy had done the same, he hastened to the spot to prevent mischief, but he was killed by a common soldier, who fell upon him and speared him through the mouth. The Earl's followers fell into a frenzy and many were slain in the violent fight that ensued.

Jervise's
Land of the
Lindsays,
p. 143.

It is said that Sir Alexander de Berclay was only embroiled in the affair, because having spent the previous night with his kinsmen the Ogilvies, the laws of hospitality compelled him to ride into battle in their quarrel on the morn.

He was grievously wounded in the thigh and died the next day.

He was succeeded by his son, Walter Berclay, and it should be noted that the name now drops the "de."

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

WALTER BERCLAY

WALTER
BERCLAY,
1446-1456,
Gartley
XIV.

Exchequer
Rolls, Vol. i,
pp. 322, 455.

Reg. Mag.
Sig., Vol. ii,
p. 589.

Miscellanies,
Spalding
Club, Vol. iv,
Gordon
Papers.

Collections
of Aberdeen
and Banff,
Spalding
Club, Vol. i.

Exchequer
Rolls, Vol. iv,
p. 41.

Walter Berclay, Lord of Grantuly, son of Sir Alexander de Berclay (Gartley XIII), received through William Schrare, burgess of Aberdeen, his deputy, the pension which had belonged to his father from the customs of Aberdeen. This payment recurs in 1448, and in 1451 it is received by his proctor, Patrick de Baidyenagh.

By an interesting charter of May 31st, 1449, confirmed by James II at Edinburgh on August 5th, 1452, we learn that he received in pledge from his cousin, John of St. Michael, Lord of Quhichester, the lands of Crechie at Bothelny, in the sheriffdom of Aberdeen, for which Walter Berclay paid the sum of £45 13s. 4d. The lands were to be held by Walter Berclay until repayment of the said sum had been made to him, or his heirs and assigns, "between the rising and the setting of the sun of one day on the kirk of Bothelny, on the high altar of the same by the said John, fruits and dues &c., to be lifted by the said Walter in the meantime." Quhichester is probably Whichester in Northumberland.

In 1455 Walter Berclay signs as of "Grantuly" and "Chanon of Murra" (Moray) in witness of a Contract Matrimonial between George, Master of Huntly, and Elizabeth, Countess of Murray—Murray being a version of "Moray" which was now coming into use.

The exact date of the death of Walter Berclay is uncertain. He is found as the member of a Jury summoned for an Inquisition concerning the lands of Forglen, at Aberdeen, on November 3rd, 1457, but this record does not accord with an entry in the Exchequer Rolls which states that the annuity from the burgh of Aberdeen was paid to the Procurator of the deceased Walter Berclay in 1456. It seems that the date of the Jury is erroneous, as his heir was in possession of Gartley in 1456.

The name of the wife of Walter Berclay, Lord of Gartley, has not come down to us, but he was succeeded by his eldest son William, who at the date of his father's death was still under twenty-one years of age.

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WILLIAM BERCLAY

WILLIAM
BERCLAY,
1456-1459,
Gartley
XV.

William Berclay succeeded his father, Walter, in the estates of Gartley, but held them only a short time.

He received the annuity from the customs of Aberdeen through Alexander Leslie, who is described as "Tutor and Attorney for the laird of Grantuly."

Captain Douglas Wimberley was of the opinion that he succeeded as a minor, but the records indicate that William reached his majority the year that he inherited.

Alexander Leslie was evidently man of business to more than one owner of Gartley lands, for we find him also tutor to William's little son.

William Berclay received sasine of the lands of Gartley, and paid £4 as duplicand to King James II in 1456, and in the same year got sasine of the lands of Crechie.

Exchequer
Rolls,
Vol. vi,
p. 157.

He married Griselda (Guilda) Leslie, daughter of Sir William Leslie, fourth Baron of Balquhain, by his wife Elizabeth Fraser, the daughter of Hugh, first Lord Lovat, and Janet Fentoun, whose marriage had taken place in 1416.

Leslie
Family.

By his wife Guilda Leslie, William left two infant sons, Walter and Patrick, both of whom in their turn succeeded to his property of Gartley.

He died in 1459, in the twenty-fourth year of his age.

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WALTER
BERCLAY,
1459-1476,
Gartley
XVI.

WALTER BERCLAY

Exchequer
Rolls,
Vol. viii,
p. 325.

Walter Berclay succeeded his father, William, in 1459. Alexander Leslie, as "tutor to Walter Berclay of Grantuly," received annual payment from the customs of Aberdeen until 1471, after which it was paid to Gilbert Kintore until 1475. Payment for two years was paid to "Walter Berclay himself, £5 yearly." In the same year, 1475, payment for "Walter Berclay of Grantuly" was received by his procurator, David Colison.

He died in the following year, 1476, and was succeeded by his young brother Patrick.

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PATRICK BARCLAY

PATRICK
BARCLAY,
1476-1516,
Gartley
XVII.

Patrick Barclay succeeded to the estates of his brother Walter in 1476, and it may be noted that the change in the spelling of the surname took place about this date.

The reign of James II had passed in ceaseless strife between his nobles, most potent among whom were the Earls of Douglas, who constituted a menace to the throne of Scotland, and the King's anger had culminated in the stabbing of Earl William when under safe conduct.

This act of treachery had thrown the country into a state of civil war, for the Earl's brother and successor made open defiance, and the King, too feeble to break the strength of the Douglas faction, used the feuds of the nobles for his own ends.

This course only served to place power in different hands, and led to further trouble with those who thus gained the ascendancy.

James appointed the chief of the House of Gordon to command his forces in the north.

The Earl of Angus, Head of the Red Douglas, was commanding in the south, and was successful in overcoming the faction of the Black Douglas, the senior branch of his family, whose fall was completed by their defeat at Arkinholm in 1454.

Henry VI of England being occupied in the struggle between the parties of York and Lancaster, James saw his opportunity of regaining the towns still held by the English in Scotland, but in an attack on Roxburgh he was killed by the bursting of a cannon in 1460.

His son James III was no more successful than his father in controlling the turbulence of his nobility, with whom he was personally unpopular. Edward IV of England appeared friendly during the early years of the Scottish King's reign, but secretly plotted with disaffected nobles in the north, and finally entered into an agreement to place Alexander, Duke of Albany, brother of James III, on the throne of Scotland.

James mustered an army to invade England, but his nobles

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

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BARCLAY,
1476-1516,
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revolted, and when he reached Lauder Bridge carried him back to Edinburgh. The north of the country was loyal, and when a confederacy of the lords south of the Forth claimed to have deposed him in favour of his son the Prince of Scotland, James III raised an army and met his opponents at Sauchieburn in 1488. Threatened with defeat, the King fled from the field, and in his flight was thrown from his horse and carried into a mill on the Bannockburn, where he was attacked and murdered.

It is recorded that Patrick Barclay of Gartley (XVII) was loyal to King James III in his struggle with the nobles. We have no evidence of his participation in the fighting, but the fact that the Earl of Huntly was both friend and neighbour must have made it almost impossible for him to stand aside.

It would appear that the Gartley estates had been well nursed during the tenure of the four generations which had held it so quickly in succession, for Patrick Barclay was a man of wealth and able to add considerably to his possessions.

He was twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth, daughter of David Arbuthnot of that Ilk. She bore him three sons and two daughters—Elizabeth, who married her kinsman, Patrick Barclay of Towie (Towie XIV), and —, who married James Johnston of that Ilk and Caskiben. The name of Patrick Barclay's eldest son is unknown. He married Christian Stewart, and died in the lifetime of his father, possibly at the battle of Flodden Field. He left a son, Walter (Gartley XVIII), and a daughter, Christina. Patrick's second son was Alexander. By a charter confirmed at Edinburgh in November 1512 he granted to Alexander the lands of Kynnarroquhy:—

History of
The
Garioch.

Reg. Mag.
Sig. Vol. ii,
No. 3782.

“ to Mr. Alexander Barclay in life-rent, the lands of Kynnarroquhy, in the sherifffdom of Aberdeen, and moreover, for good service, he granted to the said Alexander, that so long as it should so happen, that the said lands should lapse into the hands of the King, the lands should be free of any claim of the King.”

Alexander married a member of the family of Errol, kinswoman of the Earl of Errol, and had one son, James Barclay of Kynnarroquhy, who is mentioned in the records as guardian to

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his young cousin, George Barclay (Gartley XIX), in 1551. On the death of James Barclay without issue the property of Kynarroquhy passed to Walter Barclay of Bathnagoak, the brother of Sir George Barclay (Gartley XIX).

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BARCLAY,
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XVII.

The name of the third son of Patrick Barclay and his wife Elizabeth Arbuthnot has not been recovered. He was born considerably later than his brothers and had a son, William Barclay, a man of some note, with whom we shall deal presently.

Previous to the year 1517 Patrick Barclay married, as his second wife, Agnes Gordon, but to which branch of that family she belonged cannot be ascertained.

The annuity from the customs of Aberdeen was paid to Patrick Barclay in 1476. The following year it was paid to his procurator, David Colison, and again to Patrick himself in 1479. In 1491 this pension, so long enjoyed by the Lords of Gartley, was resigned, and granted by King James IV to the Cathedral of Aberdeen.

Exchequer
Rolls,
Vol. viii,
pp. 400, 640.

Reg. Mag.
Sig. Vol. ii,
No. 2032.

The name of Patrick Barclay of Grantuly appears among the witnesses to a charter granted by George, second Earl of Huntly, in favour of his natural son, Adam de Gordoun, of the Barony of Scheves, in the Sherifffdom of Aberdeen, signed at Edinburgh, 8th October 1479, and confirmed in the following year.

Ibid,
No. 1438.

From this time onward the records show a close association between the families of Gordon and Barclay, until a century later, by the wreck of the Barclay fortunes, what remained of the estate of Gartley passed by sale into the hands of Sir Patrick Gordon of Auchindoun, seventh son of George, fourth Earl of Huntly.

For some years after 1480 Patrick Barclay added to his ancestral estates. In 1487 he acquired lands in Drumblade from John Langlands of Cullace, and again in 1491 and 1493 he increased his property in the vicinity.

Reg. Mag.
Sig. Vol. ii,
Nos. 2055,
2152.

In 1493 he and his kinsman Walter Berclay of Towie were concerned with others in an action at law, and were ordered to pay one hundred merks next Midsummer Day and another one hundred merks at the later Marymas next thereafter satisfaction for "dampnage, scathis and spuilyeis com-

Acts of
Council,
p. 266.

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BARCLAY,
1476-1516.
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mitted by the said persons or their accomplices on the land of Andrew, Lord Grey." This is the first of the two occasions on which the name of Patrick of Gartley appears with that of his kinsman of Towie and is interesting as showing the association between them.

We find Patrick acting as witness to several charters about this time. King James IV was liked by his nobles, and his rigorous maintenance of justice and his encouragement of commerce and agriculture won the good feeling of the commons. Scotland enjoyed greater peace and prosperity than had been her lot for years, and many records of buying and selling of land indicate that the nobility had leisure to pursue their private affairs.

In 1501 Patrick of Gartley was ordered by the King's auditors to pay to James Turing, burgess of Edinburgh, as assignee of the Master of Huntly

Records of
Aboyne,
p. 418.

"A last of salmon full red and swet on the bynd of Banff guid merchant ware salted with salt "

and at Edinburgh, 8th January 1505-6, King James IV confirmed to Patrick Barclay and Elizabeth Arbuthnot, his spouse,

Reg. Mag.
Sig. Vol. ii,
No. 2907.

"The half of the lands of Moncoffer, with the fishing in the waters of Dovert, in the Barony of Kynedward " (King Edward).

On September 9th, 1513, the disaster of Flodden Field struck Scotland to the heart. A truce with Henry VII had been concluded in 1497, and the two Kings further allied by the marriage of James IV with Margaret Tudor, daughter of the English monarch, in 1502, but differences arose, and when war was declared between England and France, Scotland took the side of the French. James himself led an army across the Border, only to meet with utter defeat and death. It is said that twelve Earls and thirteen Barons fell dead round him on the battlefield.

In 1514 Patrick Barclay sold to Sir Patrick Grantullie, Rector of Glas, his lands of Fowlisse, Corskquhie and Goveny, in the Barony of Kynedward, Sherifffdom of Aberdeen, and among the witnesses to his charter we find James Gordon, Patrick Barclay son and apparent heir of Walter Barclay of

Reg. Mag.
Sig. Vol. iii,
No. 17.

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Tolly (Towie XIII) and James Barclay. Patrick Barclay of Towie was son-in-law, and James Barclay (of Kynnarroquhy) grandson of the vendor. Captain Douglas Wimberley states that Fowlisse is evidently what is now called Foulzie, nearly north of the church of King Edward and Corskquhie, probably the Corskie nearly opposite Duff House. The same writer is of opinion that James Gordon who appears as witness was James of Culquhodilstane, afterwards of Lesmoir.

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BARCLAY,
1476-1516,
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Patrick Barclay as an old man resigned his vast possessions into the King's hands in favour of his grandson, Walter. The confirmation of his resignation is dated at Edinburgh, February 27th, 1516-17, and by it King James V, for good service, incorporated his estates into one free Barony. The designation of the head of the Barclays of Gartley thus became "Barclay of Barclay" or "de eodem" (of that ilk). The long and imposing list of the properties enumerated in detail in the deed commences with "The lands of Grantuly and the tower, fortalices, pendicles and pertinets." The free tenement is reserved to the said Patrick and a reasonable terce to Agnes Gordon, his spouse. Also a portion is noted as having been resigned by Christian Stewart, with consent of her husband, Edward Bruce; hence it is assumed that this Christian Stewart had been the wife of Patrick's eldest son, and was mother to his heir, Walter, and his granddaughter, Christina.

Reg. Mag.
Sig. Vol. iii,
No. 129.

It is not known how long Patrick Barclay lived after his resignation in favour of his grandson. During his tenure of the Gartley estates the fortunes of the family were at their highest, but after his death they gradually declined. Only two holders of the free Barony were destined to come after him.

WILLIAM BARCLAY

William Barclay, grandson of Patrick (Gartley XVII) and his wife, Elizabeth Arbuthnot, must not be confused with his contemporary William Barclay, M.D., of the Towie line (Towie XVIIIB).

He was born in Aberdeenshire in 1546 and educated at the University of Aberdeen. He was a very accomplished young

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

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man and a fine scholar, and was attached to the Court of Mary Queen of Scots, at Holyrood, in the capacity of secretary. A racy account of a "Royal Hunting," written by him, remains to us.

At the beginning of the month of August 1564 Queen Mary paid a visit of pleasure to the Highlands of Perthshire, where the Earl of Atholl was her entertainer. Robert Chambers, in his *Domestic Annals of Scotland from the Reformation to the Revolution*, tells us that "Glen Tilt was the scene of a great Hunt, in the characteristic style of the country, at which the Queen was present, and of which an account has been preserved to us by a scholarly personage who was in the Royal Train.

"In the year 1563," says he (mistaking the year), "the Earl of Athole, a Prince of the blood-Royal, had with much trouble and vast expense, a hunting match for the entertainment of our most illustrious and gracious Queen. Our people call this a Royal Hunting. I was then," says William Barclay, "a young man and was present on the occasion.

"Two thousand Highlanders, of wild Scotch, as you call them here, were employed to drive to the hunting ground all the deer from the woods and hills of Athole, Badenoch, Mar, Murray and counties about. As these Highlanders use light dress and are very swift of foot, they went up and down so nimbly that in less than two months time they brought together 2000 deer, besides roes and fallow deer. The Queen, the great men and others were in a Glen when all the deer were brought before them. Believe me! the whole body of them moved forward in something like battle order. This sight still strikes me, and ever will, for they had a leader whom they followed close wherever he moved. The leader was a very fine stag, with a very high head. This sight delighted the Queen very much; but she soon had occasion for fear, upon the Earl (who was accustomed to such sights) addressing her thus: 'Do you observe that stag who is foremost of the herd? there is danger from that stag; for if either fear or rage should force him from the ridge of that hill, let everyone look to himself, for none of us will be out of the way of harm, for the rest will

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follow that one, and having thrown us under foot, they will open a passage to this hill behind us.'

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"What happens a moment after confirmed this opinion, for the Queen ordered one of the best dogs to be let loose upon a wolf; this the dog pursued, the leading stag was frightened, he flies by the same way he had come there, and the rest rush after him, and break out where the thickest body of the Highlanders was. They had nothing for it but to throw themselves flat on the heath, and to allow the deer to pass over them. It was told the Queen that several of the Highlanders had been wounded, and that two or three had been killed outright; and the whole body had got off, had not the Highlanders by their skill in hunting, fallen upon a stratagem to cut off the rear from the main body. It was of those that had been separated that the Queen's dogs and those of the nobility made slaughter. There were killed that day three hundred deer, with five wolves and some roe."

Domestic
Annals of
Scotland,
Vol. i, p. 30.

William Barclay went to France in 1573. The cause of his Royal mistress was lost, and her chief adherents, among them, as we shall see, Sir George Barclay of that Ilk (Gartley XIX), and George, fifth Earl of Huntly, had accepted pacification and made submission to the Regent Morton in 1572. Protestantism was firmly assured, and William Barclay, a staunch servant of the Roman Catholic Church, went, as did many other young Scotsmen at that time, to continue his studies on the Continent. He sought and found shelter at the Court of Lorraine and obtained a degree of Doctor of Laws at the University of Bourges. He became "Maître de Requêtes" to Charles, Duke of Lorraine, was appointed Professor of Civil Law at the newly founded University of Pont-à-Mousson in 1578, and subsequently held other important offices.

William Barclay paid his addresses to a young lady of the Court, Anne de Malleviller, but before he was permitted to marry her was obliged to prove his descent from an ancient and noble family. At the petition of his friends in Scotland, King James VI indited a letter to the Duke of Lorraine testifying to the high birth and honourable affinities of William Barclay. This document is quoted in the original Latin in

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the Introduction of *Argenis*, by John Barclay, son of William, published in Leyden in 1695.

It may be translated as follows :—

“ James by the Grace of God King of Scotland unto all to whom this letter may be brought wishes safety.

It having been made known to us by our dearly loved kinsman George Earl of Huntly and also by our dear friend Lord Patrick Gordon of Auchindoun, Lord Walter Ogilvie of Findlater, GOLDEN KNIGHTS, John Leslie Lord and Baron of Balguane, John Gordon Lord and Baron of Pitlurgi, Walter Barclay Lord and Baron of Towie, etc. and by David Barclay Lord and Baron of Colairnie, etc. and other nobles of the first rank in our realm, that William Barclay a most illustrious kinsman of their own, having emigrated to France some years ago, has now established himself under the jurisdiction of our dearly loved friend and brother and relation in Lorraine, and there formed a connection not unworthy of his family and education ; and they have requested us to testify by our own hand to foreign nations concerning the ancient and noble rank of this man, but chiefly to inform our dearest brother and relation, the illustrious Duke of Lorraine, and all others among whom the aforesaid William Barclay may henceforth live that concerning his nobility he has said nothing untrue (as we are told people of low and obscure birth sometimes do) but that he is descended from the most ancient families of our Kingdom by a long series of ancestors. And having found by diligent search into the whole matter that that what the aforesaid illustrious men have told us is true, we grant cheerfully the prayer of their petition as it seems most just and inform by this most ample testimony both our dear brother and relation and all others whom it may concern to know it that the aforesaid William Barclay is lineally descended from an ancient and noble illustrious family many of whom we have been informed by good authority have been chained knights (*equites torquati*) for many ages back.

The which may be more evident to our aforesaid brother and relation and all others, we have ordered this testimony of our authority signed by ourselves to be sealed with our great seal.

“ Given at Edinburgh on the ninth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand five hundred and eighty-two and in the sixteenth of our reign.

James King of Scotland,
with the great seal of the Kingdom.”

King James VI was related to the reigning house of Lorraine through his grandmother, Mary of Guise.

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The omission of the name of Sir George Barclay, Baron of Barclay and head of the House of Gartley, from this petition is noticeable, but, as we shall see, ill fortune had by this time overwhelmed him. His old friends the Gordons rallied to do service to this cadet of his line, as did his kinsmen of Towie and Collairnie.

PATRICK
BARCLAY,
1476-1516,
Gartley
XVII.

William Barclay was the author of some controversial works, written in Latin, one being a treatise on regal power, in which he upholds the divine right of kings. The earliest edition of this book, published in 1599, which is seldom found complete, contains his portrait (see illustration), surrounded by eight coats of arms of the families from which he claimed his descent. These coats of arms are of great genealogical value, and were without doubt appended to the birth-brief sent to the Duke of Lorraine by King James VI in 1582.

Reading the shields in the correct manner, they prove that William's father (Left I) was the son of Patrick Barclay and his wife, Elizabeth Arbuthnot (Left II), his paternal great-grandmothers being Guilda Leslie (Left III) and a daughter of Durham of Grange (Left IV), the mother of Elizabeth Arbuthnot.

On the right side of the portrait are the arms of William's mother (Right I), a daughter of Walter Innes of Innermarkie, and his wife, Christine Gordon of Pitlurg (Right II), his maternal great-grandmothers being a daughter of Ogilvy of Findlater (Right III) and a daughter of Meldrum of Pettindreich (Right IV), the mother of Christine Gordon.

William Barclay's other well-known work was *De Regno et Regali Potestate*, in which he deals with the power of the Pope so far as it is related to Kings and secular Princes.

A conflict of opinion with the Jesuits brought upon Barclay the disfavour of the Duke and he resigned his position and quitted Lorraine.

Subsequently he became a Professor of Civil Law at the University of Angers, where he died in 1608.

Encyclopæ-
dia Britan-
nica, Vol. iii,
p. 395.

His portrait hangs in the Hôtel de Ville at Nancy.

He had one son.

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JOHN BARCLAY, AUTHOR OF *ARGENIS*

John Barclay, son of William Barclay, and great-grandson of Patrick Barclay (Gartley XVII), was born at Pont-à-Mousson, in Lorraine, and was author of the celebrated romance of *Argenis*. He was educated at the College of the Jesuits in his native town, and at the age of nineteen he wrote a Commentary on the *Thebaid* of Statius. He was also well known as a poet and satirist.

Owing, it is said, to persecution by the Jesuits, he came to London with his father about 1603, and there published the first portion of his *Euphormionis Satyricon*, a severe satire on the Order. He did not remain in England long, for in 1603 he was in Paris, having married a French poetess, Louise Debonaire. He returned to London in 1606 with his wife and published *Sylvæ*, a collection of Latin poems. In the following year the second part of the *Satyricon* appeared in Paris.

John Barclay remained in London until 1616. In 1609 he edited *Potestate Papæ*, an antipapal treatise by his father, and in 1611 he issued an *Apologia*, or third part of the *Satyricon*, in answer to the attacks of the Jesuits. A so-called fourth part, under the title of *Icon Animorum*, appeared in 1614.

Two years later he went to Rome and resided there until his death in 1617. He appears to have been on better terms with the Church, and notably with Bellarmine, for in 1617 he issued from a press in Cologne *Parænesis ad Sectarios*, an attack on the position of Protestantism. His next known work, *Argenis*, was completed about a fortnight before his death, which is said to have been hastened by poison.

Encyclopæ-
dia Britan-
nica, Vol. iii,
p. 394.

The record of John Barclay as a contemporary writer was of the highest.

He left one son, Robert Barclay, an Abbé.



JOHN BARCLAY, the author of "Argenis"
Cadet of Gartley

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WALTER BARCLAY OF THAT ILK

Walter Barclay, Lord of the Barony of Barclay, received the lands and heritage of Gartley by resignation from his grandfather, Patrick, in the year 1517.

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BARCLAY,
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He married Margaret Ogilvy, daughter of Alexander of Findlater, and had two sons, George, who succeeded him, and Walter Barclay of Bathnagoak, who married Jonet Forbes.

Walter Barclay entered into his property three years after the defeat of Flodden Field had plunged Scotland into woe. The infant King was only two years old when he was crowned at Stirling, and the heir-apparent was John, Duke of Albany, son of the traitor Albany of the reign of James III, a naturalised Frenchman who could speak no other tongue. The next heir was the Earl of Arran, chief of the house of Hamilton.

The speedy marriage of the Queen Mother, Margaret Tudor, who had been appointed Regent, to the Earl of Angus (Douglas) made matters worse. In 1514 the Estates summoned Albany, who landed in the following year, secretly equipped and supported by France.

The two little children of James IV alone stood between him and the Crown of Scotland, and possession of the person of the young sovereign was necessary to his plans. As Regent, Albany appointed four peers, into whose hands Margaret was required to place her children, but she refused to obey until compelled to surrender to the forces of Albany, in August 1515, at Stirling Castle. The Queen Mother, with her husband, rode to the Border, where she gave birth to a daughter, who was later to be the mother of Darnley and grandmother of James VI.

Angus deserted his wife within the year, and his chief fortress, Hamilton Castle, fell into Albany's hands. English plots were rife, and in 1517 Albany, anxious to obtain further support from France, sailed for that country, undertaking to return shortly. He remained away for five years, during which feuds were incessant between Angus and Arran and their factions of Hamilton and Douglas, even in the streets of Edinburgh. The famous encounter between them known as

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“ Clear the Causeway ” took place in 1520, when Angus was victorious and Arran barely escaped with his life.

When Albany returned in November 1521, Henry VIII, on the brink of war with France, demanded his dismissal and the cessation of French influence. The Estates repudiated Henry's attempted interference, and when in 1522 the English army had crossed to France, Albany at the head of a large force threatened Carlisle. His expedition was fruitless, as he was ill supported, and accepting a month's truce he disbanded his army and returned to France, leaving the Earls of Huntly, Argyle and Arran to act as a Council of Regency.

Early in 1523 Henry VIII offered peace to Scotland, with the hand of his daughter Mary for the young King, but the Estates declined. Thereupon the English King sent the Earl of Surrey, son of the victor of Flodden, to harry the Border. Albany hurried back with foreign auxiliaries and artillery and summoned the nobles to arms, but once again his force melted away, and in the following year he left Scotland for good, taking his foreigners with him.

The English party were now in the ascendant. Henry VIII sent money and an English guard of two hundred men to replace the royal bodyguard. Through his counsellor Wolsey he made every effort to cause strife between Scotland and France. Angus, returning, supported the English interest, and though repulsed by the Queen Mother in a raid upon Edinburgh in the hope of abducting the King, in November 1524, he succeeded in joining the Council of Regency.

James V, when twelve years old, was set up to rule in his own name, with Arran as head of the government, and two years later the young King chose the Earls of Errol, Argyle and Angus to be his guardians, each to have the care of him for the period of three months. He soon found himself a prisoner in the hands of Angus, and it was not until two years had passed that he was able to escape from Falkland Castle disguised as a groom. Angus was subsequently compelled to flee to England, and the overthrow of the Red Douglas was completed.

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Need for reform in the Church was openly discussed in the Scottish Parliament, but though Henry VIII repeatedly pressed his nephew to adopt the principles of the Reformation and break with Rome, the decision of James V to marry Marie of Bourbon definitely bound him to the French and Catholic interests.

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He sailed for France to bring home his bride, but finding that she was humpbacked did not pursue his errand. He went on to Paris, and there fell in love with the beautiful daughter of Francis I. He made her his Queen, but she survived her arrival in Scotland for only two months. The following year he married Mary of Lorraine, daughter of Duke Claude of Guise, a woman of great intelligence and determined will, and an implacable foe of the Reformed Church.

The dominating personality of his Queen and Cardinal Beaton, who was preferred to the see of St. Andrews, incited the King to action against the Protestants, and with burnings and persecution a great effort was made to root them out. Henry VIII tried vainly to come to an agreement with the Scottish King in order to bring about the dismissal of Cardinal Beaton, an enemy to England, and finally, when he revived the old claim of suzerainty over Scotland, war inevitably resulted.

In October 1542 an English army crossed the Border. James desired to invade England, but his nobles were unwilling, and therefore, as a counterstroke, he resolved to raid the debatable lands. In November a Scottish force marched forward devastating the countryside, and they were pressed by the English into an awkward position between the Solway and the Esk.

The battle of Solway Moss was another catastrophe for Scotland. We read that two earls, five barons, five hundred lairds and gentlemen, twenty pieces of ordnance and thirty standards fell into the hands of the English, who on their part lost only seven English lives.

The news of this shameful defeat reached James V at the same time as the tidings that his wife had borne him a daughter. His two sons had died in infancy, and the King, overwhelmed

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with grief and disappointment, "turned his back to his lords and his face to the wall and died a week later."

Though we have no evidence that Walter Lord of Barclay was embroiled in the troubles of his time, it seems that his affairs did not prosper, for he was forced to sell parts of his estates.

Reg. Mag.
Sig. Vol. iii,
No. 1211.

In 1533 he sold to James Gordon of Culquhodilestane his lands of Crechties, etc., and the following year he resigned what interest he had in part of the lands of Auchlossin, in the parish of Lumphanan, in the Barony of Barclay.

Reg. Mag.
Sig. Vol. iii,
No. 1269.

Walter Barclay was among the witnesses to a charter confirmed at Stirling on August 20th, 1536, anent the sale of the lands of Fortrie by Sir Walter Ogilvy of Dunlugas, and within a few days Walter Barclay himself sold his lands in the same district.

Reg. Mag.
Sig. Vol. iii,
No. 1622.

It is clear that the family friendship with the Gordons continued, and Walter Barclay was intimate with George, fourth Earl of Huntly, for he witnessed for him on several occasions about this time. The Earl was one of the Regents of Scotland appointed by Royal Commission during the absence of King James V in France in 1536, and was now Lieutenant-General of the North. A few years later he was to command the Scottish forces which completely defeated the English at Haddenrigg, on August 24th, 1542, and do other notable services in battle.

In 1540 King James confirmed at Edinburgh, on February 27th, to "Walter Barclay de eodem and Margaret Ogilvy his spouse, the half of the lands of Kirkton of Drumblat, the third part of Garry, the lands of Newtown de Garrye with the croft and ailhouse of the same in the Barony of Barclay," etc.

Records of
Aboyne,
p. 198.

On May 20th, 1541, Walter Barclay was witness to a charter of Alexander Ogilvy de eodem, signed at Huntlie, and confirmed at Stirling on June 8th.

Reg. Mag.
Sig. Vol. iii,
No. 2364.

In the following year, Walter Barclay de eodem and Margaret Ogilvy his spouse are purchasers of lands from John Ogilvy of Durn, by a charter signed at Fyndlater on May 3rd, 1542.

Records of
Aboyne,
p. 414.

"Moreover for good service and a composition paid the King united the said lands to the lands and Barony of Barclay."

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Walter Barclay appears to have died soon after this purchase. His wife, Margaret Ogilvy, became the wife of James Gordon of Lesmoir, retaining the title of " Lady of Gartlie."

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King James V had six natural sons, three of whom bore the name of James Stewart.

James Stewart, Secundus, born in 1531, whose mother was Margaret Erskine, is well known to history as the Earl of Moray, Regent in the reign of his half-sister, Mary Queen of Scots.

James Stewart, Tertius, was the son of Christina Barclay, sister of Walter, Baron of Barclay (Gartley XVIII), who was the wife of George Abercrombie of Patmedane.

In the accounts of the Lord High Treasurer for the year 1527 is recorded a payment to her of £20. In 1531 there is an entry of " Claithis gevin at the King's command to getill women " under which £9 15s. 9d. is on behalf of Christiane Barclayis.

Accounts
High
Treasurer,
pp. 287, 433.

In " the King's expenses," November 1533, we find

" Item. To ane coit to the King's son with Christiane Barclay 4 elnis tanny velvet, price of the elne £3 : 10 : 0. summa £14."

and in the following year in August is entered

" To ane coit to the King's son with Mistress Barclay 5 elnis blak chamlet, price of the elne 13/4 £3 : 5 : 8½."

James Stewart, Tertius, died without issue.

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SIR GEORGE BARCLAY OF THAT ILK

George Barclay succeeded his father, Walter Barclay of that Ilk, in 1543. He married, first, Margaret Ogilvy, daughter of Sir Walter Ogilvy of Boyne, widow of John, Master of Buchane, and second, Catherine, daughter of the seventh Lord Forbes.

Retours
Special,
Aberdeen-
shire.

George Barclay received sasine of the family estates in 1543, but his service in respect of portions of the property does not appear to have been completed until six years later. A retour is recorded on October 1st, 1549, to George Barclay, heir of Walter Barclay de eodem, in the half of the lands of Moncoffer, etc.

Antiquities
of Aberdeen
and Banff,
Vol. ii, p. 173.

By a charter signed at Craigbogie on December 16th, 1549, and confirmed in the name of the Queen (Mary) at Edinburgh on June 27th, 1551, "George Barclay de eodem" with the consent of his curators, Mr. James Barclay of Kynnarroquhy and Mr. Alexander Barclay, Burgess of Aberdeen, "for his special love" and "especially for favours done and sums of money paid to him by Sir Walter Ogilvy of Boyne, granted to Margaret Ogilvy, relict of John Stewart, Master of Boquhane, in her pure widowhood, in liferent only, the lands and mains of Grantuly with the Tower, fortalice and messuages of the same," etc., etc. John, Master of Buchan had fallen at the battle of Pinkie on September 19th, 1547, and his widow, who received a life interest in Gartley, became the wife of George Barclay before October 14th, 1556, when we find the Bishop and Chapter of Moray granting a "tack of the teind sheaves of the parishes of Grantuly and Drumdelgie" to George Barclay de eodem and Margaret Ogilvy his spouse.

George Barclay entered into his inheritance in troublous times. The death of the King and the utter defeat of Solway Moss had crushed the hopes of the Scots. James Hamilton, Earl of Arran, next heir to the throne, was Regent, and the baby Queen in the care of the Queen Mother, Mary of Lorraine.

King Henry VIII of England made every effort to obtain possession of Scotland, but his endeavours to arrange a mar-

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riage between the little Queen and his son Edward, Prince of Wales, came to nothing, and after treaty upon treaty had been drawn up, only to be cast aside by the Estates, an English herald was despatched by Henry to declare war in the Scottish capital in 1544.

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An army under Edward Seymour, Earl of Hertford, landed at Granton, destroyed Leith and marched south, spreading ruin in its path.

In the following year Seymour returned again, sacking and burning religious houses, razing towns to the ground, and some of Scotland's most beautiful abbeys were reduced to smouldering ruins at this time.

Two years later Seymour, now Duke of Somerset and Lord Protector during the minority of Edward VI, made a third invasion, and the Regent Arran mustered a strong force against him, but the Scots were defeated at the battle of Pinkie on September 10th, 1547.

Henry II, King of France, and his Guise advisers were determined to prevent Scotland from following England into heresy, and possession of the Scottish Queen being vital to their plans, they sent a request for her marriage with the Dauphin, and her instant passage to France. As most of the strongholds were in the hands of the English, the Estates of Scotland deemed it wise to accept the proposal, which insured the safety of their Queen, who sailed from Dumbarton in 1548. Her next ten years were spent at the French Court, and in 1558 she was married to the Dauphin, Francis.

Meanwhile the influence of France was paramount in Scotland. The Earl of Arran resigned the Regency and returned to that country in 1554, when the French created him Duke of Châtelherault. The Queen Mother, Mary of Lorraine, succeeded him as Regent, but she and her French followers were unpopular with the nobles and she soon met with angry opposition.

In 1557 Mary Tudor, Queen of England, declared war upon France, and the Regent Queen Mother of Scotland called upon the leading nobles to retaliate by declaring war upon England. Her demand was refused. The Earls of Huntly and Argyle

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with the other leading nobles expressed themselves willing to defend their country, but not to attack England.

In this year we find George Barclay selling a portion of his property, the first of the series of similar transactions which were to culminate later in the sale of Gartley itself. He now sold to George Baird in Auchmedden his sunny half of Auch-nagorth in the sherifffdom of Aberdeen, although the charter was not confirmed until many years later.

Wimberley,
p. 24.

The Reformation was quickly gaining adherents in Scotland. The first Covenant, signed in December 1557, pledged the signatories "to maintain, set forward and establish the most blessed word of God," and "the Congregation of Jesus Christ," as the association of nobles openly identified with the Protestant movement came to be called, demanded immediate reform of the Church, and liberty to worship publicly in accordance with its ritual.

On the death of Mary Tudor, Mary Queen of Scots and her young husband, the Dauphin of France, ill-advisedly assumed the arms of England and Ireland, an action which Elizabeth of England never forgave. The English Queen saw her throne endangered by the rivalry of Mary of Scots, and increasingly so when, by the death of the French King, Mary and her husband were raised to the throne of France, in July 1559, and France and Scotland united under one crown.

Elizabeth did not scruple to use the nearest weapon to her hand, Scotland's Protestant revolt. The party of the Reformation gained strength, and when open conflict with the Regent followed, Scotland, burying the age-long hatred, turned to an English alliance.

Francis sent a contingent to aid the Regent, and Elizabeth, who preferred promises to action, was forced to assist the Congregation. In the last days of December 1559 the Duke of Norfolk reached the Border, preparing for war, but in February of the following year he signed an agreement with the Protestant lords at Berwick which placed Scotland, her liberties and her rights under English protection. The Regent, Mary of Lorraine, took refuge in Edinburgh Castle, where she died June 11th, 1560, and three weeks afterwards the

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treaty of Edinburgh was negotiated by the Minister of Elizabeth with the French. It dismissed them from Scotland, and assured Protestantism not only in that country but in Western Europe.

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The dramatic swiftness of events at this time has seldom been surpassed in history. The Estates assembled to formulate a statement of Protestantism, prepared by John Knox, and by three successive Acts swept away the Church of the past, the authority of the Pope, the jurisdiction of all Catholic Prelates, and prohibited the Mass.

Mary Stewart, the widowed Queen, returned to her kingdom of Scotland in August 1561, after thirteen years' absence, to find the influence of France entirely set aside and herself ruler over a country officially pledged to Protestantism. Whilst Knox preached with violent threatenings from his pulpit in Edinburgh, Mary heard Mass in her private chapel at Holyrood on the first Sunday after her arrival. Religious feeling ran high, and as a Catholic she would do no more than pledge herself to uphold the law of the country in regard to religious observances, while firmly maintaining her own personal liberty of action in the matter. She showed no favour to her co-religionists, being anxious by her tolerance of the Reformed Church to placate Elizabeth, whose recognition of her right of succession to the throne of England was Mary's most ardent desire.

Her first clash came with her chief Catholic subject, George, fourth Earl of Huntly. This nobleman had twice held the office of Chancellor of the realm, first under the Regent Arran in 1546, and again under the Queen Mother. One of the chief commanders at the battle of Pinkie, he had been taken prisoner, but effected his escape from Morpeth. He had immense possessions and dominated a vast tract of country, which included the seaport of Aberdeen.

Some time previously the Earl had offered his services to the Queen against the Reformers, an offer which had not been accepted.

In February 1562 Mary conferred upon her half-brother and chief adviser, James Stewart, Prior of St. Andrews, the

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Earldoms of Mar and Moray, with the estates attached thereto. The Earl of Huntly had long enjoyed these estates and resented not only their loss, but the encroachment of James Stewart, leader of the Protestant party, into the heart of his territory.

While his anger was smouldering, his third son, Sir John Gordon of Findlater, was concerned in a brawl with the family of Ogilvy in the streets of Edinburgh, on June 27th. Findlater was Ogilvy property and had been bequeathed to John Gordon in the place of a disinherited son, to the intense dissatisfaction of the Ogilvy clan. In the fighting Lord Ogilvy was dangerously wounded, and John Gordon in consequence was sent to prison. He made his escape and, returning home, complained loudly of the indignity to which he had been subjected.

At the instigation, it is said, of her half-brother, Queen Mary made a progress into the north in August, when the Countess of Huntly, herself Elizabeth Keith, sister of William, fourth Earl Marischal, pleaded before her in person for pardon for her son. Mary required that he should deliver himself into the hands of justice and rely upon her clemency, but John Gordon escaped from the guards who were conducting him to Stirling Castle and returned to take command of his followers who were rising under arms. Hearing of his flight and rebellion, Mary refused to enter his father's house and Huntly openly revolted.

He advanced with a considerable body of men towards Aberdeen and met the Queen's forces under James Stewart, Earl of Moray, at Corrichie on October 28th. His forces were defeated and he himself trampled to death in the pursuit. John Gordon was beheaded at Aberdeen two days later, Adam being pardoned on the score of his youth. The Earl's body was carried from Aberdeen to Edinburgh and there exposed for treason, and his estates were forfeited.

In spite of the severity of their punishment, two of the Gordons became devoted adherents of the Queen. George, fifth Earl of Huntly, was convicted of treason and sentenced to be executed, but being set at liberty he regained the Queen's favour and was, as we shall see, henceforward her faithful

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servant. Sir Adam Gordon of Auchindoun became a notable soldier, and fought valiantly for the Queen in the hour of her greatest need.

His sister, Lady Jean Gordon, was married, by the Queen's wish it is said, to James Hepburn, Earl of Bothwell, in January 1566, but the marriage was annulled in the following year to make way for the disastrous alliance of Bothwell with the Queen herself.

We have already noted the relationship and close friendship which existed between the Gordons of Huntly and Strathbogie and the Barclays of Gartley in previous generations, and it is clear that this friendship continued. The appearance of the name "George," always a Gordon name, in the Gartley line at this time, and the name "Adam" in succeeding generations, also suggests close association.

We have no evidence that George Barclay was implicated in the rebellion of the Gordons and the disaster of Corrichie, though we know that his kinsman William Barclay (Towie XVII^d) was a supporter of the Earl of Huntly, and George himself could hardly have avoided being concerned in some degree with this crisis in the affairs of his intimate neighbours; nor can we trace the date upon which he entered the personal service of Queen Mary.

It may be that when George, fifth Earl of Huntly, regained the Royal favour, he brought with him to Court his friend the Lord of Gartley, for it is clear that George Barclay was personally known to Queen Mary in the year 1564, when she stayed at Gartley Castle. From thence she indited a letter to Elizabeth of England, dated August 24th, 1564, requesting safe conduct

"for her servitor, James Murray, son of umquhile William of Tullibardine and four in company to buy goods in England for one year Your right gud sister and cusignes Mary R."

In March of the following year the Earl of Huntly was made Chancellor of Scotland, and he figures prominently in the months which followed the Queen's ill-fated marriage to Henry Lord Darnley, on July 29th, 1565.

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The murder of her Italian favourite, Rizzio, her infatuation for the miscreant Bothwell, the tragic end of Darnley in Kirk o' Field, Bothwell's mock trial and acquittal, followed within a month by his marriage to the Queen, his speedy desertion on her surrender to her opposing nobles at Carberry Hill on June 15th, 1567, and her incarceration at Lochleven are matters of history too familiar to need recounting here.

During the Queen's imprisonment the Earl of Huntly signed a bond supporting the authority of her son, James VI, in whose favour she abdicated on June 23rd, 1567, and he carried the sceptre at the first Parliament of the Regent Moray, but immediately upon the escape of Mary from Lochleven Castle on May 2nd, 1568, he joined the "Association" of her supporters when they rallied with six thousand men at Hamilton.

Cal. Scot.
Doc. Vol. ii,
p. 404.

It is at this time that George Barclay is mentioned as a member of the Queen's household. That he was a marked man to the English is certain, for in a document relating to the "Association" at Hamilton, and endorsed by Cecil, May 8th, 1568, his name appears as "Gairtlie" in the list of adherents of Queen Mary, where nine earls, including Archibald, Earl of Angus, and George, Earl of Huntly, nine bishops, eighteen lords and others are enumerated.

Huntly hastened to the north to raise forces, but the disastrous defeat of the Queen's army by the Regent Moray, with two thousand five hundred men at Langside, on May 13th, crushed all the hopes of her followers.

After three days of flight and hardship, Mary Queen of Scots crossed the Solway and threw herself upon the mercy of Elizabeth of England. George Barclay, Lord of Gartley, did not accompany her in her flight, and from the records it would appear that he stayed to procure funds before rejoining his Queen.

Reg. Mag.
Sig. Vol. v,
No. 339.

In the previous August, by a contract dated at Rothiemay, he had sold to Alexander, Lord of Saltoun, the superiority of the barony and lands of Lessindrum, with the mill and multures thereof in the sheriffdom of Aberdeen,

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and now again we find him parting with property. At Drum, on May 25th, 1568, only nine days after the flight of his Royal mistress, he sold to Alexander Irvine of Drum his lands of Moncoffer and Gownis, with the mill and salmon fishing in the waters of Doovern, etc. Among the witnesses to this sale were Walter Barclay of Sleaucht, Mr. George Barclay and Mr. William Davidson.

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Reg. Mag.
Sig. Vol. iv,
No. 2118.

Upon her arrival in England, Queen Mary had received a welcome from leading Catholic families in the neighbourhood of Carlisle, but on July 15th she was removed to Bolton Castle in Yorkshire, where a conference was held between her commissioners and those of Elizabeth. On October 2nd the conference was transferred to London, and George Barclay, "Gartulie Barclay," is recorded as acting for the Queen of Scots.

On January 26th, 1569, Mary was transferred from Bolton Castle to Tutbury, in Staffordshire, and we find a record dated the following month giving the names of her servitors there. The list begins :—

Diurnall of
Occurrants
in Scotland,
Maitland
Club, p. 139.

"Chief men . . . Ten.
Belton. Master of Household.
Levison. Master of Horse.
Bortyque. Master of the Pantry.
The Laird of Gartley" (no office mentioned).

Cal. Scot.
Doc. p. 617,
No. 987.

Plots were rife for the Queen's liberation, and she entrusted George Barclay with various missions on her behalf. We find him arriving on February 11th at Raderham (Rotherham), in Yorkshire, and being arrested with his party by the Bailie of the town under Lord Sussex's orders to stop all Scotsmen.

A letter from Master Alexander Leslie to Mary's firm supporter, the Bishop of Ross, tells us that the Bailie took their "Mailis and locked them in a Kist giving the key to the Laird of Gartlie," and wrote to Sussex for further orders.

"Not suffering one of our company to go back to Tutbury, but sent Gartlie's writing to the Queen and this of mine to your Lordship.

Ibid.
Papers ii,
p. 620,
No. 996.

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Lord Herries we hear is stayed and passed to York. Referring the rest to your wisdom.

“ Rotherame. This Saturday by ane of the clock.”

A subsequent letter dated February 13th gives us the sequel. From Alexander Leslie to the Bishop of Ross :—

Cal. Scot.
Doc.
Papers ii,
p. 620,
No. 999.

“ This Sunday at thre houris efternoon a command came by post to the Bailie of Raderame to let all Scotsmen pass freely. Whereupon incontinent the Laird of Gartlie took journey for Scotland.”

This detention of her messenger is protested against in a memorial presented by the Bishop of Ross to the Queen of England in the name of his Mistress, and the English Queen replies that she shall send for Lord Scrope and write to Lord Hunsdon on the matter.

Ibid. p. 645,
No. 1053.

In the same memorial the Bishop declares the great sickness of the Queen of Scots and desires two physicians. This request is endorsed “ granted.”

On the outbreak of an insurrection in Scotland, Queen Mary was removed to Coventry on the advice of Lord Hunsdon, when a body of her followers riding to her deliverance was within a day's ride of Tutbury.

The assassination of the Regent Earl of Moray on January 20th, 1570, incited the Queen's party to still greater efforts. A convention of nobles, “ being all of one factione to have the Queene's Grace regnand,” met at Edinburgh, but failed to achieve any useful purpose by reason of their dissensions.

We find George Barclay again an envoy for his Queen.

Diurnall of
Remarkable
Occurrants,
p. 166.

“ Upon the 25th day of the said month (March) 1570, the Laird of Gairtullie come from Ingland, fra the Queenis Grace of Scotland, to my Lord of Mar and Otheris Lordis, for reteining and keiping of hir sone in Scotland, and to adheyir to hir and hir assistaris within this realme and assurit thame gif thai wald nocht, that the King of France and hir friendis wald revenge hir caus, and put hir in hir awne auctoritis in contrair thair myndis and willis, and that soner nor thay belevit.”

In May, George Barclay, now designated “ Sir ” George, went to France to negotiate a Treaty arranged by the French

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

Ambassador and the Bishop of Ross with the Lords of Queen Elizabeth's Council, but while this treaty was in hand the English Queen learned that the articles therein contained had been privately communicated to the Pope, the King of France and the Duke of Alva, and

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GEORGE
BARCLAY,
1543-1602,
Gartley
XIX.

"that there were sent to the French King, Sir George Bartley, to the Duke of Alva Mr. John Hamilton, and to the Pope Mr. Henry Keare, all to crave succour for the Scottish Queen against the Queen of England."

Cal. Scot.
Doc.
Papers vii,
pp. 423, 424.

The treaty was broken off.

Among the letters of Sir Francis Englefield we find an interesting passage which indicates that Sir George was not the only member of his family engaged in missions for the Queen of Scots. Sir Francis, writing on May 17th, 1570, from Flanders, where the Duke of Alva was Governor of the Low Countries, to a lady in the service of the Duchess of Feria, in Spain, says :—

"Tell her Grace that another brother of the Barclays has passed this way towards Milan. I do not think he will come into Spain. Within these four or five months twenty-five or thirty persons have come out of England on pretence of the Spa waters and we daily look for more. . . ."

Meanwhile, the Earl of Huntly, who now held Queen Mary's commission as Lieutenant-General of Scotland, was actively in arms on her behalf. He was proclaimed traitor by the Regent, and with him "Found guilty and dome of forfeiture pronounced" were James, Duke of Châtelherault, and George Barclay of that Ilk. By the end of August 1571 the Queen's party were in possession of Edinburgh Castle, and when the Regent Lennox summoned a Parliament at Stirling, the Earl of Huntly surprised the assemblage by a sudden sortie from Edinburgh, in which the Regent was mortally wounded.

John Erskine was appointed to succeed him and at once attacked Edinburgh and open war followed. The Eastern Lowlands were for the King, and looked to England for help, which they did not obtain; the West, the North and the

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XIX.

Border were for the Queen, and appealed to France with little better success. After much useless bloodshed a truce was agreed on. Châtelherault and Huntly had suffered long and inexpressible hardships, and Châtelherault was worn out with long fatigue and old age. The Earl of Morton, who held the Regency, proposed terms of peace and they submitted.

The document known as the Pacification of Perth was drawn up on February 3rd, 1572-3, between Archibald, Earl of Argyll, and the King's commissioners on the one part, and George, Earl of Huntly, Lord Gordon and Badenoch, for himself, his kin and partakers . . . Lord John Hamilton, Abbot of Arbroath, for his father the Duke of Châtelherault and the House of Hamilton, for the other part.

Among the many kinsmen and friends for whom the Earl of Huntly stood surety and whose sentences of forfeiture were rescinded, were his brother, Sir Adam Gordon of Auchindoun, and Sir George Barclay of that Ilk.

The first clause in the document lays down that all persons who would claim the benefits of this Pacification . . .

“ shall acknowledge and confess the religion now publicly preached and professed within this Realm established by Laws and Acts of Parliament the first year of our Sovereign Lord's reign.”

The Earl was begged by the Regent Morton to stop the “ impetuous course of his brother's arms,” for Adam Gordon, that notable and gallant fighter, had by no means despaired of yet winning Scotland for the Queen. But money and strength were at an end. Her cause was irretrievably lost and Protestantism firmly assured. George, Earl of Huntly, retired to Strathbogie, where he died four years later.

One pathetic record remains to us. In 1573 Queen Mary, then imprisoned at Sheffield Manor under the charge of the Earl of Shrewsbury and his wife, the sharp-tongued “ Bess of Hardwicke,” wrote to

“ Sir George Barclay Knight, one of her Masters of Household,
140

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wishing him to be with her and for that purpose she has written to the Earl of Leicester and Lord Treasurer."

The letter is endorsed

"Conteyned in the Scottish Queen's packet directed to the French Ambassador, Monsieur de la Mothe."

Did it ever reach the Lord of Gartley? Apparently not, since it is preserved among Government papers.

Sir George Barclay endeavoured to avert the financial ruin which threatened him. In 1577, with the consent of Walter Barclay, his son and apparent heir, he sold a further portion of his estates, the lands of Foulis, to Alexander Irvine of Drum. The witnesses to the transaction, which is dated Banff, January 6th, and confirmed at Haliruidhous, February 24th, 1580-1, included Robert, Earl of Buchan, and Alexander Ogilvy of Boyne.

In the summer of the same year, 1577, George Barclay appears to have been involved in some serious trouble, though its nature is not recorded, for he was in ward in Blakness, and by a bond subscribed August 30th, and endorsed at Holyroodhuis on September 8th, we find his kinsman, Walter Barclay of Towie (Towie XVI), acting as surety for him, that if freed he should enter again in the said castle when required. Among the witnesses to this bond are William Stewart, servant to the Laird of Towie, James Barclay, and Gilbert Barclay, servitor of the Laird of Gartley.

In 1577, by two charters and with the consent of "Walter Barclay, his eldest son and apparent heir," Sir George Barclay sold very considerable properties in the Sheriffdom of Banff to his brother Walter Barclay of Bathnagoak and Jonet Forbes, his spouse. From the fact that the first charter is dated from Blakness on September 11th, it would seem that Sir George had either not been freed or had been called upon to return to ward, but the second charter is dated from Leyth only three days later, September 14th, and both were confirmed at Stirling on September 20th in the same year.

SIR
GEORGE
BARCLAY,
1543-1602,
Gartley
XIX.
Cal. Scot.
Doc.
Papers iv,
p. 365.

Reg. Mag.
Sig. Vol. v,
No. 118.

Register of
the Privy
Council,
Vol. ii,
No. 632.

Reg. Mag.
Sig. Vol. iv,
No. 2799.

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SIR
GEORGE
BARCLAY,
1543-1602,
Gartley
XIX.

Register of
Privy
Council,
Vol. iii,
p. 50.

This disposal of property seems to have been the cause of trouble between the brothers, for a violent quarrel took place between them within the year. Walter Barclay of Bathnagoak lodged a complaint before the Privy Council against George Barclay of Garntulie and his servant Johnne Murray for trespass on the lands so recently purchased, and assaulting one of his tenants and chasing his oxen, also for coming by night on another occasion and assaulting two other tenants, and transporting them, with a third, to the " toure and fortal-ice of Gartulie and there detaining them prisoners." Walter Barclay appeared in person, but " the saidis George Barclay and Johnne Murray being ofttime callit and non compearant, the Lords direct letters simpliciter to denounce the saidis personis and to escheat etc."

The tide of ill fortune reached its flood four years later when Sir George Barclay of that Ilk was compelled to sell what remained of the once extensive Barony of Barclay. The purchaser was Sir Patrick Gordon, brother of his old friend, George, fifth Earl of Huntly, and now of Auchindoun, through the death of Sir Adam Gordon in 1580.

Reg. Mag.
Sig. Vol. v,
No. 494.

The charter of sale is dated Linlithgow, 2nd April, 1582, and was confirmed at " Haliruidhuis," 24th December. The property sold is specified as "The Barony of Barclay," namely, the Manor of Barclay called the Hiltoun (Haltoun) with the castle (turre), and included in the list of lands is the Barkely-hill, or Birkenhill.

Five years afterwards doom fell on the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots, and the final tragedy was enacted at Fotheringhay on February 8th, 1587.

Retours
Special,
Aberdeen-
shire.

Sir George Barclay, later in his life, became possessed of property which may have afforded him comfort in his old age. On November 1st, 1602, he was retoured heir to his brother, Walter Barclay of Bathnagoak and Newtoun, in the lands of Kynnarroquhy, and salmon fishings in the water of Ithin, in the Barony of Barclay. These estates had passed to Walter on the death of his cousin, James Barclay of Kynnarroquhy.

We find no mention of Sir George Barclay (Gartley XIX)

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after the year 1602, and with him passed the greatness of the Barclays of Gartley.

SIR
GEORGE
BARCLAY,
1543-1602,
Gartley
XIX.

WALTER BARCLAY OF BATHNAGOAK

Walter Barclay of Bathnagoak (Gartley XIXB) was the second son of Walter Barclay (Gartley XVIII) and brother of Sir George. He was known as "of Bathnagoak," and also of Kynnarroquhy, and appears often in the records under both designations.

In September 1577, as we have already seen, he purchased from his brother, Sir George, a large part of the Gartley estates. Sir George granted these lands, "with the consent of Walter Barclay, his eldest son and apparent heir, to Walter Barclay of Bathnagoak, his own brother, and Jonet Forbes, his spouse."

Reg. Mag.
Sig. Vol. iv,
No. 2799.

Having purchased these extensive estates, Walter Barclay gave the land thus acquired the name of Newtown, and we find the tithes of the parish of Gartley leased in 1580 by the Bishop of "Murray" to Walter Barclay of Newtown. The above record mentioning the Barony of Barclay, and the fact that his son and grandson, as we shall see, were styled of "Newtown and of that Ilk," indicates that he obtained the erection of his estates into a new Barony of Barclay.

The old Barony of Barclay had been specified as sold to Sir Patrick Gordon of Auchindoun in 1582, but that property continued to be known by the old name of the Barony of Gartley. Upon the death of Sir Patrick Gordon, who was killed at the battle of Glenlivet, on October 3rd, 1594, Gartley passed to the Huntly family and we find it included as "the Barony of Gartley" in the "Rental of the Lordship of Huntly" for 1600.

Walter Barclay of Bathnagoak and Newtown was evidently a somewhat turbulent person, for, in addition to his quarrel with his brother, of which he seems to have repented, we find that in 1590 Sir Patrick Gordon of Auchindoun gave a Bond of Caution for £500 for him, "that he will not harm John Lyon of Colnagy, his bairns or his dependants." Subscribed at Gartley, 23rd April, before George

Register of
Privy
Council,
Vol. iv, p. 477.

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SIR
GEORGE
BARCLAY,
1543-1602,
Gartley
XIX.

Gordon, James Abernethy and Patrick Barclay (probably Towie XIX).

Walter Barclay of Bathnagoak was succeeded by his son, GEORGE BARCLAY, who was retoured heir to him as "de eodem" in 1602.

Douglas
Wimberley,
p. 30.

He was an advocate in Aberdeen and a burghess of that city. He also appears as Sheriff's clerk of Banff in the year 1590. His name is found in many deeds in the Register of the Great Seal, Volume v, where he is always called "George Barclay Advocate" or "Burghess of Aberdeen."

Reg. Mag.
Sig. Vol. v,
p. 881.

In 1581 Alexander Cheyne, Canon of King's College, Aberdeen, Prebendary of Snaw, with consent of the Principal and others, granted a charter by which he demitted in feu ferme to Mr. George Barclay, Burghess of Aberdeen, and Marjorie Cheyne, his spouse, the tenement, place and manse of Snaw, etc., lying to the west of old Aberdeen, beyond the Powis Burne, between the cemetery of Snaw Kirk and the lands held by Walter Barclay of Kynnarroquhy. Confirmed at Edinburgh 19th August, 1585.

Included in the same confirmation is a further acquisition by George Barclay and his wife, Marjorie Cheyne, of another tenement, place and manse, granted by John Elphinstone, Rector of Invernochty. As the precept of sasine in both cases is given to Walter Barclay of Kynnarroquhy, it would seem that the purchases were a marriage settlement on George Barclay and Marjorie Cheyne.

Douglas
Wimberley,
p. 30.

Marjorie Cheyne was the daughter of Thomas Cheyne, ninth of Esslemont. By her George Barclay of Newtoun had at least two sons. WILLIAM BARCLAY, the elder, who succeeded him, was known as "of Newtoun and of that Ilk." Like his father, he was also an advocate in Aberdeen and Procurator Fiscal from 1594 to 1631. He married Agnes Hay, and died after July 7th, 1631, leaving issue James, who was living in 1622, and who probably died without issue in the lifetime of his father, as the younger brother, CAPTAIN ALEXANDER BARCLAY, was retoured heir.

Mr. George Barclay's younger son was the REV. ALEXANDER BARCLAY, Minister of Drumblade from 1598 to 1608. He

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

married Elizabeth, daughter of John Duncan of Sandargue, and left three sons. Of his eldest son no record has been found. His two younger sons were James, who went from Aberdeen in his eighteenth year and settled at Memle in Spruis, in the year 1635, and William, who went to "Dutchylie in Spruis," in 1643, at the age of seventeen.

SIR
GEORGE
BARCLAY,
1543-1602,
Gartley
XIX.
Miscellany,
Spalding
Club, Vol. v,
p. 339.

No further records of the descendants of Walter Barclay of Bathnagoak can be discovered and it is probable that the branch ceased to exist.

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

WALTER
BARCLAY,
of Drum-
delgie,
Heir-male
of Gartley
XX,
1571-1598.

WALTER BARCLAY

The eldest son of Sir George Barclay (Gartley XIX) was known as "younger of Gartley." Previous to the sale of estate, in 1577 and 1582, he was referred to in the deeds as "apparent of Gartley."

After Gartley had passed into other hands, Walter Barclay "younger of Gartley" seems to have resided at Drumdelgie, as in the next year, 1583, he appears with that territorial designation.

Reg. Mag.
Sig. Vol. v,
No. 176.

In 1571 he is witness as "apparent of Grantulie" to a charter granted by Robert, Earl of Buchan, and Christiana, his spouse, in favour of George Ogilvy of Dunlugas, and to another between the same parties, dated 1574. Both signed at Forglen, and confirmed at Dalkeith, May 10th and 18th, 1581.

Ibid. No. 118

He is mentioned, as we have already noted, as consenting with his father, Sir George, in the sale of the lands of Foulis to Alexander Irvine of Drum in 1577, and again as consenting to the sales of the property to his uncle, Walter Barclay of Bathnagoak, in 1578, but it is noticeable that he is not named as consenting to the final sale of Gartley to Sir Patrick Gordon in 1582.

Exchequer
Rolls,
Vol. xxi,
p. 494.

In 1583 Walter Barclay of Drumdelgie was a member of a Commission of Justiciary, with John, Earl of Atholl, Lord of Balveny, the Sheriffs of Banff, Elgin and Fores, and their substitutes, Thomas Ord of Fyndachtie, and Mr. John Duff of Muldavit, to apprehend and bring to trial Andrew Laggan at the mill of Balveny, his brothers and others, suspected and delated of incendiarism and burning the granaries and growing crops of Piewlands on April 6th last past.

Chiefs of
Grant,
Vol. iii,
p. 181.

In 1591 he was a witness with others to a bond between Sir Patrick Gordon of Auchindoun and the Gordons, and John Grant of Freuchie and Lachlan McIntosh of Dun-nachtoun, for friendship between the latter and the Earl of Huntly.

Register
of Privy
Council.

In 1593 Walter Barclay of Drumdelgie was surety along with William Gordon of Knockaspect, as principal, in 500

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

merks among "Northland men," bound not to assist the Earls of Huntly and Errol.

In 1594 Walter Barclay of Drumdelgie with George Barclay, Sheriff of Banff (his cousin), was a witness to a charter of confirmation of Francis, Earl of Errol, in favour of Sir Walter Ogilvy.

WALTER
BARCLAY,
of Drum-
delgie,
Heir-male
of Gartley
XX,
1571-1598.
Reg. Mag.
Sig. Vol. vi,
p. 332.

Walter Barclay was a witness to a charter of George, Earl of Huntly, in 1596, in which he granted in feu ferme to Patrick Murray, King's servitor, the lands of Kirknie, with the ail-house, etc., in the Barony of Strathbogie, parish of Gartley, sheriffdom of Aberdeen, dated at Gartley, November 30th.

Ibid. p. 303.

Walter Barclay of Drumdelgie married the fourth daughter of Patrick Forbes of Corse and his wife, Marjorie Lumsden, daughter of Robert Lumsden of Maidler-Cushnie, and had issue one son, Adam, and a daughter, Barbara.

Family of
Forbes, p. 24.

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

THE
REV. ADAM
BARCLAY,
1590-1663,
Heir-male
of Gartley
XXI.

THE REV. ADAM BARCLAY I

The Rev. Adam Barclay was born about the year 1590. No doubt he received the name of Adam in consequence of the long connection between the Barclays of Gartley and the Gordons of Huntly, in whose family, as we have seen, the name frequently occurs.

Adam was educated at King's College, Aberdeen, and appears on the roll in 1603, graduating M.A. in the year 1607.

Antiquities,
Spalding
Club, Vol. iv,
p. 136.

He became Minister of Leochel in 1616, and in 1622 King James VI presented him with the living of Monymusk. In 1630 he was Minister of Fintray, and in 1631 became Minister of Alford, which he held until the year 1651. His name appears in 1633 as Minister in connection with "the constant provision of ane schoole at the Kirk of Alford."

Scottish
Barclays,
p. 12.

In 1634 he was appointed a Justice of the Peace for Aberdeenshire.

In 1642 Adam Barclay became Professor of Divinity in King's College, Aberdeen.

He married a daughter of Nicholson of Kilcassie, and by her he had issue James, of whom we have no record, and Adam, who succeeded him as heir-male of Gartley; Barbara, who married the Right Rev. Arthur Ross, Archbishop of St. Andrews from 1684 to 1689, when he was deprived; and Agnes, who married the Rev. James Gordon.

The Rev. Adam Barclay I died January 1st, 1663.

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

THE REV. ADAM BARCLAY II

THE
REV. ADAM
BARCLAY,
Heir-male
of Gartley
XXII,
1663- ?

was the son of the Rev. Adam Barclay I; he became heir-male of Gartley on the death of his father in 1663. He was on the roll of King's College, Aberdeen, in 1647, and, like his father, graduated M.A.

In the same year he became Minister of Towie, Strathdon, and at this time sasine was granted to him and his spouse "in meal and beare" from the Barony of Skene.

He was Minister of Keig from July 10th, 1666, to 1681, when he was deprived for refusing to take the Test. He was Minister of Perth (Eastchurch), May 1668, and was again deprived in 1689 as Non-Juror.

Adam Barclay II was twice married, firstly to Janet Skene, the daughter of Alexander Skene, thirteenth Laird and of that Ilk. The marriage took place December 26th, 1648. By her he had issue Adam, who succeeded him as heir-male of Gartley, of whom later.

He married, secondly, Marjory, daughter of John Forbes of Ashloun, son of Duncan Forbes of Lethendy, third son of William Forbes, first Laird of Monymusk. By her he had issue Barbara, married to the Rev. William Mair (died 1742), Minister of Kincardine O'Neill in 1709, and also of Tough.

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

ADAM
BARCLAY,
Heir-male
of Gartley
XXIII,
?-1735.

ADAM BARCLAY

Adam Barclay, son of the Rev. Adam Barclay II, was the last of the direct line of the Barclays of Gartley.

He is described in an old letter in the possession of Mr. James Alexander Beattie as follows :—

“ Adam Barclay, laird of the Dauch of Gartley, of the most ancient family of Gartley. He married Isobel Innes, and had one son and five daughters. They were all alive in 1696, when he lived at Bridgeford of Premnay, and maintained himself after his misfortunes by practising as a Notary Public.”

Mr. Beattie says: “ He was my direct ancestor by my maternal grandmother. I fancy that he is the Adam Barclay, laird of Acknowe and Piketillum.” He received sasine of these estates in 1676. They were in the parish of Glass.

Douglas
Wimberley,
p. 31.

Miscellany,
Spalding
Club, Vol. v,
p. 236.

In 1687 Adam Barclay, Notary Public, is mentioned as being present at the Court of the Barony of Whitehaugh, held within the Hall of Whitehaugh by Patrick Reid of Haughton, bailie to Leith of Whitehaugh.

Adam Barclay of Bridgeford is said to have lived until the year 1735.

After much diligent search no male representative of the Barclays of Gartley can be discovered.

For information concerning the last three generations of the Gartley line, in the heirs-male, we are indebted to Mr. Harry Pirie-Gordon, D.S.C., a descendant of Gartley through the cadet branch of the Barclays of Cairness, Jamaica. An account of this branch is given fully in Burke's *Landed Gentry* under “ Gordon of Cairness.” They are descended from a Rev. Alexander Barclay, whose name is entered on the roll of King's College, Aberdeen, in 1668, Minister of Auchterless in 1674 and Peterhead from 1682 to 1696. Family tradition holds that he was a cadet of Gartley. The Barclays of Cairness died out in 1765 on the death of James Barclay, who was succeeded by his sister Mary, third Lady of Cairness, who married John Gordon, sixth Laird of Buthlaw. On her death without issue the estate passed to her sister Jean, married to Thomas Gordon, brother of the above.

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

Many Barclays are mentioned in Scottish records of the sixteenth century, but there is no evidence to show to which family they belonged.

Notable among these is Alexander Barclay, poet and prose writer. He is stated to have been born about 1475, to have travelled on the continent, and at some time before 1508 to have been appointed Priest of Ottery St. Mary, in Devonshire. About 1511 he became a monk of the Benedictine order of the Monastery of Ely, and later assumed the Franciscan habit at Canterbury. He died at Croydon in 1552, six months after obtaining the Rectory of All Hallows, London.

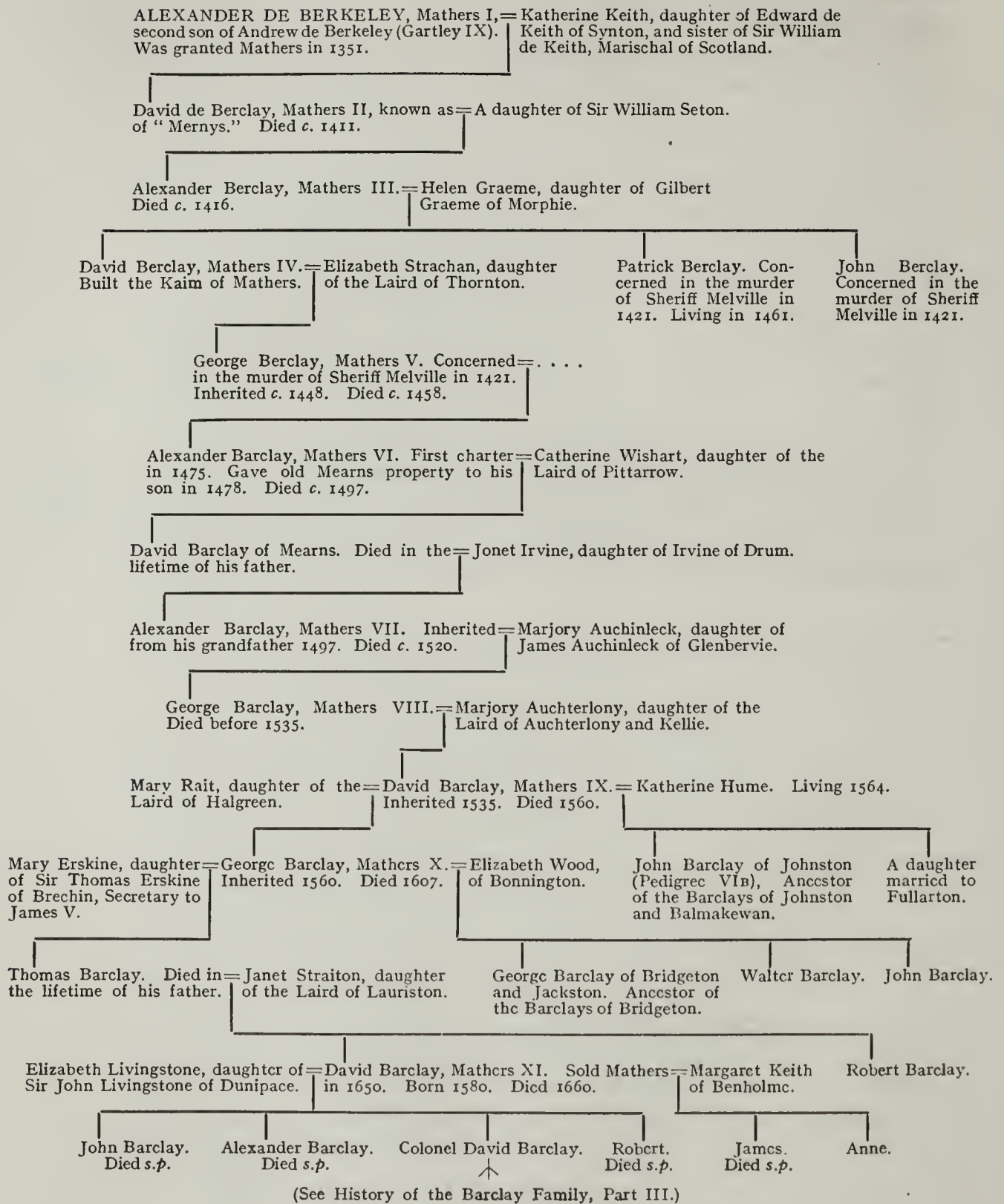
His famous poem *The Shyp of Folyes of the Worlde* was written in 1509. He also published *The Castell of Labore* and *Egloges*, a translation of Sallust's *Jugurthine War*.

From the end of the Gartley line we must now return to Alexander de Berkeley of the Mearns (Mathers I), second son of Andrew de Berkeley (Gartley IX), to trace the descent in heirs-male, of the senior line, to Colonel Robert Wyvill Barclay of Bury Hill, the present Chief of Mathers and Urie.

ADAM
BARCLAY,
Heir-male
of Gartley
XXIII,
?-1735.

PEDIGREE VI.

The Mathers Line



[illegible]

1351

From the original Deed at Bury Hill

The Mathers Line

ALEXANDER DE BERKELEY OF THE MEARNs

ALEXANDER
DE
BERKELEY,
1351,
Mathers I.

Alexander de Berkeley, progenitor of the Barclays of the Mathers line, was the younger son of Andrew de Berkeley (Gartley IX), who, it will be remembered, was taken prisoner and executed by the English while fighting for Bruce in October 1322.

Alexander de Berkeley was a man of considerable property, having received as his paternal inheritance the lands in the Mearns of Kincardineshire which had been granted to his ancestor Humphrey de Berkeley by King William the Lion.

He married, about the year 1351, Katherine, daughter of Sir Edward de Keith of Synton, and had a son, David de Berclay of the "Mernys" (Mearns).

This marriage is surrounded by an interesting circle of relations. Sir Edward Keith, Marischal of Scotland, by his first wife, Isabella de Synton, had two children, Sir William de Keith and Katherine, wife of Alexander de Berkeley of the Mearns. His second wife was Christina, daughter of Sir John Menteith and his wife Ellen of Mar, who was daughter of Margery, sister of King Robert Bruce, by her husband Gartney, Earl of Mar. The issue of this second marriage was Janet Keith, who married Sir David de Berclay of Brechin (Brechin II) and was the mother of Margaret de Berclay, Lady of Brechin, who married Walter Stewart, Earl of Atholl, son of King Robert II by his second wife, Queen Euphemia.

Alexander de Berkeley's elder brother John (Gartley X), witness to the marriage deed of 1351, was, it will be remembered, stepfather to Queen Euphemia. His brother-in-law Sir William de Keith had married Margaret Fraser, heiress of the great estates of her grandfather, Sir Alexander Fraser, High Chamberlain, and husband of Mary, sister to King Robert Bruce. Sir William succeeded his father as Lord Marischal of Scotland and was three times ambassador to England. His son, John Keith, married a daughter of Robert II,

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

ALEXANDER
DE
BERKELEY,
1351,
Mathers I.

and his daughter, Muriella, married a son of the same King—namely, Robert, Duke of Albany and Regent of Scotland.

These relationships serve to show us that the Barclays of this period were closely allied with the Royal House and the inner circle which surrounded the Scottish throne.

The times were troubled. King David II, who had been captured at the battle of Neville's Cross by the forces of Edward III, was a prisoner in England, and Alexander de Berkeley's nephew John (Gartley XIb) a hostage for his royal master and kinsman in the hands of the English, and on Shrove Tuesday in the year of the marriage with which we are now concerned, Sir David de Berclay, fifth Lord of Brechin (Brechin I), was murdered by the Douglas family in the streets of Aberdeen.

Sir William de Keith was the wealthiest and most influential of all the magnates of the north-east of Scotland. He acquired the lands of Dunottar in exchange for an estate in Fife, and built the first stronghold upon the cliff still surmounted by the ruins of Dunottar Castle.

He gave to his sister Katherine a noble dower of the lands of Mathers in the parish of St. Cyrus, which were part of the extensive property which had come to him through his wife, and which was henceforward to remain in the hands of the Barclay family for three centuries, and to give them their territorial designation of Mathers. Throughout that period there was a close connection, as we shall see, between the Barclays and the Keiths. The latter were hereditary sheriffs of the shire of Kincardine, and the Barclays served as deputies, discharging many of the duties of that office.

By a charter, now in the possession of the chief of the family, Sir William de Keith, Marischal of Scotland, with the consent of his wife, Margaret, granted to Alexander de Berkeley and his spouse, Katherine, sister of the said William de Keith, the lands of Wester Mathers which had come to him by his wife, Margaret, to be held by them and their heirs on payment of a pair of white spurs yearly at Christmas "at our chief dwelling house in Strathekyn." The charter is dated and sealed at Strathekyn, March 10th, 1351, and witnessed by Philip

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

Bishop of Brechin, William Bishop of Arbroath, David Fleming, Sir William de Ledale, John de Berkeley of Gairtoly (Gartley X), Robert de Melville, John de Straton of that Ilk, and many others. (See illustration.)

ALEXANDER
DE
BERKELEY,
1351,
Mathers I.

The grant was confirmed by King David II at Perth on March 18th, 1353, while he was on a permitted visit to Scotland for the purpose of expediting the negotiations for his own ransom, and was witnessed by "Robert Steward, our nephew, Thomas Steward Earl of Angus, Thomas Moray Chancellor of Scotland, Robert de Erskine, Thomas de Falside, Knights, and many others."

The first witness, "Roberto Senescallo nepote nostro," sixth High Steward of Scotland, was son of Walter the Steward and Marjory, daughter of King Robert Bruce; he was Regent during the captivity of King David II and was later to succeed him on the throne of Scotland as Robert II.

The office of High Steward of the Kingdom was hereditary, and the name was gradually passing into the surname of the family who held it, and becoming common to the different branches, to one of which Thomas Steward, Earl of Angus, the second witness, belonged.

This confirmation, together with a second confirmation of the same date, but couched in rather different phraseology, is also in the archives at Bury Hill.

Bury Hill, M.
2 and 3.

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

DAVID DE
BERCLAY,
1353-1411,
Mathers II.

DAVID DE BERCLAY

David de Berclay, son of Alexander de Berkeley and Katherine Keith his wife, although he undoubtedly held the estates of Mathers, does not appear in the records "of Mathers," but as "David Berclay of Mernys" (Mearns). The next generation were the first to be styled "of Mathers."

It should be noted that the surname was now changing from "de Berkeley" to "de Berclay" or "Berclay."

Genealogical
Account,
p. 12.

David de Berclay of Mearns married a daughter of Sir William Seton, progenitor of the Earls of Winton, who was already connected with the Barclay family through the marriage of Margaret, daughter of Sir Walter de Berkeley (Gartley III), Chamberlain to King William the Lion, with Alexander Seton. He had one son, Alexander (Mathers III).

In addition to his estates in Kincardineshire, David de Berclay held a property at Durn in Banffshire, of which his maternal kinsmen, the Keiths, were the overlords.

Reg. Mag.
Sig.
1306-1424,
No. 926.

In 1407 Robert Duke of Albany confirmed a grant by Alexander of Strathekyn (Keith) of an annual rent of 5 merks from the lands of Petgarvy, in the sheriffdom of Kincardine, to David Berclay of Durn. Among the witnesses to this charter we find the name of another David Berclay, who appears as testifying several times for Robert Duke of Albany. He was of the Collairnie line (Collairnie IV) and a member of the ducal household. Cadets of the same branch, who are described as "Scutifer" and "Armiger," were also in the Duke's service.

David de Berclay of Mearns was himself also in the service of the Duke, who had, it will be remembered, married his aunt, Muriella Keith, and was at this time Governor or Regent Justiciary of Scotland north of Forth for his feeble nephew, King Robert III.

Murdach of Albany, son of Duke Robert, had been captured at the battle of Homildon in 1402, and we find David de Berclay "de Mernys" receiving payments on his behalf. From 1407 to 1409 he received from the customs of Aberdeen

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

“ for Murdach, son of our Lord Duke,” his pension of 100 merks, and since he also acknowledged the receipt of £13 6s. 8d. from the Custumar, by order of the Duke for his own expenses, it would appear that he carried supplies to him in England. This service was also rendered to Murdach of Albany by members of the Comyn family.

DAVID DE
BERCLAY,
1353-1411,
Mathers II.

Rot. Scac.
Reg. Scot.
IV, pp. 86,
87.

An interesting record connected with the Keith family gives us a mention of David de Berclay of Mearns, although the actual story belongs to a later date.

Collections
Aberdeen
and Banff,
Spalding
Club, Vol. iii,
p. 318.

When Sir William de Keith, Lord Marischal, acquired the Crag of Dunottar in 1392 from Lindsay of the Byres he demolished the parish church upon the crag in order to strengthen and enlarge the castle, and serious trouble ensued. Sentence of excommunication was pronounced upon him in 1395 and was revoked only upon his bestowing various benefactions on the Church. Among these was the endowment of a chantry in Aberdeen Cathedral, with lands of Kyntore and Esterskene to provide the annual stipend of two chaplains.

Some forty years later the title deeds of these lands were missing, and the Bishops of St. Andrews and Aberdeen again employed the weapon of excommunication against all persons who had ever seen or read the deeds and did not straightway reveal the same. Three priests, too troubled in conscience to remain silent, appeared before an enquiry in the Cathedral of Aberdeen in 1446, to make their depositions and state what they remembered of the deeds in question, described as “one with a round seal, the other with an oblong seal.” John Petkarne stated that he had seen the deeds and read them in the centre chamber over the gateway at the back of the castle of Dunottar, maybe ten or twelve years previously. William de St. Michael remembered an occasion when, at the request of the Lady Mariota, then Lady of Keith, Sir Robert Keith had ordered the deeds taken out for reading. Further questioned as to the exact date, he stated that it was about the time when the lawsuit began between the Lord of Keith and the Lord of Gordon concerning the lands of the Lady Margaret, wife of Sir William de Keith, he thought about seven years past. As to where he had seen them, he said in the chapel at

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

DAVID DE
BERCLAY,
1353-1411,
Mathers II.

Dunottar. Moreover, he averred that he had said to Sir Robert, now dead, when out hunting with him at Strathekyn, that he could not endure the threat of excommunication and must reveal what he knew about the deeds concerning the lands wherewith the chantry was endowed. Sir Robert had replied that the lands were his and had been his father's and his grandfather's before him. William Norval, the last witness, told how he had been present and heard all that passed in the mansion of Sir William Keith, Marischal of Scotland, in the Burgh of Aberdeen, before the battle of the Harlaw (July 24th, 1411), "when John Stewart of Inverury and David Berclay of Mernys insistently requested the aforesaid William de Keith to found a chantry for the priests to pray for his soul and the soul of Margaret his wife, then present. The said Sir William, at their insistence, consented to endow two chaplains with the lands of Esterskene. Then in a loud and audible voice the Lady Margaret declared that never would she consent that the endowment should be of the lands of Esterskene. Whereupon the Lord Marischal, much irate, said that never would he endow any chantry for their souls, but at the last he did consent so to do, being persuaded by the good counsel of John Stewart and David Berclay" . . .

At the conclusion of the enquiry the case for the Church was held proven.

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

ALEXANDER BERCLAY

Alexander Berclay, son of David de Berclay of the Mearns, married Helen Graeme, daughter of Gilbert Graeme, the first of the Graemes of Morphie, which estate was granted to him by King Robert III in 1398.

Playfair states that Alexander Berclay became possessed of the family estates in 1407, but, as we have seen by the Keith story, his father was still alive in the year of the battle of the Harlaw (1411), so that Alexander's succession must be placed at a later date.

ALEXANDER
BERCLAY,
1411-1416,
Mathers
III.
Genealogical
Account,
p. 12, and
Burke's
Landed
Gentry.
British
Family
Antiquity,
p. 230.

We have no records of him. The scarcity of charters at this time may again be accounted for by the lawless and unsettled state of the country. The young King, James I, was a prisoner in England, and Robert Duke of Albany, king in fact though not in name, was powerless to suppress the feudal anarchy which prevailed. The Duke died in 1419 and was succeeded in the Dukedom and Regency by his son Murdach, who was equally unsuccessful in curbing the turbulence of the barons, as we shall see in the history of the next holder of Mathers.

Alexander was the father of three sons, David, his heir (Mathers IV); Patrick, of whom later; and John.

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DAVID
BERCLAY,
1416-1448,
Mathers
IV.

Genealogical
Account,
p. 12.

DAVID BERCLAY

David Berclay of the Mearns and Mathers, son of Alexander Berclay (Mathers III), married Elizabeth, daughter of Strachan of Thornton in the Mearns. He had one son, George Berclay (Mathers V), who is not mentioned in the Genealogical Account.

It was during the time of this Lord of Mathers that John Melville of Glenbervie, Sheriff of the Mearns, was murdered by a party of barons of the shire, and numerous writers, both in song and story, have asserted that David Berclay was among them. From a record now available, however, it seems clear that it was not David but his son George who was implicated in a crime which tradition has surrounded with many gruesome details.

Robert Barclay (Urie III) must have been cognisant of so well known an event, but he makes no mention of it; neither does he include in his "Genealogy" (1740) the name of George Berclay of Mathers. Doubtless he preferred to pass over in silence both the deed and its perpetrator as reflecting discredit on his race.

Similarly, Principal Arbuthnot, a descendant of the leader in the affair, doubtless out of regard for his name, in writing his *Latin History of the Arbuthnot Family* about 1567, gives an account which reduces it into "a mere local feud and the murder done in hot blood."

He tells us that John Melville of Glenbervie, Sheriff of the Mearns, having become puffed up with pride, riches and the number of his dependants, had greatly offended his neighbours by his haughty demeanour. A "day of conference between the Sheriff and his opponents was appointed, the result of the meeting was only greater provocation . . . wherefore the Barons pursued Jhone as he was returning home and having overtane him nocht far from St. James' kirk of Garvah Hill, thai set upon him and slayis him."

Another version of the story is that certain barons of the Mearns complained to the Regent Murdach, Duke of Albany, of the high-handedness of the Sheriff, and that the Regent, already incensed against John Melville, replied in a manner

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which encouraged the barons to take the matter into their own hands.

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BERCLAY,
1416-1448,
Mathers
IV.

Tradition, however, has persistently maintained a very horrid description of the affair—namely, that the actual words spoken by Murdach were “ Sorra gif he were sodden and supped in broo,” and that the barons thereupon invited John Melville to a hunting party in the forest of Garvock, and there taking him by surprise, thrust him into a cauldron of boiling water and proceeded each to take a spoonful of the disgusting broth, under pretence of thus obeying the Regent’s command.

So strong is the tradition of this ghastly cookery that Sir Walter Scott alludes to it having been actually practised upon a Sheriff of the Mearns.

Border
Minstrelsy,
p. 405.

The scene of the murder is a small depression on the road-side over the hill to Bervie, a little to the east of Easter Tullochs Farm, which is still known as “ Brownie’s Kettle ” or “ Shirra’s Pot.”

Whatever the exact method may have been, the murder of so important a man as Melville of Glenbervie threatened serious consequences, but the perpetrators escaped capital punishment by claiming the ancient right of remission through kinship with Clan Macduff. This record remains to us and informs us that Hugh Arbuthnot of that Ilk was the leader and that his accomplices were George Berclay, Falconer of Halcarton, William Graham of Morphie, and his son Alexander, Gilbert Middleton and Patrick Berclay.

It is thus evident that David Berclay (Mathers IV) was not directly concerned in the crime, though, as we shall see, he did not escape the aftermath, but that his eldest son George and his brother Patrick (Mathers IVB) were guilty.

A copy of the Remission to Hugh Arbuthnot and his accomplices, written in a seventeenth-century hand, is among the manuscripts in the National Library of Scotland, and runs as follows :—

No. 31, 6, 15.

LETTER OF REMISSION. SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1421

A true copy of the letter of remission granted to Hugh Arbuthnot of that Ilk anent the slaughter of Johne Malavill of Glenbervy.

“ Tyll all men their present letter to comes, I Johnston Stuart,

II.—Y

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BERCLAY,
1416-1448,
Mathers
IV.

of Fife, sends greting in God, witt ye, wee have resavit Hugh Arbuthnot, George Berclay (to be of Mathers), Alexander Falconer (of Halcartone or Balandrow), William the Groem or Graham (which seems to be Morphie longe before the race of this generatione, who succeeded by marrieing the heretrix, Groem or Graham of Morphie), Gilbert Midleton (this same Earle John's predecessor who wer Lairds of Kilhill and Midleton, sold by them afterwards to Halcarton Falconer in the shire of Kincardyn), Patrick Berclay (which seems to have been Boniekelly or Kirktownhill which was a cadet of Mathers, and Mathers of the Lord Brechine), Alexander of Graham (seems to have been ane sonne of Morphies and hath possest Camistoun), to the lawes of Clane Mackduff, for the deid of quhillome John the Malaville, Laird of Glenbervy, and certaine and sicker burrowise, that is to say David the Barclay of Collarnis (in Fyfe) the first broych that they ought of the lawes, David the Barclay of Leuchry, the second broych that they ought to have the lawes, (this Leuchry possiblie may be Leuchars in Fyfe now belonging to Southesk), Robert of Barclay of Touch or Towy, the third burghe that they shall fulfill the lawes as the law will. Quhairfore to all and sundrie that it effeirs, firmly we forbid on the King's halfe of Scotland, and our Lord Mackduff Duke of Albany, Earl of Fyfe and Monteith and Governor of Scotland, that the said lawes has in keeping, that no man take on hand to doe, molest, greive, or wrange the foirsaid persons in their bodies, or in their geire, because of the deid of the said Johne of Malavill and the payne that after lyes, and forfaulting of the Lawes forsaid and this present letter. In witness of the whilk this our seale to this present has putt. Att Falkland the first of September, the year of God 1421 yeirs."

[The words in parentheses are the comments of the copyist.]

Sculptured
Stones of
Scotland,
Spalding
Club, Vol. ii,
p. lxix.

"From this instrument setting forth the replegiation of the accused parties to the Court of the Earl of Fife, we gather that they had been required to find securities that they would establish (1) their law-worthiness, (2) their title to the law of Clan Macduff, and (3) that they would fulfil that law as it might be declared."

The three sureties or sikerborghs were influential members of the Barclay family—namely, David Barclay of Collairnie (Collairnie IV), who had been a member of the household of Robert Duke of Albany, his brother Robert Barclay of Touch, and their uncle David Barclay of Lutherie.

This Remission was doubtless not difficult to obtain, since

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the infamous Murdach of Albany was himself chief of Clan Macduff in right of his title of Earl of Fife.

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BERCLAY,
1416-1448,
Mathers
IV.

The record does not mention the name of John Barclay (Mathers IVc), but the tradition that he and his brother Patrick actually fled to the Cross of Macduff for sanctuary receives some support from a document in the Lyon Office, which gives the names of Patrick and John as implicated in the murder.

The legendary history of the Cross of Macduff has already been related in this volume. In return for his assistance against the usurper Macbeth, in 1057, Macduff was granted special sanctuary privileges for his kinsmen by Malcolm Caenmoir.

“ Skene’s traditional account of the Law was that any man-slayer being within the ninth degree of kin and blood to Macduffe, sometime Earl of Fyfe, on giving ‘ IX ky and a colpindouch ’ (heifer calf) at the Cross of Macduff was free from slaughter.”

Sculptured
Stones of
Scotland,
Vol. ii,
p. lxix.

The Cross stood near Lindores, in Fife, and Sir James Balfour informs us that it was destroyed by some of the “ Congregation ” on their way from Perth to Lindores in 1559, only the pedestal remaining.

Though escaping the extreme penalty for their crime, those concerned in it were still in grave danger of vengeance from the many friends of the Sheriff, and it was necessary for them to place themselves in strongholds capable of defence. Arbuthnot of that Ilk summoned his kinsmen and erected a castle, and David Berclay of Mathers, imperilled, we must conclude, through the guilt of his son, built in 1424 the fortalice known as the “ Kaim of Mathers ” on the rocky coast of Egglesgrieg, in the parish of St. Cyrus. This is described as a tower forty feet square and four stories high, perched like an eagle’s eyrie on a rocky peninsula, defended by battlements on either side, and almost completely isolated from the mainland.

Tradition again steps in and tells us that David Berclay chose this impregnable site in order that he might escape the vengeance proclaimed in a vow of James I that, for his part

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BERCLAY,
1416-1448,
Mathers
IV.

in the death of Melville, he should live "neither on the water nor on the land."

James returned to Scotland with his English bride in the year of the building of the "Kaim" (1424), and whether there be any truth in the foregoing legend or not, history recounts that the downfall of Murdach, Duke of Albany, followed almost immediately, and he and his two sons were found guilty of treason and executed at Stirling.

Within the last century there remained of the old "Kaim" some eight or ten feet of wall, which was used as a sheepfold, but much, even of the rock on which it stood, has now crumbled away under the attack of wind and wave, and little remains to-day to show the ancient strength of the fortress home of David Berclay of Mathers.

It would seem from the records that previous to the building of the "Kaim" the family had resided at Kirktownhill, whither they returned in later and more peaceful days.

Mr. David Macgregor Peter, in his *Baronage of Angus and Mearns*, relates the following experience: "In 1850 I was called to Mathers to examine a sculptured stone panel, found among the rubbish of the old ruin of the 'Kaim of Mathers.' This old panel, about eighteen inches by twelve (now deposited in the Stonehaven Museum), contains in bold relief the Arms of Barclay . . . Azure, a chevron between three crosses pates argent. . . The shield is leaning 'bend sinister-wise,' the dexter corner about the middle of the morion which is placed over it as a helmet, with two ostrich feathers at each side, as mantlings. Over the morion is placed for crest 'an Eagle's head regardant.' It may be observed that at that period very few of the shields were borne erect, being generally disposed 'bendwise.' From this it would seem that the above was an instance of 'complete reversal,' a mark of degradation denoting 'some ungentlemanly or disloyal act, stain or vice' on the part of the bearer. But as there is no recorded instance of any such having been actually borne this would seem 'a voluntary abatement' to indicate the Baron's repentance of the horrid deed and loyalty to the King. This old stone, though little marked by the tooth of time, when cleared of the

Baronage of
Angus and
Mearns,
p. 21.



[Photograph by the Rev. Charles W. Barclay]

THE RUINS OF THE "KAIM" OF MATHERS

Built by David Berclay (Mathers IV) in 1424



[Photograph by the Rev. Charles W. Barclay]

THE RUINS OF THE "KAIM" OF MATHERS

Built by David Berclay (Mathers IV) in 1424

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moss of about four hundred and twenty-eight years, is almost as entire as when first put up over the portcullised entrance of the old Baronial Tower."

DAVID
BERCLAY,
1416-1448,
Mathers
IV.

Mr. Peter's historical data in regard to the crime are erroneous, but since the foregoing incident is a personal experience we must presume it to be correct. Whether he is right in his surmise as to the "repentance" of David Berclay, as suggested by the coat of arms, may be questioned. It is possible that David, while never publicly incriminated in the murder, may have been accessory to it, but it is difficult to believe that in times so barbarous he would have taken his son's guilt so greatly to heart as to have assumed a "mark of degradation" on his coat of arms. All writers are agreed that he built the "Kaim," but it is possible that George Berclay, on succeeding his father, may have erected the sculptured stone recording repentance for his crime.

We have no other record of David Berclay (Mathers IV) nor of his brother John, but his brother Patrick, who, as we have seen, obtained remission for his share in the murder, seems in after years to have completely outlived such disgrace as succeeded it.

PATRICK BERCLAY OF BRETHERTON

Patrick Berclay was the second son of Alexander Berclay (Mathers III).

After the tragedy of 1421 above related, we do not find his name in the records until 1430, when in the month of November he is in the service of David Stewart, Master of Atholl, his Brechin kinsman, who was in England as a hostage for the ransom of King James I, as has been already recorded.

A safe conduct was issued to him on November 8th, "to travel to his Lord," and a similar permit was granted to him on February 10th in the following year. David Stewart died in the Tower of London. Only six years later his father, the Earl of Atholl, husband of Margaret de Berclay, Lady of Brechin, plotted to place young "Robin" Stewart, son of

Rot. Doc.
Scot. Vol. ii,
pp. 271, 272.

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DAVID
BERCLAY,
1416-1448,
Mathers
IV.

Reg. Episc.
Brechin,
Bannatyne
Club,
App. 36.

Accounts of
Gt. Chamb.
Bannatyne
Club, Vol. iii,
p. 442.

Reg. Episc.
Brechin,
Bannatyne
Club,
pp. 113, 115.
Macfar-
lane's Collec-
tion, Vol. ii,
pp. 268, 321.

David, upon the Scottish throne, a plot which culminated in the murder of King James I, and the barbarous executions of both grandfather and grandson in Edinburgh.

In 1431 Patrick Berclay witnessed as "then provost of the Burgh" a charter of King James I, signed at Montrose on June 20th.

From 1441 to 1446 he rendered accounts as Bailie of the Baronies of Glenbervie and Camnay, signed Patrick Berclay or "Patrick Berclay of Bretherton." These Baronies were adjacent to Mathers.

In 1448 he appears as deputy for William de Keith, Earl Marischal, Sheriff of Kincardine, in a Court held at Inverbervie, in a cause concerning the teind (tithe) penny of Mearns. And as late as 1460 and 1461 we find him acting in the same capacity.



[Photograph by the Rev. Charles W. Borelay]

THE SHERIFF'S POT
Forest of Garvock, Kincardineshire

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

GEORGE BERCLAY

George Berclay, son of David Berclay of the Mearns and Mathers (Mathers IV), was in possession of his father's estates in the year 1448. We have already related the history of his complicity in the murder of the Sheriff of the Mearns in 1421, at which time he must have been quite a young man.

GEORGE
BERCLAY,
1448-1458,
Mathers V.

In the year 1448 he witnessed as "George Berclay of Mathers" a confirmation of King James II, given at Kincardine in the Mearns, in the court of Patrick Berclay, his uncle, who was at that time Deputy Sheriff of the Shire. Among the other signatories were Andrew Ogilvy of Inchmartin, David Falconer of Halcarton, and Alexander Strachan of Thornton. It is interesting to note the recurrence of the family names of the Mearns. A Falconer of Halcarton had been, as we have seen, one of George Berclay's confederates in the crime of 1421, and his mother had been a Strachan of Thornton.

Reg. Mag.
Sig.
1424-1513,
No. 495.

The name of George Berclay of Mathers appears several times as Assessor in a prolonged litigation anent the teind penny of Mearns, and in 1456 he is among a long list of witnesses, which includes also "Walter Berclay of Tollie" (Towie XI), to a deed executed by Alexander Douglas, at the Court of Aberdeen on February 21st.

Collections
Aberdeen
and Banff,
Vol. i, p. 281.

George Berclay died previous to the year 1458, and was succeeded by his son Alexander (Mathers VI).

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ALEXANDER
BARCLAY,
1475-1493,
Mathers
VI.
Genealog.
Acct.
p. 13.

ALEXANDER BARCLAY

Alexander Barclay of the Mearns and Mathers was the first of the family whose name is found "both by old evidents, and his own subscriptions spelled as now, viz., Barclay."

He married Catherine, daughter of Wishart of Pittarrow, and had a son David, who predeceased him. He is reputed to have been a scholar and a poet, and to have lived to a ripe old age.

Collections
Aberdeen
and Banff,
Vol. ii, p.
585.

In 1475 "Alexander Barklay of Mathers" was witness to a charter of "Frater Patricius, Magister Domus Sancti Jherosolomitani Cruciferorum cum Stella" at Aberdeen, August 17th.

Acta Audi-
torum, pp.
55, 173.

In 1476 an action was brought against him in regard to the "wrangius distraining," etc., of 17 cows and oxen, dated July 20th, and on November 9th, 1479, John Strachan of Thornton, Alexander Berclay and others were ordered by an act of Council to pay to John Chaumers certain tithes in the parish of Aberluthnot (Marykirk) pertaining to the said John by reason of a yearly pension of the "house of Sanctgermane."

Acts of
Council,
p. 42.

About the year 1480, upon the marriage of his son David to Jonet, daughter of Irvine of Drum, Alexander of Mathers made over to him the old family property in the Mearns, reserving Mathers for his own lifetime. Robert Barclay (Urie III) states: "This marriage with Drum's daughter is vouched for by several documents in the family, viz., an antient MS. wrote A.D. 1578, entitled 'Genealogy of the Barons of the Mearns,' as also by charters upon the lands of Falside and Slains in the Mearns."

The "antient manuscript" here alluded to is mentioned by more than one writer, and although a copy made by Robert Barclay (Urie III) is still extant, the original manuscript appears to have been lost. It is well known that many old deeds and documents were found in a loft at Urie, some of which had been irretrievably damaged by the attacks of damp and mice, and this may have been among the number. The copy is endorsed by Robert Barclay (Urie III) as follows:—

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

“ Copy of an antient manuscript being a miscellaneous collection of many curiosities which we have had for I know not how many years in our family, among other things the ‘ Genealogy of the Barons of the Mearns of late memory descended lineally with their spouses. In the year of God 1578.’ The titles and names I have here inserted in the same order as in the book etc.”

ALEXANDER
BARCLAY,
1475-1493,
Mathers
VI.
Bury Hill,
B.B. 14,
Doc. 13.

The following verses made by a laird of Mathers are ascribed to Alexander Barclay, and the family tradition has it that they were written for his son on the occasion of his marriage. Robert Barclay states that they were given in the manuscript, “ The Genealogy of the Barons of the Mearns,” and he quotes them in his “ Genealogical Account of the Barclays of Urie.”

Gif thou desire thy house lang stand
And thy successors bruik thy land
Abive all things leif God in fear :
Intromit nought with wrangous gear :
Nor conquest nothing wrangously :
With thy neighbour keep charity.
See that thou pass not thy estate :
Obey duly thy magistrate.
Oppress not, but support the puire :
To help the common-weill take cuire.
Use no deceit : mell not with treason :
And to all men do right and reason.
Both unto word and deed be true :
All kind of wickedness eschew.
Slay no man, nor thereto consent :
Be nought cruel, but patient.
Allya ay in some guid place,
With noble, honest, godly race ;
Hate huirdome, and all vices flee ;
Be humble, haunt guide companie.
Help thy friend, and do nae wrang,
And God shall cause thy house stand lang.

On January 13th, 1482-3, Alexander Barclay received sasine on a precept from Chancery for infefting him in the lands of Slains and Fawside with the pertinents : and in August of the same year a charter from William (Keith) Earl Marischal of Scotland, and Sheriff Principal and Constable of the Shire of Mearns, confirming to him, his wife and heirs, life-rent of the

Bury Hill,
M. 4.

Bury Hill,
M. 5.

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

ALEXANDER
BARCLAY,
1475-1493,
Mathers
VI.
British
Family
Antiquity,
p. 231.

Acts of
Council,
p. 96.

Ibid. p. 146.

Ibid. p. 170.

Reg. Mag.
Sig.
1424-1515,
No. 1987.

Acta
Auditorum,
p. 173.

lands of Easter Mathers. This charter is dated from Dunottar, and in it Alexander Barclay is referred to as "our dear kinsman" (*delecto consanguineo nostro*), as is the case in all conveyances from the family of the Earl Marischal to the Barclays of Scotland since the marriage with Katherine Keith.

In October 1488 an action was brought against Alexander Barclay of Mathers by one Alexander Cairale, burgess of Dundee, for "the wrangrous withholding from him of nine chalders of vitale and of £8 18s. 3d. for certain merchandise and lent money." Two years later he was the defendant in another action brought against him by Adam Auchinleck, executor of the late William Auchinleck, parson of Glenbervie, for the wrongful detention of three hundred merks for the tack of the kirk of Glenbervie, and other sums amounting to £40. Barclay of Mathers was ordered by the Lords to appear on the following March 3rd to prove payments, and this he appears to have done successfully. He was declared quit of claim for the £40, and twenty merks were deferred to the oath of Sir John Auchinleck.

On November 10th, 1490, Alexander Barclay was one of the witnesses to a deed relating to the property of his kinsman the late John Strachan of Thornton. Among the other signatories appear the names of Alexander Falconer of Halcarton and two Barclay cadets, George and Hugh, who must remain unidentified.

In 1493 some dispute seems to have arisen about the lands of Durn, for we find the Lords Auditors issuing a decree that "Alexander Berclay of Mathers shall infeft James Ogilvy of Desfurd, Knight, in the lands of Durn within the sheriffdom of Banff, by charter and sasine, to be held of William Earl Marischal overlord of the same."

The decree is signed "with the said Alexander Barclay's own hand," June 19th, 1493.

For some reason, which may well have been Alexander's advanced age, this decree was not carried out until the year 1510, when we find his grandson dealing with the matter, but the record is of extreme interest as supplying additional evidence that David de Mernys (Mathers II) was identical

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

with the so-styled David Berclay of Durn, the first holder of the lands now surrendered by his descendants.

ALEXANDER
BARCLAY,
1475-1493,
Mathers
VI.

Though the foregoing records give us information regarding the private affairs of Alexander Barclay (Mathers VI), we find nothing to show that either he or his son took any part in the turmoil of the national affairs of the time. The friction with Edward IV of England which so nearly culminated in war, the revolt of the barons under Archibald Douglas (Bell-the-Cat), their capture of the person of King James III, and in the end his murder after the defeat at Sauchieburn, made the days in which they lived perilous enough.

DAVID BARCLAY OF THE MEARNES

Of Alexander's son David there are no records beyond the fact of his marriage with Jonet Irvine of Drum, and that they had one son, Alexander (Mathers VII), who succeeded his grandfather (Mathers VI).

Jonet was a daughter of Alexander, sixth Laird of Drum, by his second wife. After David's death she married, in 1480, John Cummyrn of Culter.

Leslie's
Irvine of
Drum,
p. 56.

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

ALEXANDER
BARCLAY,
1493-1520,
Mathers
VII.

ALEXANDER BARCLAY

Alexander Barclay, son of David Barclay and Jonet Irvine, was already in possession of the property in the Mearns when, upon the death of his grandfather, Alexander (Mathers VI), he succeeded to the estates of Mathers, previous to 1497.

He married Marjory, second daughter of James Auchinleck, whose father, Sir John Auchinleck, had been his grandfather's old friend and associate. James Auchinleck was Laird of Glenbervie, having obtained a portion of the estate through his marriage with the younger daughter of John Melville, the Sheriff murdered by the barons of the Mearns in 1421. It will thus be seen that any ill-feeling between those families connected with the crime had died away.

The elder sister of Marjory Auchinleck married Sir William Douglas, second son of the famous "Bell-the-Cat," and took her portion of the lands of Glenbervie into the Douglas family.

Reg. Mag.
Sig.
1513-1546,
No. 1907.

Alexander Barclay and his wife Marjory had a son George (Mathers VIII) and a daughter Katherina, who married, first, Archibald Ramsay of Dunnone, and, secondly, George Gray.

Bury Hill,
M. 9.

In 1497 this Laird of Mathers sold the lands of Slains and Fawside, in which his grandfather had been infefted in 1482, to Walter Moncur of the Knapp. He indited with his own hand the obligation, dated at Edinburgh, March 17th, 1497-8, in which he bound himself to hold the said Walter free from liability in regard to any claim of him, or his mother, Jonet Irvine, who possessed a life-rent, the said lands having formed part of her dower. Further, in the same document he states that he has entered into a contract with Sir James Auchterlony of Auchterlony for a marriage between his daughter Marjory and his eldest son George Barclay.

The witnesses to this holograph are William Rait, son and apparent heir to David Rait of Drumnagair, John Barclay, and Mr. William Roe, Notary Public, and others. It seems probable that John Barclay was a younger son of Alexander (Mathers VII).

Reg. Mag.
Sig.
1424-1513,
No. 2394.

Two notarial instruments relating to the sale of these lands of Slains and Fawside to Walter Moncur, and the charter of

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

conveyance, which bears the seal of George Barclay, eldest son of the grantor, are also among the archives at Bury Hill.

ALEXANDER
BARCLAY,
1493-1520,
Mathers
VII.

In 1506 we find Alexander Barclay of Mathers one of the adjudicators in an enquiry held at Rescoby, in the shire of Forfar, on May 5th, in regard to a retour of service of James, Lord Ogilvy, and in the following year his name appears in a grant from King James IV to Alexander Stratoun of Stratoun, dated at Edinburgh.

Historical
MSS.Comm.
Rept. vii,
No. 721a.

Reg. Mag.
Sig.
1424-1513,
No. 3162.

In 1510 the matter of the lands of Durn is once more recorded and a precept of *clare constat* was received by Alexander Barclay from the " Lord superior of the ten pound land of Durn for infesting Alexander Ogilvy in the same."

This instrument is dated Kirktownhill, April 29th; an interesting mention of the family residence.

Robert Barclay (Urie III) states in his Genealogical Account that the original of this precept with the seal with the arms of Alexander Barclay (Mathers VII) appended was at the time of his writing in the custody of Sir James Dunbar of Durn.

On March 3rd, 1511-12, King James IV confirmed at Dunottar the charter of William Earl Marischal, Lord Keith, who granted " to his kinsman well known to the King, William Ogilvy of Stratherne Knight, and his heirs, the lands of Durn . . . etc., . . . , which, said the Earl, were resigned his by his kinsman Alexander Barclay of Mathers."

Reg. Mag.
Sig.
1424-1513,
No. 3716,
p. 803.

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

GEORGE
BARCLAY,
1520-1535,
Mathers
VIII.

Reg. Mag.
Sig.
1546-1580,
No. 194.

GEORGE BARCLAY

George Barclay, son of Alexander (Mathers VII), was put into possession of the family estates of Mearns and Mathers in 1520. He married, as has been noted, Marjory, daughter of Sir James Auchterlony of Auchterlony and Kellie, "a man of considerable family in the Shire of Angus," and had a son David (Mathers IX), and a daughter Margaret, who married Andrew Stratoun of Craigy.

From the only record we find of him it is clear that he was embroiled in one of the constant feuds which rent the early years of King James V; indeed, it is only reasonable to conclude that his connection with the Douglas, through the marriage of his wife's sister, as well as the territorial association of his wife's family, must have drawn him into the incessant brawls and machinations of the faction led by the Earl of Angus.

Archibald, sixth Earl of Angus, grandson of "Bell-the-Cat," whose father had been killed at Flodden, married in the same year the newly widowed Margaret Tudor, Queen Mother of Scotland.

In the ensuing years, while the Regent Albany was absent in France, the conflicts between the Earls of Angus and Arran, with their factions of Douglas and Hamilton, were unceasing; but on the return of Albany in 1525, Angus, then the subsidised agent of England, returned and seized the reins of government; and although in the following year the King, at the age of twelve years, claimed his place at the head of Parliament, he soon found himself a prisoner in the hands of Angus. The Earl issued writs for a Parliament in 1526, and for a short time his power was unlimited. We read that "nane at that tyme durst stryve with ane Douglas nor yet with ane Douglas man, for gif they did they gat the war," but two years later the King escaped and, nerved by his intense hatred of his stepfather, who had now been divorced by his mother, set to work to crush the Douglas utterly. Forfeiture was pronounced against Angus, who fled to England, and it was made treason for any of his name to come within six miles of the Royal presence.

In 1526, while the Earl was at the height of his power,

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

pardon under the Great Seal was granted to certain persons, and among these was George Barclay of Mathers. His name appears in a long list of men who, with Gilbert Earl of Cassillis, Lord Kennedy and a number of his kinsmen, received

GEORGE
BARCLAY,
1520-1535,
Mathers
VIII.

“ Letters of respite for the treasonable slaughter of umquhile Cornelius de Machtema, Dutchman, and for all crime and action that may follow thereupon and also for the slaughter of umquhile Martin Kennedy and Gilbert Mackilwraith, and for intercommuning with our rebellis being at the horn.”

Register of
the Privy
Seal, Vol. i,
No. 3386.

Gilbert, second Earl of Cassillis, was twice Ambassador to England. His attachment to the Queen Mother rendered him obnoxious to Angus and his lands were forfeited. He was afterwards reinstated and had a place in the Parliament of 1526, but met his death, by assassination at the hands of the Sheriff of Ayr, the following year.

G.E.C.
Peerage,
Vol. iii.

George Barclay (Mathers VIII) died previous to the year 1535 and was succeeded by his son David.

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

DAVID
BARCLAY,
1535-1560,
Mathers
IX.

British
Family
Antiquity,
p. 234.

Register of
the Privy
Seal,
1529-1542,
Vol. ii,
No. 1957

DAVID BARCLAY

David Barclay of the Mearns and Mathers was in possession of his father's estates before the year 1535. He was twice married : first to Mary Rait, daughter of Rait of Halgreen, by whom he had a son and heir George (Mathers X), and secondly to Katherine Home or Hume, by whom he had a son John, the progenitor of the Barclays of Johnston and Balma-kewan, and a daughter who married Fullarton of Kinabre.

The name of David Barclay of Mathers first appears in a letter addressed to Patrick, Lord Gray, Sheriff of Forfar, remitting the decree of the Lords of Council against him of deprivation of that office for a period of three years " because that David Anderson, his deput, gaif ane partial and wrangous sentence against David Barclay of Matheris . . . the impartiality and justice of the said Patrick being now proven."

This record contains no hint of the accusation upon which David Barclay received the " partial and wrangous sentence," but since it must have taken some considerable time to obtain its reversal, the consequent deprivation of Lord Gray and his subsequent remission, it follows that David Barclay, who is clearly styled as " de Matheris " at the time of the trial, must have been in possession of his property a few years before the date of this letter, which is March 1st, 1535-6.

Later in the same year David Barclay of Mathers was among those recorded as receiving " Letters of special protection " in a safe conduct granted by King James V on July 27th, 1535, to John, Lord Erskine,

" to pas in England in our ambassate and service to our dearest uncle the King of England, and siclike to our dearest brother the King of France, for expedition of errendis concernyng us as well as of our realm and lieges . . . "

Among the " personis underwritten " are

Register of
the Privy
Seal,
1529-1542,
Vol. ii,
No. 1732.

" our cousing Alexander Lord Elphinstoun . . . Alexander Schaw of Souchy, David Barclay of Mathers . . . and all and sundry his and thir propir men, tenentis, landis, rentis . . . under our presentis quhill the said John Lord Erskines returning and hame cuming agane within our realme and 40 days thereafter."

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

Meanwhile King James was wreaking his hatred on the relatives of the banished Earl of Angus. One of his sisters was married to the Master of Forbes, who was executed on a dubious charge of having designed to shoot the King with a culverin as he passed through the streets of Aberdeen. Another sister, Jean or Jonet Douglas, widow of John Lord Glamis, and wife of Archibald Campbell of Skipness, was literally hunted to her death, "all men conceiving her to be innocent and but a victim to the King's hatred of her brother." This unfortunate lady was first arraigned for attempting to destroy her husband by witchcraft and poison. Jurymen were heavily fined for alienating themselves from the proceedings against her. Finally she was charged with conspiring the King's death by poison and treasonable intercommuning with the Earl of Angus. She was tried by an assize of fifteen persons headed by John Earl of Atholl, and including Gilbert Earl of Cassillis and David Barclay of Mathers, and condemned to be burnt for witchcraft. This barbarous sentence was carried out on the Castle Hill, Edinburgh, on July 17th, 1537, "among the crowd of spectators who ceased not to admire her mature yet youthful elegance and the masculine firmness of her mind." Her husband, Campbell of Skipness, was killed by falling from the Castle rock in an attempt to escape.

DAVID
BARCLAY,
1535-1560,
Mathers
IX.

Pitcairn's
Trials,
Vol. i, p. 190.

The Earl of Cassillis and David Barclay of Mathers were also on the assize which pronounced upon this lady's son John, seventh Lord Glamis. He was indicted for complicity in his mother's guilt and sentenced to death, but his execution was postponed on the score of his youth. He was released later, but his estates were annexed to the Crown in 1540. He successfully instituted a summons of reduction of forfeiture in 1542, when his lands were restored to him.

Ibid. Vol. i,
p. 199.

Gilbert, third Earl of Cassillis, was at this time a young man of twenty-two years, but recently returned from completing his studies in Paris. He had previously, when a lad of only thirteen at the University of St. Andrews, been compelled to sign the death warrant of Patrick Hamilton, Abbot of Ferne, who was burnt for heresy. He was taken prisoner at Solway Moss in 1542, but released two years later, pledged to the

PEDIGREE VI.B.

Barclays of Johnston and Balmakewan.

JOHN BARCLAY, Johnston I, second= a daughter of Strachan of Thornton.
son of David Barclay (Mathers IX).

Harrie Barclay, Johnston II.= a daughter of Moncur of Slains.

John Barclay, Johnston III. Witness 1625 on a= a daughter of Kinnear of that Ilk.
commission in 1629. J.P. 1636. Died c. 1637.

David Barclay, Johnston IV. Initials= Elizabeth, daughter of
on a stone 1642. Died before 1647. Durham of Grange.

John Barclay. At St. Andrews University 1622.
Minister of Kinnard, Perthshire. Died s. p.

John Barclay, Johnston V.= Mary Young, daughter of
the Laird of Auldbar.

William Barclay, Balmakewan I.= Elizabeth Ramsey.

Peter Barclay,= Elizabeth Gardyne,
Johnston VI. daughter of Robert
Gardyne of Lawton.

James Barclay,= Anna Young, daughter of Robert
Balmakewan II. Young of Auldbar. Her mother
Admitted an was Ann Grahame, sister of Claver-
advocate 1705. house, 1st Viscount Dundee (Bon-
Married 1707/8. nie Dundee).

Elizabeth Barclay.= — Wood,
Their daughter, Eu- Laird of
pham Wood, married Drumnagair.
Peter Barclay, 7th
Laird of Johnston.

Peter Barclay, Johnston VII.= Eupham Wood, daughter of the
Died 1759. Laird of Drumnagair and Eliza-
beth Wood, of Balmakewan.

William Barclay, Balmakewan III. Succeeded= Wilhelmina, daughter
his cousin Captain Francis Grahame of Morphie, of Robert Barclay of
and took the name. He died 1776. Almericross.

William Barclay,
Johnston VIII. Sold
the estate in 1759.
Died s. p.

Helen Barclay.

Mary Barclay.

Robert Grahame,
of Morphie. Left
no male issue.

Francis Grahame
of Morphie. Sold
Balmakewan.
Died s. p.

James Grahame= Elizabeth, daughter
of Morphie. of John Ewen, of
Aberdeen.

Barron Grahame, of Morphie. J.P. and= Somerville, daughter of Sir Alex Morison,
D.L. Born 1792. Died 1877. of Johnsburg.

Francis Barclay
Grahame of
Morphie. Born
1838. Died
June, 1913.

James Barclay= Barbara Mary,
Grahame of daughter of
Morphie. Born John Thoms
1844. Married of Clepington
1875. Died and Pitscottie.
March, 1918. Died October,
1918.

Marion=(1) C. W. Kerr, Frances.
younger of Ar-
thurstone.
(2) Sir William
Fettes Douglas,
LL.B., P.R.S.A.

Somerville= Sir David
Ochterlony
of Ochter-
lony, 3rd
Bart.

Ann= F. G. Cotman,
R.I., R.O.I.

Barbara Marion Barclay= David Rodan Hogg,
Grahame of Morphie. son of Archibald
30th Laird. Rodan Hogg. His
mother was a sister
of the eleventh Earl
of Lindsay. He as-
sumed in 1918 the
name of Barclay
Grahame.

Somerville Catherine= John Burns-
Graham,
2nd son of
Craigallian.
Has issue.

Agnes Muriel.

Joanna= Edward Kynaston
Olive. Williams of
Llanygroes.
Has issue.



[Photograph by the Rev. Charles W. Barclay]

THE JOHNSTON TOMB

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

English interests. He was one of the four Scottish deputies to France at the time of the young Queen's marriage to the Dauphin who stood firmly against the French demands in regard to the Scottish succession. All four, it will be remembered, met their death before reaching Scotland again, three in one night, by poison at Dieppe, on November 28th, 1558.

DAVID
BARCLAY,
1535-1560,
Mathers
IX.

Thomas Barclay of Rynd (cadet of the Collairnie line) was one of the seventeen assessors who were all amerced for not appearing when summoned to the assize in February 1532-3, when Lady Glamis was accused of using charms against her husband.

In 1539 David Barclay was a member of an assize held in the court of James Moncur, in regard to lands appertaining to Sir John Campbell of Lundy and Lady Issobella Gray, his wife. With him were Alexander Strachan of Thornton, Wishart of Pittarrow, Stratoun of Cragy, David Rait of Drumnagair and others.

Reg. Mag.
Sig.
1513-1546,
No. 2039.

In 1540 he acquired, by charter from Cardinal Beaton, the kirklands of Aberluthnot (Marykirk) with the mill thereof. This charter, dated April 8th, bearing the seals of the City and church of St. Andrews; the precept of sasine, as well as the Papal confirmation of the same, dated at Rome in the sixth year of the Pontificate of Paul III, October 15th, 1540, is in the possession of the chief of the family.

Bury Hill,
M. 10a,
No. 43.

In 1546 David Barclay exchanged a portion of his property in "Bridgetoun," with David Rait of Jackstoun, for lands in "Jackstoun" and Skadokmuir, in the parish of Egglesgrieg and the sherifffdom of Kincardine. To the confirmation of this transaction, dated Montrose, September 7th, John Barclay, younger son of David, is one of the witnesses.

Reg. Mag.
Sig.
1546-1580,
No. 43.

In 1553 this Laird of Mathers purchased from Andrew Stewart of Inchbreck the lands of Johnston in the Mearns and bestowed them upon his son John. The charter of William Keith, Earl Marischal, confirming the same as overlord, is dated "Deer, May 5th, 1553."

Bury Hill,
BB. 13,
No. 46.

Two years later he again added to his property, acquiring by purchase from Patrick, Lord Gray, the superiority of the

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

DAVID
BARCLAY,
1535-1560,
Mathers
IX.
Reg. Mag.
Sig.
1546-1580,
No. 1020.

lands of Nether Cragy, Easter and Wester Snawtoun, Rachirhill, Ovirsett de Cragy and parts of Wester Ovir Cragy, in Kincardine. The charter is dated "Fowlis, May 13th, 1555," and was confirmed at Edinburgh in the Queen's name on January 7th following.

The name of David Barclay appears on several occasions as witness to charters under the Great Seal, and in the accounts of the Lord High Treasurer. He, like others of his line, acted as deputy to the Earl Marischal, Sheriff Principal of Kincardineshire.

He died in 1560 and was succeeded by his son George (Mathers X). His younger son John was, as has been before mentioned, the progenitor of the line of Johnston, which was later merged into that of the Barclays of Balmakewan, which is now represented by Mrs. Barclay Grahame of Morphie (see Pedigree VIB).

The name of Elizabeth Barclay, wife of John Gray, appears in a charter from the Priory of St. Andrews to John Gray, dated July 23rd, 1576. Considering the close association between the Barclays and the Grays in this generation, it seems probable that she was a daughter of David Barclay (Mathers IX), but it is nowhere so stated.

Accounts of
Lord High
Treasurer,
Vol. xi,
p. 287.

There is an interesting charter of 1564 which mentions the name of the second wife of David Barclay (Mathers IX). In it she is styled "Katrine Home relicte quondam Davidis Barclay de Matheris."

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

GEORGE BARCLAY

GEORGE
BARCLAY,
1560-1607,
Mathers X.

George Barclay of the Mearns and Mathers succeeded his father David (Mathers IX) in 1560, the year which saw the struggle between the Queen Regent, Mary of Lorraine, and the Protestant Lords, and the negotiation of the Treaty of Edinburgh, which defeated the French interest and secured the Reformed Religion.

He was twice married. His first wife was Mary Erskine, daughter of Sir Thomas Erskine of Brechin, who had been Secretary of State to King James V, and sent by him as Ambassador to France to arrange a treaty of marriage between his royal master and Magdalen, daughter of Francis I of France. By this marriage George Barclay had one son, Thomas, who married Janet Straiton of Lauriston in the Mearns, "a family eminent both for its antiquity and greatness, extinguished only in this present age." He died during the lifetime of his father, leaving two sons: David, styled in the records "the fiar" of Mathers (Mathers XI), and Robert.

Genealogical
Account,
p. 19.

George Barclay married secondly Elizabeth Wood, of Bonnington, by whom he had three sons, George, Walter and John. To his second son, George, he granted "the lands of Bridgetoun and Jackstoun in the Mearns, which estates were not held by his descendants above two or three generations," but followed the fate of Mathers, as we shall presently see. A lineal descendant of this George Barclay of Bridgeton was Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., who died on October 20th, 1898. To his careful research and copious notes the writers of this volume are greatly indebted.

Ibid.

Walter, third son of George Barclay (Mathers X), lived on the family estates, and John, the fourth son, appears in the records as "indweller in the Canongate."

In the year 1564, immediately before his second marriage, George Barclay made a contract with his stepmother, Katherine Home. A note endorsed "Taken from the Records of the Laigh Parliament House of Writes belonging to the Family of Ure in the particular Registry of Bonds" gives us this interesting information, as well as the marriage contract.

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

GEORGE
BARCLAY,
1560-1607,
Mathers X.

(1) Contract between Katherine Home relict of David Barclay of Mathers on the first part, George Barclay son and heir of the said David on the second part, and John Barclay of Johnston brother to the said George on the third part. Whereby in consideration of the said Katherine, her conjunct life-rent in the lands of Johnston, the said John obliges himself to deliver to her on the shore of Leith ten chalders victuall, two parts meal, beer. And the said George in consideration of her terce of the lands of Easter and Wester Mathers obliges himself to infest the said Katherine in a life-rent of five chalders and a half of victuall, two part meal, third part beer, furth of the lands of Easter Mathers.

Dated 12th December and Registered the 13th 1564.

(2) Contract of Marriage betwixt the said George Barclay son and heir of the said David Barclay of Mathers and Elizabeth Wood sister-german to Patrick Wood of Bonnington whereby the said George obliges himself to cause John Barclay of Johnston his brother to renounce the said lands of Nether Weston, and the said Patrick Wood obliges himself to pay the sum of 1000 merks in the name of tocher with his said sister, which sum the said George obliges himself to employ in redeeming as many of the lands in Kirkcoun of Aberluthnot as were under reversion and secure the same to the children of the marriage. Dated 11th January 1564 and Registered penult May 1567.

The second wife of George Barclay, Elizabeth Wood, is erroneously styled "Margaret" in the Genealogical Account.

Exchequer
Rolls,
Vol. xix,
pp. 536, 557.

In the year of this marriage, 1564, George Barclay received sasine for the lands of Scaldomuir, Jackstoun, etc., in the parish of "Egilsgrieg." Also for the lands of Nether Cragy, Easter Snawtoun and Rathir Hill, all properties in Kincardineshire which had apparently lapsed to the Crown.

Reg. Mag.
Sig.
1580-1593,
No. 527.

In 1581 this Laird of Mathers sold to Arthur Straiton of Merton a third part of these same lands of Nether Cragy. The charter of sale was signed at Kirkcounhill, the residence of the Barclays of Mathers, on 13th February, and among the witnesses were John Barclay (half-brother to the vendor) and John Fullarton of Kinnabre (husband of his half-sister). In the same year, on the 2nd of March, the confirmation is signed at "Halyruidhous."

Ibid.
1593-1608,
No. 34.

In 1582 we find the name of George Barclay of Mathers heading the list of witnesses to a sale of lands in Forfar by James Rossy. It is followed by the name of Alexander Wood,

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

brother-german to Patrick Wood of Bonnington, and Henry Barclay, son and heir-apparent of John Barclay of Johnston.

GEORGE
BARCLAY,
1560-1607,
Mathers X.

The next record is of considerable interest as including several branches of the family, for we find George Barclay of Mathers, George Barclay of Syde, and his son John among the witnesses to the King's confirmation on May 10th, 1588, of the sale of the lands and Barony of Carcok (Kerkow) by Sir Patrick Barclay of Towie (Towie XVII) to Alexander Campbell, Bishop of Brechin, and Helen Clephane his spouse.

Reg. Mag.
Sig.
1580-1593,
No. 1537.

George Barclay of Syde and Thomas Barclay of Rynd, previously mentioned, appear more than once in the records.

Unlike his kinsman George Barclay of Gartley, George Barclay of Mathers seemed to have stood apart from the tragedy surrounding the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots, but in the year following her execution at Fotheringhay we find him acting as a surety for George (Keith) Marischal of Scotland, under "a friendly act of judgement" between him and the Earl of Huntly, dated March 6th, 1588-9.

The record in the Register of the Privy Council runs as follows :—

"All actions, feuds and debates between George Earl of Huntly and his friends on the one side and George, Earl Mairsheel and his friends on the other, having been submitted to the friendly judgement of his Majesty and the Earl of Huntly having already offered, delivered to his Majesty certaine offeris for the pairt of him his friendis and utheris specifeit, for his fulfilment of these offers, and of the decree arbitral to be pronounced by the King by 1st May next, Patrick Lord Drummond, the Master of Elphingtoun, Alexander Master of Livingstoun, James commendator Inchaffray, Sir James Cheisholme of Dundorne, Alexander Drummond of Medop, John Gordoun of Bucky, and George Drummond of Blair become surety in the King's presence for Huntly, under a penalty of 10,000 merks While

Thomas Master of Glamis, Treasurer, Robert Lord of Altrie, James Master of Lindsay, Alexander Ogilvie of Boyne, Johnne Campbell of Caddell, Alexander Straitoun of Lauristoun, Alexander Strauchane of Thornton and George Barclay of Matheris become sureties in 10,000 merks for the fulfilment of the Earl Mairshaell and his friends of whatever may be his Majesty's decree. The penalties in case of Failure to be uplifted from the said sureties and delivered to the partis observair and performair of the premises."

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

GEORGE
BARCLAY,
1560-1607,
Mathers X.

The exact cause of the enmity between the Earl of Huntly and the Earl Marischal is not stated, but it may be assumed that it had some political basis.

The next entry in the Register states :—

“ It was either this day or the next that Huntly was liberated from his brief imprisonment in Edinburgh Castle, his place being taken by Lord Claud Hamilton, who had obeyed the King’s summons to attend and answer for his part in the conspiracy revealed by the intercepted letters, the story which is given in Introduction XL, XLI. Huntly and Errol had been corresponding treasonably with the Spanish Court and the Duke of Parma in the Netherlands, and intercepted letters were sent by Queen Elizabeth to King James, who appears to have taken very lightly the course taken by Huntly, his cousin by marriage, one of the chief enemies of the Maitland Government. After brief imprisonment Huntly was liberated in the summer.”

It will be remembered that George, fifth Earl of Huntly, the close friend of George Barclay of Gartley (Gartley XIX), in accepting the Pacification of Perth in 1572, had pledged himself to the Reformed religion, but we now find his young son, George, sixth Earl, leader, with the Earls of Errol and Angus, of the Catholic party in Scotland, and actively plotting to restore the ancient Church. Huntly was in constant correspondence with the Court of Spain, and after the defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588 he raised the standard of rebellion in the North. King James marched against him and he and his associates were compelled to surrender. They were brought to a public trial, and repeated acts of treason were proved against them, but the King would not permit sentence to be pronounced, and after keeping them in captivity for a few months took occasion amid the rejoicing on account of his marriage to set them at liberty.

In the Introduction to the volume of the Register of the Privy Council, already quoted, the Editor gives an account of the negotiations which were in process in the summer of 1589 for a marriage between James VI and a daughter of the Royal House of Denmark.

“ From a Latin letter of King James to the Danish Court, dated Aberdeen 1st August 1589, we are informed that at last a splendid

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

embassy had been despatched to the Danish Court, led by the scholarly and wealthy George Keith, Earl Marischal of Scotland, and that this embassy having embarked at Leith in June 1589 arrived in Denmark, all difficulties had been overcome or adjusted, and on the 26th August, the Earl as representative of his Royal master, went through the ceremony of the King's marriage, at the Danish Court, with the young Princess Ann, who had been substituted for her elder sister, originally thought of, and who was only in her fifteenth year having been born 12th December 1574 The new Queen was expected in Scotland in September. . . . That there might be no discord or discontent in Scotland to interfere with the universal joy on her arrival, the imprisoned Earls of the late rebellion, Huntly, Bothwell and Crawford were forgiven and liberated and Lord Maxwell was released from his longer imprisonment on sufficient caution."

GEORGE
BARCLAY,
1560-1607,
Mathers X.

On their way home the wedding party were delayed in Norway by storms, and the King joined his bride at Upslo, not returning to Scotland until the following spring, May 1590. It is of interest to record an underlying reason for King James's choice of a bride. Frederick II, King of Denmark, had offered to pay a large sum of money for which the Orkney and Shetland Islands had been given in pledge, and as Scotland had no wish to return the islands, the solution of the difficulty was a bride who would bring them in her dower.

Meanwhile Scotland was torn with panic lest Philip of Spain should make a second and perhaps successful attempt at invasion and bring both England and Scotland under the domination of the Pope. The Covenant for the Maintenance of the Reformed religion, which had been signed in 1581, was renewed and re-signed all through the country, and so great was the dread of the Bishops of Rome that all bishops were looked upon with increasing suspicion, and in 1592 an Act was passed by which the whole order was swept away and the Presbyterian policy established.

These days of religious conflict were full of suffering for the people, as the following tragic records in the family of Wood of Bonnington, relatives of George Barclay's second wife, serve to illustrate.

" James Wood, Fiar (son and heir) of Bonningtoun and William Wood of Latoun, accused of the breaking of the Place of Bonning-

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

GEORGE
BARCLAY,
1560-1607,
Mathers X.
Pitcairn's
Trials,
Vol. ii,
p. 340.

toune and taking away certain evidences pertening to Patrick Wood, elder of Bonningtoune, and to Lady Ufane (Euphemia) . . .

“ Patrick Wood, the father, did not pursue in the case. Treated one of treason and theft. Sentenced to execution. 1st April.”

Calderwood's *Church History* gives us further details.

“ Upon Monday the 27th April (1601) the laird of Bonningtoune was beheaded at the Cross of Edinburgh, between six and seven in the morning, by a commission from the King directed to the sheriffs of Edinburgh . . . howbeit great intercession was made by Huntly, Errol, Hume and others. . . . He died an obstinate Papist, ever looking for pardon till the last gasp. He pretended that he suffered for the Roman Catholic Religion, but it was no point of his charge. Only the steeling of his father's evidences and writes was laid to his charge. Latoun gott remission.”

In considering the terrible fate of this unhappy nephew of George Barclay (Mathers X) it is noteworthy that Patrick Wood, his father, was not pursuer in the charge of theft. When it is remembered that stealing was punishable by death, and theft by “ landit men ” a matter of treason, it is easy to see why a case designed to encompass a man's death often began with an accusation of stealing some possibly imaginary box or chest, when evidence of other matters could be extorted by torture. This young man was of the Roman Catholic religion, hence his condemnation and execution.

The repeated clemency of King James did not deter the Earl of Huntly and his friends from continuing to plot with Spain, and in 1592 the English secret service discovered a conspiracy in which Huntly, Errol and Angus were all involved. George Ker, a Border Catholic of position, was seized on board a ship in the Clyde, and inside the sleeves of his sailor's shirt were found certain incriminating documents, including eight blank sheets bearing the signatures of the Earls and of Sir Patrick Gordon of Auchindoun, uncle of the Earl of Huntly, and, it will be remembered, purchaser of the Barclay estates of Gartley.

The eight “ Spanish Blanks,” as they are called, had no other writing on them than the concluding courtesy, customary in letters addressed to royalty . . . “ de votre Majestie tres humble et tres obeisant serviteur ” followed by the signature.

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Two were signed by Angus and Errol jointly, two by Huntly, one by Angus, one by Errol, and two (in Latin) by the three Earls and Auchindoun.

GEORGE
BARCLAY,
1560-1607,
Mathers X.

An explanation was elicited from Ker by torture. The arch-contriver of the plot was a Scottish Jesuit priest domiciled in Spain, who had persuaded King Philip to attempt a second invasion, relying on the Scottish Catholics instead of the English. An army was to land in Scotland thirty thousand strong, to exact vengeance for the execution of Mary Stewart and to restore the old faith.

The Earl of Angus was seized, but Huntly retreated to his own country, where Argyle was sent with full power to reduce him. The two forces met at Glenlivet in October 1594, where Huntly's two thousand defeated Argyle's swarm of Highlanders, but the Catholic party were not strong enough to follow up their advantage. King James himself advanced to Aberdeen, and destroyed Strathbogie and Slains, the castles of Huntly and Errol, but made an agreement with them by which they were permitted to depart the realm.

The persistent leniency of King James towards these Catholic earls brought him into conflict with the Kirk, who viewed his policy with deep suspicion; nevertheless, before the year 1603 James had proved his wisdom . . . the rebel earls had publicly renounced their old faith and joined the Established Church, the aggressive leaders of which were forced into obedience, and the Episcopate had been reintroduced.

Early in 1603 it was known that Elizabeth of England had not long to live, and when she expired on March 24th the English Privy Council sent to summon King James of Scotland to assume the crown of England. In less than three days' hard riding Sir Robert Carey brought the news to Holyrood, and on April 5th James left his northern kingdom, promising to revisit it every three years. He saw it but once again, though he lived for over twenty years as King of the United Kingdom.

A portrait of James I of England and VI of Scotland as he appeared to his English subjects gives us no flattering description of him.

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GEORGE
BARCLAY,
1560-1607,
Mathers X.

“ He was of middle stature, more corpulent through cloathes than in body. Yet fat enough ; his cloathes ever being made large and easie, the doublets quilted for stiletto prooffe, his breeches full stuffed. He was naturally a timorous disposition, which was the reason of his quilted doublets. His eyes large ever rowling after any stranger came in his prescence, in so much as many for shame have left the roome, as being out of countenance. His beard was very thin ; his tongue too large for his mouth, which ever made him speake full in the mouth, and made him drinke very uncomly, as if eating his drink, which came out into the cup of each side of his mouth. His skin was as soft as Tafeta Sarsnet, which felt so because he never washt his hands only rub'd his fingers ends sleightly with the wet end of a Napkin. His legs were so very weake, that weakness made him ever leaning on other men's shoulders. His walk was ever circular. He was very temperate in his exercises and dyet, and not intemperate in his drinkings. In his Dyet Apparell and Journeys he was very constant. In his Apparell so constant as by his good will he would never change his cloathes til very ragges, his fashion never. His Dyet and Journeys were so constant that the best observing Courtier of our time was wont to say, was he asleep seven years, and then awakened he would tell where the King every day had been, and every dish he had had at his table. He was very witty and had as many ready witty jests as any man living, at which he would not smile himself, but deliver them in a grave and serious manner. In a word take him altogether and not in peeces such a King I wish this Kingdom have never any worse, on the condition, not any better ; for he lived in peace, dyed in peace, and left all his Kingdomes in peaceable condition, with his own Motto, ‘ BEATI PACIFICI.’ ”

A Short
History of
Scotland, by
Terry.

A grant made by King James a few months before leaving Scotland is of special “ Barclay ” interest. On September 18th, in the thirty-sixth year of his reign (1602), he granted to William Rait of Halgreen and to David Rait, his son, the lands of Kirktown of Aberluthnot, in Kincardineshire.

This William Rait of Halgreen was evidently a near relation of the mother of George Barclay of Mathers, and the land granted adjoined the Place of Kirktownhill, then the residence of the said George Barclay. It is probable that they were the ecclesiastical lands of Aberluthnot which had been acquired by his father, David Barclay (Mathers IX), from Cardinal Beaton, Bishop of St. Andrews, in 1540.

This very long charter contains a valuable description of

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

boundaries, written in the Scottish vernacular, which, in addition to the information that George Barclay was occupying Kirktownhill at that date, describes the surroundings of his home. A few extracts will illustrate the nature of the boundaries.

GEORGE
BARCLAY,
1560-1607,
Mathers X.
Reg. Mag.
Sig.
1593-1608
No. 1352.

“ Terras de Kirktown de Abirluthnot, viz. :—

begynand toward the north west at ane merch stane infixit in the waid dyke standant beneth the place of Kirktownhill direct anent ane braid balk at the syde of the nyne regis . . . and discendand down that balk fra the said merch stane to the burne that divydis the lands of Balmeledie fra Kirktownhill and enterand in that burne and discendand down the samin southwart quhill it cum to the heid of the Threapaker . . . encompassand etc. . . . to the grit gray eirfast stane, and fra thyne keipand south as the merchis lyes betwixt the landis of Balmeledie and Thornetoun on the said syde of the entering in the said burne agane quhill it cum to the eist kirkstyle of Marykirk foiranent the said burne and passand up the said dyke fra the kirkstyle quhill it cum to the commoun gait that devydis David Hamp-tounis fra Johne Villakis bygginyis and includand the hail toftis, housis, bygginyis and gairdis afoir and behind occupyit be Thomas Patril and the said David Hamp-toun reservand to George Barclay of Matheris his airis and assignais ane commoun gait betwixt the said housis and kirkyard dyke to pas and repas to and fro the said burne and fra thyne northwart . . . reservand to the said William Rait and successors etc. . . . power to cast fuill and dovettis, fewall peithies and turves in the mures and myres of Eister Kirktownhill . . . also a commoun gait fra Courristock Luthermure Balmanno . . . to the Eist land endis of Corrymuir and eist thairfra quhill it cum to the grene gait that passis to the place of Kirktownhill, and with all other gaits necessary . . . and reserveand to the said George Barclay and his foirsaidis and tenentis ane commoun gait and lone to cathel and call guidis for cairt and sled fra the nether land endis of Corrymuir up the grene gait quhill it cum to the first infixit merchestane to the said George awin proper landis of Kirktownhill . . . ”

Towards the end of his life George Barclay, with his three sons and his grandson, seems to have been perpetually at feud with his neighbours. The Register of the Privy Council records no fewer than ten Bonds of Caution issued between the years 1592 and 1606, that they shall be of good behaviour and not commit breaches of the peace. Their chief enemy seems to have been a Mr. William Barclay, Burgess of Montrose,

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BARCLAY,
1560-1607,
Mathers X.

who also held property close to Kirktownhill, but to what branch of the family he belonged cannot be ascertained.

Records at this time are plentiful and many Barclay names appear accompanied by no territorial designation.

George Barclay died in the year 1607 and was succeeded in the estates of Mearns and Mathers by his grandson David Barclay (Mathers XI).

Macdonald's
Armorial
Seals, p. 11.

George Barclay (Mathers X) registered his arms, a chevron between three crosses pattee, in 1580, and in the same year his eldest son, Thomas, also registered the same arms with a bordure.

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

DAVID BARCLAY

DAVID
BARCLAY,
1607-1660,
Mathers
XI.

David Barclay was born 1580. He was the son of Thomas Barclay, who died in the lifetime of his father, and Janet Straiton, his wife. He succeeded his grandfather, George Barclay (Mathers X), in 1607, and was the last of the line to hold the family estates of the Mearns and Mathers. He was twice married, his first wife being Elizabeth Livingstone, daughter of Sir John Livingstone of Dunipace, who bore him four sons, John, Alexander, David and Robert; his second wife was Margaret Keith, elder daughter of Alexander Keith of Benholme, widow of . . . Guthrie, by whom he had a son . James and a daughter Anne.

The earliest record of David Barclay (Mathers XI) is found in an interesting document dated at Perth August 10th, 1604. In it he is styled "fiar" of Mathers and his brother Robert is alluded to. It is worded as follows :—

"Robert Falconer of Ballandro for George Barclay of Mathers 2000 merks, for George Barclay of Brigetoune and Walter Barclay sons of the Laird of Mathers, 1000 merks each, not to harm David Barclay, fiar of Mathers, Robert Barclay his brother, Alexander Barclay in Easter Mathers or John Barclay in Balmanno, conform to the King's letters delivered at Perth 3rd July last."

Register of
the Privy
Council,
Vol. vii,
p. 562.

Mr. James Donaldson, advocate, registered the bond,

"written by Robert Caldwell in Innerbervie, and subscribed at Ballandro, 3rd August, before William Lundy in Nether Knox, George Keith in Arbornie and Robert Falconer son of the surety. Signed writer hereof and James Neilson, notary public."

From this bond it would seem that the family of Mathers were not only at feud with their neighbours but among themselves, and that George Barclay in his old age found it necessary to protect his grandsons from their turbulent uncles.

Robert Barclay (Urie III), when writing his Genealogical Account in 1740, tells us that his great-grandfather David, eleventh laird of Mathers, was "called a very polite well-bred man, but by the easiness of his temper, and living much at Court, he brought himself into such difficulties as obliged him to sell the estates, first Mathers, after they had kept it near 300

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DAVID
BARCLAY,
1607-1660,
Mathers
XI.

years and then the old estate after they had kept it upwards of 500 years." It will be remembered that the lands in the Mearns held by his forbears had originally been bestowed upon Sir Humphrey de Berkeley (Gartley IV) by King William the Lion.

Unfortunately no records remain to us of David Barclay's visits to the Court, though he may well have been present at the coronation of King Charles I in the abbey church of Holyrood in 1633, but we have ample evidence of his financial embarrassments. These were chiefly due to obligations incurred on behalf of his father-in-law, Sir John Livingstone of Dunipace. The Livingstones were in constant difficulties and David Barclay seems not only to have assisted them but to have made himself responsible for certain of their liabilities, with the result that his own property was alienated bit by bit, until little or nothing remained to him.

David Barclay first appears as "of Mathers" in a charter signed at Dalkeith, April 3rd, 1608, and confirmed by King James VI at Edinburgh in 1610. By this document John Lord Erskine granted to his wife, Mary Stewart, lands in Forfarshire, among which are mentioned the town and lordship of Balmakelly "cum tenentibus," etc., occupied by David Barclay of Mathers. These lands were in the sheriffdom of Kincardine. The list ends with the name of Alexander Barclay "notario, writer of the charter."

Reg. Mag.
Sig.
1609-1620,
No. 236.

On October 26th, 1611, David Barclay signed as second of five witnesses to the presentation by John "Livingstoun" of Dunipace, patron, of Alexander Bisset to the parsonage and vicarage of Kylmoir.

Even at this early date, when he had held his heritage only some four years, his financial difficulties were becoming acute, and in consequence of the pressure of his creditors he was forced to sell the lands of Jackston and "Skaldomure," together with a portion of Easter Mathers, to Sir Robert Graham of Morphie. The King confirmed the sale of these lands by David Barclay of Mathers and George Barclay of Jackston and "Skaldomure" on September 17th, 1613, but the actual transaction appears to have taken place on April 24th, 1611.

Ibid. No. 912.

On July 28th, 1612, the lands of Sir Alexander Falconer, Kt.,

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

of Halcartoun, were erected into the free Barony of Halcartoun by Royal grant, after resignation for the purpose. The list of the lairds in Kincardineshire who resigned the lands in question is of great interest as including David Barclay "feodatarii de Matheris," and the names of many others familiar to us as having been connected with the Barclays of Mathers as far back as the murder of Melville the sheriff in 1421.

DAVID
BARCLAY,
1607-1660,
Mathers
XI.

Reg. Mag.
Sig.
1609-1620,
No. 718.

David Barclay further reduced his property by sales in 1613. On December 14th of that year the King confirmed at Edinburgh the sale, with consent of George, Archbishop of St. Andrews, of "the lands of Fetterscarne and the mill thereof."

Ibid.
No. 1144.

In the register of the Privy Council, December 4th, 1617, a complaint is recorded against David Barclay for assault, brought by James Ogilvie in Easter Mathers, George Ogilvie, his son, and David Watsoun and Johnne Kembe, servitors of the said James Ogilvie.

"On October last while pursuers' said servitors were bringing their horses laden with waire from the seaside to the lands of Easter Mathers, David Barclay of Mathers accosted them, and not only perforce tooke them back to the seaside and coomed their craillies of the waire in the sea, bot by karge compellit theme to swear they would never thairafter lead ony waire in their said master's service.

The same day David Barclay, the defender, met the said George Ogilvie on the lands of Easter Mathers and assaulted him with a grite batoun, so that the pursuer feell to the ground as deid, and being lying on the ground, the said David Barclay with his knees and feit sua possit the said George's body that the blood comes forth at his mouth. The said George Ogilvie appearing for pursuer and no appearance by the said David Barclay, the defender, or by George Barclay of Brigetoun, David Barclay his eldest son, William Watsoun his servant, James dempster in the Temple, Mr. Andrew Wallace minister at St. Sereis (St. Cyrus) kirk, Thomas Renny, Alexander Walton, William Mylne and Johnne Salter, all servitors to the said David Barclay. The Lords order the defender and these witnesses to be denounced rebels."

Register of
the Privy
Council,
Vol. xi, p. 274.

["David Barclay his eldest son" refers to the heir of George Barclay of Brigetoun.]

Although from the foregoing entry it is clear that David of Mathers was denounced as a rebel, he escaped the greater penalty of being "put to the horn," which might have been

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DAVID
BARCLAY,
1607-1660,
Mathers
XI.

Register of
the Privy
Council,
Vol. xiii,
p. 348.

imposed on him under the statutes of Robert III and James I. This fate overtook him later in his life, as we shall see, when he was, as we should term it, made a bankrupt. The fact that he had been found guilty of serious assault and sentence pronounced upon him seems to have been soon forgotten, for six years later, in 1623, he was made a Justice of the Peace for Kincardineshire. We find his name in a long list of appointments by the Lord Chancellor, in the Register of the Privy Council, together with the following entry :—

“ At Fordoun, 20th November 1623 Justices of the Peace for Kincardineshire sign a report approving the ‘ordour already taken be the ministers and elders of every parish for the intertenement of their puir.’

Signed by Alexander Falconer of Halkerton,
David Barclay of Mathers,
and many others.”

Ibid. p. 833.

In 1625 David Barclay seems to have had some hope of stemming the tide of his ill-fortune, for we find him able to acquire some property. The King confirmed at Edinburgh, on December 7th, a charter of James Jaffray, merchant of the town of Aberdeen, by which, with the consent of George Johnstoun, senior, burgess of Aberdeen, and Alexander Lyall, formerly of Balmaledy, he sold to David Barclay of Mathers, his heirs and assigns, his half of the lands of Balmaledy, Balmannochie, Haltoun and Smiddiehill with the mill and the fishings, in the parish of Aberluthnot, sheriffdom of Kincardine . . . reserving to the King one penny blench. Witnesses John Barclay of Johnstoun, Alexander Jaffray burgess of Aberdeen, Mr. Alexander Jaffray his son, Mr. William Anderson, William Barclay and William Lumsdane (scriptore carta) advocate.

Reg. Mag.
Sig.
1620-1633,
No. 917.

It is interesting to note this first appearance of the family of Jaffray, to be later so closely associated with the Barclay family in the days of the Quakers.

An Assembly of the Barons, gentlemen and freeholders within the sheriffdom of Kincardineshire,
“ anent the arming by fencible persons within the said sheriffdom,”
was held at Fordoun on November 20th, 1627, at which the Laird of Mathers was present.

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

“ The report of the same extractit oof the Justice Court Book of the Sheriffdom of Kincardine is subscrivit as follows . . . At For-
doun Sir Robert Arbuthnot of that Ilk, Sir Alexander Falconer of
Halcarton, Sir T. Burnet of Leyis, Allardes (Allardice) of that Ilk,
Sir Robert Graeme of Morphie, William Douglas of Glenbervie,
Sir Robert Arbuthnot, John Strachane, David Barclay of Matheris,
David Rait of Halgrene, Patrick Falconer of Newtown, David
Ramsey of Balmane, John Stratton, James Allardes, John Barclay,
Alexander Keith, James Arbuthnot, William Rait, Alexander
Lindsay, John Douglas of Barras, J. Burnet, etc. . . . ”

DAVID
BARCLAY,
1607-1660,
Mathers
XI.

Register of
the Privy
Council,
Ser. ii, Vol. ii,
p. 559.

On January 30th, 1629, David Barclay was appointed to serve on a commission (which included Mr. Alexander Keith of Pharsdo) to apprehend Sir George Keith of Drumtogie, who on June 26th was put to the horn at the instance of Robert Keith of Bridiestoun as Master, and William Lawson, tenant and occupier of his lands of Powburne, for failing to find caution, and appear before the Justices to answer for pursuing and invading the said Sir Robert Keith and William Lawson with hagbuts and pistols. Sir George was wounded as the result of armed affrays.

Ibid. Vol. iii,
p. 26.

The following year David Barclay was one of a commission to try various persons for witchcraft, and on January 19th, 1651, he and his “ lawful son ” were admitted “ gratis ” burgesses of Glasgow. It seems probable that this record refers to Alexander, second son of David Barclay (Mathers XI), who, as we shall see, married a Glasgow lady.

Ibid. Vol. iv,
p. 39.

Scot. Hist.
Soc.
Burgesses of
Glasgow,
p. 79.

By this date much of the Mathers estates had been sold to satisfy the “ wadsets ” or mortgages. Half the lands of Balmaledy, Balmanroche, Haltoun and Snidiehill, with the mills and fishings in the parish of Aberluthnot, had passed to Sir Robert Graham of Morphie, the sale confirmed by King Charles I at Holyrood on January 23rd, 1632, and in this year the old House or Place of Kirktownhill, which had been the family home for so many generations, was sold, with the consent of his son Alexander, to William Keith, who had married Mary Stuart, a niece of David Barclay’s second wife.

Reg. Mag.
Sig.
1620-1633,
No. 1998.

Kirktownhill
Writs.

The reason for this final sale is to be found in the following extract from the Register of the Privy Council :—

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

DAVID
BARCLAY,
1607-1660,
Mathers
XI.
Register of
Privy Coun-
cil, Ser. ii,
Vol. iv,
. 153.

“ Supplication by Sir David Livingstone of Dunipace, John his son, and David Barclay of Mathers. . . .

Sir David and his son are very desirous to sell certain portions of their lands for the satisfaction of their creditors, and David Barclay, as cautioner for them, is ready to help so far as lies in his power, but they require to attend at Edinburgh with their advocates and procurators for this purpose, and therefore crave protection for a certain space . . . ”

John Barclay, third Laird of Johnston, had acquired at one time and another many of the “ wadsets ” on the Mathers estates. We learn from the records that he was in charge of the management of the property and had not satisfied the family in his conduct of the business, but rather had taken advantage of the easy disposition of David of Mathers.

It is clear that David made every effort in his power to satisfy his creditors, and by his sale of all the estates he had escaped the shame of being “ put to the horn,” but that indignity was yet to come.

It may be of interest here to give some explanation of the “ process of horning,” by which the King’s Court enforced its decreets.

It is first mentioned in the statute of King Robert III, where certain persons having been denounced as rebels, at the King’s horn, for slaughter, all the King’s subjects are strictly forbidden to assist them or intercommune with them, but, on the contrary, they are to pursue the rebels with all their might, to arrest or death. The use of the horn in this matter appears from a statute of King James I, ordaining the Sheriff to pursue murderers and raise the King’s horn on them, imposing penalties upon the country in case it should not rise in support of the Sheriff on such occasions. Thus, the horn was a hunting horn ; the Sheriff was to hunt like wild beasts those that put themselves outside the law. But it was not the view of our ancestors that every failure to pay one’s debts involved outlawry. The early part of the Register of Deeds usually contemplates the issue not of letters of horning against a debtor but of letters to distrain him ; that is, that decreets were to be enforced not against his person but against his property. But if he had undertaken

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by a Registered Bond not to pay a debt but to perform a certain act, then his failure was failure to obey the King ; it was a sort of rebellion. In such cases consent to letters of horning was included in the clause of consent to registration, and the decret of registration authorised in case of disobedience.

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BARCLAY,
1607-1660,
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The result of the fact that the Church Court's " diligence " had extended to the debtor's person, while the Civil Court's " diligence " reached his property only, had thrown most of the business of the country in that department into the hands of the Church, so that the abolition of the Church Courts injuriously affected creditors. For that reason Parliament, in 1584, authorised " horning " for non-payment of money. Of course, this does not imply that a debtor " put to the horn " might be killed with impunity.

The difference between simple distraint (in Scottish called " pounding ") and " horning " was, in the first place, " pounding " only authorised distraint of goods to the value of the debt ; " horning " implied (until 1746) forfeiture of the whole movable estate ; in the second place, when a debtor remained at the horn, letters of " caption " could afterwards be obtained for imprisonment. In 1579 Parliament had instituted a Register of Hornings to be kept in the Sheriffs' courts. One put to the horn for what was called civil rebellion was outlawed in so far that he could not sue in court, and his goods were forfeited. To render such a person liable to be seized or killed by anyone with impunity, one required to take out letters of " Fire and Sword," which was done in cases of real or alleged revolt against authority.

The Public
Records of
Scotland,
p. 45.

The crowning ill-fortune fell upon David Barclay of Mathers in 1634, when a certain John Forbes, a zealous Covenanter, who was at that time acquiring many possessions in the shires of Kincardine and Aberdeen, put him to the horn for debt.

In 1643, being still unsatisfied, and David taking no heed, a summons was issued at the instance of John Forbes, and delivered at the Market Cross of Forfar and at his dwelling place, charging him to render his houses and enter his person within

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ward in the castle of Blackness, the debt by that time being one thousand merks principal and interest, and three hundred merks expenses.

It would seem, however, that he did not remain long in ward at Blackness, for in the same year he was present at the marriage of his daughter Anne with David Strachan, afterwards Bishop of Brechin.

David Barclay, eleventh and last Laird of Mathers, lived until the year 1660, when he died at the house of his son, Colonel David, in Edinburgh, at the great age of eighty years.

By the sale of Kirktownhill the right of burial within the old kirk of Aberluthnot (Marykirk) had passed from the Barclays of Mathers, and Colonel David was unable to lay his father's remains with those of his ancestors, in the family vault in the east end of the kirk, where they had worshipped for so many generations.

The Barclays of Johnston, who were descended from John Barclay, the second son of an earlier David (Mathers IX), also owned a vault in the old kirk, situated in the north aisle, and upon the death of the old laird they applied to Colonel David, upon whom, as eldest surviving son, the headship of the family had devolved, for the honour of his father's burial in the Johnston tomb. Colonel David, resenting the treatment which his father had received from his more prosperous kinsman in his poverty, returned the answer: "As you have buried him in his lifetime, so I will lay him in his grave at his death." He interred his father in the church in the Canongate in Edinburgh.

The Mathers vault in Marykirk churchyard may still be distinguished by its covering of four hewn stones, each bearing the letter "B." The Johnston tomb, as it is called, lies in the churchyard outside the walls of the more modern edifice; it is covered with ivy, and having sunk into the ground is buried almost to the eaves. It bears the arms of the Barclays and contains the remains of the two branches, Johnston and Balma-kewan. On each side of the coat of arms are the initials "J B" and the date 1553, which proves that it was originally erected as the resting place of the first Barclay Laird of Johnston.

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Of the five sons of David Barclay, last Laird of Mathers, only two survived him.

Robert Barclay (Urie III), writing in 1740, stated in his *Genealogical Account of the Barclays of Urie* that both the two elder sons died young and unmarried, and repeated this statement in a letter written by him to his brother David Barclay of Cheapside, which is now in the archives at Bury Hill. The statement is also recorded on the commemoration stone fixed to the walls of the Barclay burying place at Urie. Robert Barclay, it must be remembered, was writing of two men who were his great-uncles, and his testimony clearly shows that no descendant of John or Alexander was known to him.

John Barclay, the eldest son, was born about the year 1607. He was old enough to witness a deed executed by his father in 1619. He is mentioned in many documents of the period.

In 1633 he appears as "defender" in an action by William Keith of Brubtoun, as having "transumed" a charter of the kirklands of Aberluthnot, by David Barclay of Mathers, dated January 17th, 1628. We find also reference made to a bond granted June 1628 by David Barclay of Mathers and John Barclay, "his eldest lawful son and heir apparent."

Unfortunately John Barclay allowed himself to become involved in his father's obligations and "diligence" was done against him. He is named in a process before the Court of Session on February 23rd, 1643. After that time he disappears from the records, and there is no evidence that he was ever married.

A claim was asserted in the *Aberdeen Journal* in 1907, on behalf of Mr. James William Barclay, M.P. for Forfarshire, whose large branch was descended from a George Barclay, born about 1660, who married in 1704 Anna, daughter of Thomas Reid, in Eslie, son of the Minister of Banchory-Ternan. The claim was based on the assumption that this George Barclay was a son of John, eldest son of David, last Laird of Mathers, and heir-male. A close consideration of the dates renders this assumption untenable. The Banchory register gives the date of George Barclay's marriage as 1704, nearly a hundred years after the birth of John, eldest of Mathers.

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BARCLAY,
1607-1660,
Mathers
XI.

Kincardine
Sasines,
Vol. i, p. 109.

Acts and
Decrees,
Vol. cdlx,
p. 311.

Ibid.
Vol. dxxi,
p. 168.

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There seems no doubt that this George Barclay was one of the many cadet families which were increasing in number with each successive generation. It is on record that he was well known to Anne, the daughter of David Barclay (Mathers XI), who was then married to Douglas of Tilliwhilly. One of his descendants lived later at Fetteresso, adjacent to Urie, where he was visited by the Laird of Urie, who claimed him as a cousin.

Alexander, second son of David Barclay (Mathers), was born about 1608.

Acts and
Decrees,
Vol. cdxlii,
p. 319.

Ibid. p. 262.

In 1631, in conjunction with his wife, Anna Ross, and others, he was pursuer against David Barclay of Mathers, his father, for six thousand merks, "paid in the first end of the tocher." As James, Archbishop of Glasgow, and Gabriel Cunningham, Provost of Glasgow, were among the Trustees to the marriage settlement, the presumption is that Anna Ross belonged to that city, in the neighbourhood of which she and her husband afterwards resided.

Mr. Fraser, in his *History of Laurencekirk*, tells us that "among the writs of Kirkcounhill there is a charter of resignation by David Barclay of Mathers, with the consent of his son Alexander, dated 1632. In the Sheriff diet book at Stonehaven there is the following entry :—

"Alexander Barclay, son of David Barclay of Mathers, dead before 1652."

Claimants have arisen from time to time stating that Alexander was father to Robert Barclay of Balmaledy, who married Catherine Erskine of Dalgetty, progenitor of the Barclays of Newtoun, in the parish of Laurencekirk, and claiming descent through him. No proof of this statement can be discovered and the present writer is of the opinion that Robert Barclay of Balmaledy was younger brother of David Barclay Mathers XI.

David, the third son of the last Laird of Mathers, was therefore eldest surviving son and heir to his father. The fourth son, Robert, became a Roman Catholic priest and was Rector of the Scots Theological College in Paris.

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By his second wife, Margaret Keith, granddaughter of the fifth Earl Marischal of Scotland, David Barclay (Mathers XI) had one son, James, who was killed at the battle of Philiphaugh in 1645, while serving as a captain in his brother David's troop of horse, and a daughter Anne.

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Anne Barclay was three times married : first to Douglas of Tilliwhilly, secondly to Robert Irvine, brother to the Laird of Drum, and thirdly, in 1649, to Mr. David Strachan, Minister of Fettescairne, who became later, on the restoration of Charles II, Bishop of Brechin. Her marriage contract of 1649 is now in the possession of the chief of the family ; in it her father, David Barclay of Mathers, and her half-brother, Colonel David, appear as consenting to the marriage, the Colonel being styled "lawful son to David Barclay." It is worthy of notice that neither in Anne's marriage contract nor in that of Colonel David, two years previously, is there any mention of the other brothers in the list of witnesses. By her first husband, John Douglas, Anne had an only daughter, who married James Hogg of Biledyne, which estate their son James sold and bought the lands of Rainmoir.

Bury Hill
Papers.

Ibid.

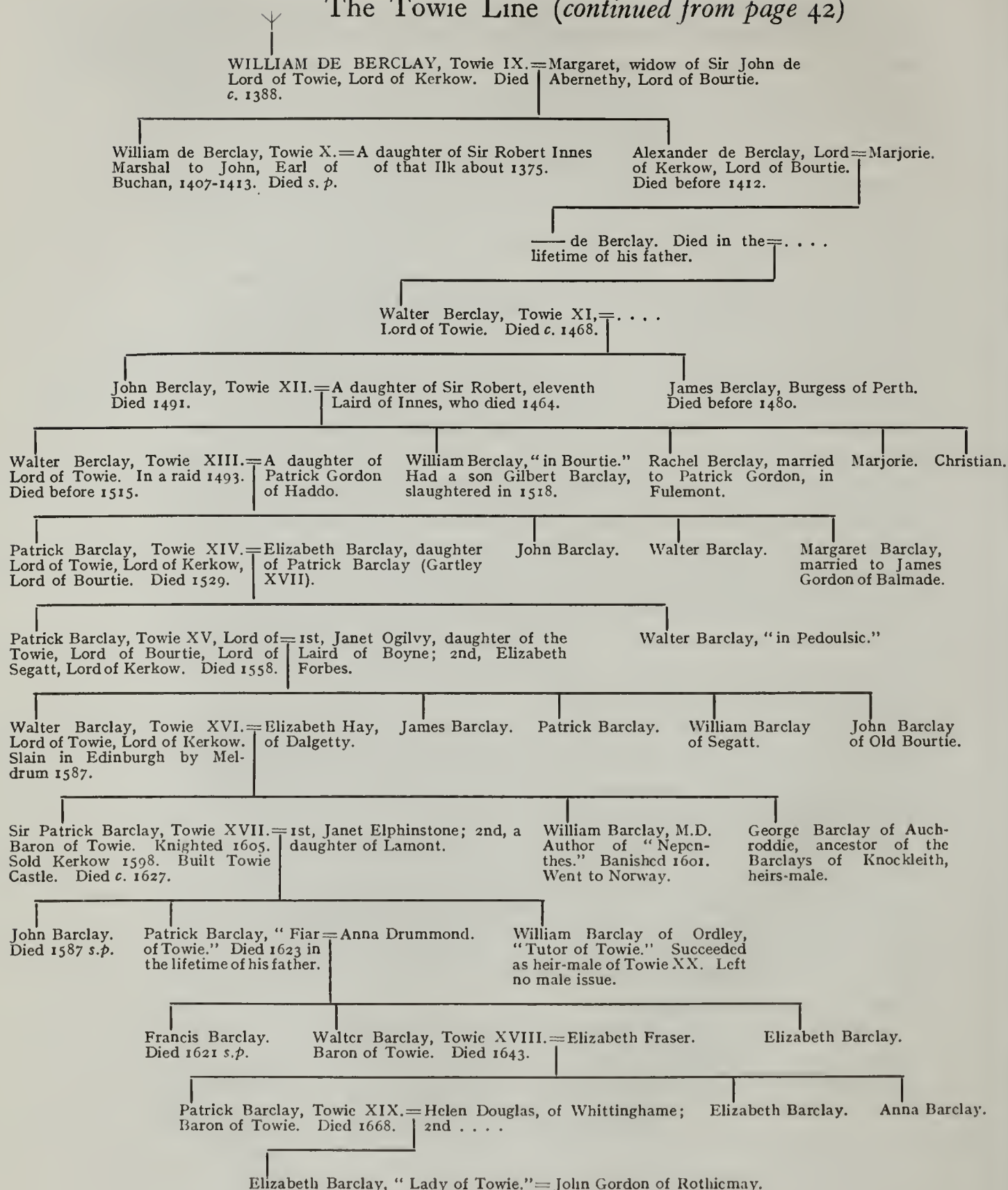
Colonel David Barclay, who succeeded his father as heir-male, purchased, after the sale of the family estates, the neighbouring property of Urie, and became the progenitor of the Barclays of Urie and Bury Hill.

He played so great a part in the stirring events in Scottish history during the later life of his father David, last Laird of Mathers, that the relation of them is left to be dealt with in the third part of this history.

Of the long line of Mathers nothing remains but the ruins of the "Kaim" and the old burial vault at Marykirk. It passed in poverty and sorrow, but the fine traditions of his race were carried on and nobly enriched by the great services rendered by Colonel David Barclay of Urie in the cause of his country and his religion.

PEDIGREE VII.

The Towie Line (*continued from page 42*)





[Photograph by the Rev. Charles W. Barclay]

TOWIE-BARCLAY CASTLE

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THE CASTLE OF TOWIE

TOWIE
CASTLE.

It is apparent from deeds and other sources of information that the Barclays of the Towie line, until the middle of the sixteenth century at least, had their principal home at the castle of Cullen, near Auldhaven, in Banffshire. Here William Barclay (Towie XVIIb) tells us that he was born in 1570. It was shortly after this date that the family removed to the new house built at Towie, which estate had given the territorial designation to the line from the days of Sir Walter de Berkeley (Towie VIII), in the reign of Edward I of England.

It is reasonable to suppose that some house existed at Towie, probably from an early date, but it is not at all likely, for reasons which have been stated elsewhere, that any portion of the existing old castle formed part of the earlier house, notwithstanding the inscriptions built into its walls.

Of the old castle of Cullen not a vestige now remains; even the exact site is doubtful. It was probably a tower of simple construction, built for defence rather than comfort, and belonging to a type of castle not uncommon along the coasts of Kincardine, Aberdeen and Banff.

Of the earlier house at Towie, likewise, there is nothing left to show its character. From a sasine of the year 1559 it is described along with the property as "the lands of the mains of Towy with the castell and maner place of the samin." On the Procuratory of Registration by Patrick Barclay (Towie XVII), on which he received sasine of the estates in 1587, a significant change in the manner of describing the subjects is observed, viz. :—

MSS. of the
late Professor
Monroe, of
Aberdeen.

"all and haill the lands of Tollie with the tour, fortalice and maner place."

This change in the wording of the deeds might not mean much, but when supported by evidence derived from the building, the change in the description noticed above is of importance. It determines the probable date of the building of the castle as the latter half of the sixteenth century. One peculiarity of Towie is the ribbed cross-vaulting of the hall,

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which is found in one other castle in the north-east of Scotland, at Balbegno, near Fetterscairne, the date of which is known to be 1569. The initials of Patrick Barclay and the date 1593, found at Towie, probably commemorate the completion of the building. Other features of the castle and the general plan and construction confirm the conclusion that the building belonged to the period from 1570 to 1600.

Towie as originally planned belonged to the well-known " L " type of castle, but as it exists to-day it is a rectangular block or tower, measuring some 44 feet on the west by 34 feet on the north, with the remains of the wing building on the east side 28 feet wide and curtailed to 19 feet in length. The door is placed on the north-east corner between the wings and the tower, which is 33 feet high and surrounded by a parapet. The original tower was two stories higher, and so rose considerably above the wing.

A short detailed description of the castle will give a good idea of what it must have been when complete. On entering, attention is at once directed to the ribbed cross-vault forming a small entrance hall. Behind the door is a small apartment, the door of which is some feet above the ground level, and in front is another small room, which, from its situation, may likely enough have been a store room. On the left is the inner door, strikingly low, only six and a half feet high, although it had originally been nine inches less, as the floor has evidently been lowered.

Just inside the door there is a slit in the angle commanding the entrance door and raking both walls. In the passage, on the right hand, is the door of a dark, gloomy place, with a small room off it, probably a serving room, or what would now be called the butler's pantry. Opposite this room, on the other side of the passage, is another door, and beside it a hatch, recently opened out; this was the original entrance to the lower flat of the east wing, which was the kitchen, and there are clear indications of the great fireplace or ingle. Probably the ingle became ruinous and had to be taken down.

The staircase in the south-east corner of the tower opens on the left into the upper story of the east wing, which had been a

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private room of the family. On the right, in the thickness of the wall, is a branch stair leading up to the hall, a large apartment 20 feet high, 30 feet long and 20 feet wide. In the south-west corner of this hall is a door leading to the back stair, going down to the pantry below. At the top of the stair is a small serving room, with a slit in the stonework to admit of communication between the servants in the hall and those outside. The dining hall had been lighted by two lofty windows on the west and one on the east. Light was also admitted through a small apartment in the thickness of the south wall, which was entered by a stair coming down from the floor above. This apartment is now called the pipers' gallery. Another small room, partly in the east wall above the lobby, and partly in the building above the passage, has a fireplace, and seems to have been the ladies' boudoir. A small withdrawing room is entered through the embrasure of the east window. On the right side of the large fireplace, in the north wall, there is a small door admitting into a dark chamber in the wall.

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In the next flat, now removed, had been the bedrooms of the family, and the uppermost story of all was, most likely, one large barrack room for the men servants of the castle.

On the top of the walls was a broad walk all round, paved with large stones, resting partly on corbels projecting from the walls. On the ends of these was built a battlemented parapet, peculiar to ancient buildings. The roof had been a low pavilion, not visible from the ground, and was probably covered with divots or turf.

Around the castle was a moat, and entrance was by means of a drawbridge.

The so-called pipers' gallery is ceiled with a ribbed vaulting; on the centre boss is carved the letters IHS and the five wounds of our Saviour. The corbels, from which the ribs spring, bear each a shield with the emblems of the four Evangelists. If there was any doubt that this chamber was not the oratory or chapel of the castle it would be removed by the legend cut on the boss: "INTERSIT DOMO DOMINIS DOMO ORACIONIS" (may God be present in this house of prayer).

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An altar also in the east wall and other emblems show conclusively that the chamber was designed for the celebration of the Mass before a congregation assembled in the hall. The chapel was also doubtless used for the private devotions of the household.

Towie is particularly rich in carved stonework and inscriptions, and the true reading and significance of some of the latter has proved a difficult task and given rise to many theories and speculations.

Above the doorway are the following inscriptions, which read :—

“ SIR ALEXANDER BARCLAY OF TOLLY
FOUNDATOR DECESSIT A.D. 1136.”

Collections
Aberdeen
and Banff,
Spalding
Club, Vol. i,
p. 466.

and on the same stone :—

“ In tym of Valyth al men s(eem) friendly
An friend is not knovin but in adversity, 1593.”

The inscription is flanked by the initials P. B. It is reasonable to suppose that the whole of the inscription was placed where it now is by Patrick Barclay (Towie XVII) in 1593, and that the first part records his belief as to the date of Sir Alexander de Berkeley, whom he regarded as the founder of the family.

Above these two inscriptions there is a third on a scroll wound round a shaft, and to be read from below upwards :—

“SIR WALTER BARCLAY OF TOLLY MILES FOUNDIT”

On the shaft there are the figures 12 on one side, and 10 on the other. This inscription Dr. Milne thinks may have been taken from the old castle of Cullen and placed at Towie, but in any case the inscription cannot be so very old as the use of the Arabic figures was hardly known in the north of Scotland until the end of the sixteenth century.

The Barclay arms, as might be expected, occur frequently in various places, impaled in one case with arms that are at present doubtful. On the centre boss in the vaulting behind the entrance doorway there is a coat of arms showing the chevron and the three crosses patee.

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On a second shield on a boss in the vaulting of the hall are the Barclay arms impaled with a coat displaying a lion rampant. Milne says that from a close personal inspection of the boss, the words "Patrick Barclay and . . . Lamont" can be read, with the figures 1 and 0. This would point to a second marriage of Sir Patrick Barclay, of which no confirmation has been found.

On the second boss of the vaulting of the hall there are cut the Royal arms, with two unicorns as supporters and the inscription "arma regis."

Originally the terminations and intersections of the vaulting ribs of the hall have been ornamented with shields and masks, etc., but many of them have disappeared. The hall altogether was of unique character and much more ornate than the general run of such apartments in castles of similar date. One of the corbels on the right-hand side of the fireplace still bears the Barclay arms, and above the fireplace on the roof is the figure of a mythical beast with a long protruding tongue, which may have been intended to represent the whale of the Book of Jonah. Representations of the whale were used as emblems denoting the Resurrection.

Built into the outside wall of the castle is a stone bearing the Barclay coat of arms, which was originally on the old dove-cot. The arms are flanked by the initials "P.B." and the date 1662, and it bears a transcription of the motto of the Towie line :—

"AETHER DOE OR DIE."

Over the lintel of a door cut during the proprietorship of John Gordon and Elizabeth Barclay (Lady of Towie) there are the initials "I.G. E.B." and the date 1694.

In 1792 the tenant, Mr. Irvine, removed the turrets and battlemented parapets. He took two stories off the tower and roofed it with slate, which was out of keeping with the rest of the building. This was subsequently removed and the present roof and parapet substituted.

Within recent years the Governors of Robert Gordon's College, as proprietors of Towie-Barclay, have from time to time spent considerable sums in keeping the old castle from

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further decay, and also in some measure restored the ancient features of the hall.

An illustration of the hall is given in Billings's book *Baronial Antiquities*, and also in *Castles of Aberdeenshire*.

The castle is on the Banff road midway between Fyvie and Turriff. It stood entire until 1788.

Celtic Place-
names of
Scotland, by
Prof. W. J.
Watson.

The name "Tolly" or "Tollie" is derived from "Tollaigh" = "Holeplace," and the change in spelling to "Towie" is explained by the Gaelic "oll" becoming regularly "ow" in Scots.

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

WILLIAM DE BERCLAY I

WILLIAM
DE
BERCLAY,
1318-1388,
Towie IX.

It is difficult to determine with any certainty the date of the birth of the first William de Berclay of Towie, but, as he was living in the year 1388, when he resigned the lands of Kerkow into the hands of King Robert II, so that they might be re-granted to his second son, Alexander, it could not have been earlier than 1318.

As his father, Sir Walter de Berkeley (Towie VIII), does not appear in the records after the year 1324, it is probable that William was a minor at the time of his inheritance of Towie and Kerkow.

He lived in the reigns of Edward II and Edward III of England, and of Robert the Bruce, David II and Robert II of Scotland. He is frequently mentioned in the documents of this period and is always referred to as "de Tolly, Lord of Kerkow."

William de Berclay also inherited from his father the moiety of the thanage of Balhelvie which had descended to Sir Walter from Sir Patrick (Towie VII).

This portion of the thanage was known as Balhelvie-Barclay as early as 1358.

Accounts of
Chamber-
lains, Vol. i,
p. 291.

These lands do not seem to have remained in the Barclay family, as we find them possessed by the Fodringhays in the time of David II, and in 1379 they were granted by King Robert II to Sir Alexander Stewart, Lord of Badenoch.

Reg. Mag.
Sig. Vol. i,
Nos. 677,
678.

Later both moieties of Balhelvie were held, as overlord, by Sir John Lyon Kt., Lord of Glamis, son-in-law of King Robert II, who made a grant to Walter Tullach.

Robertson's
Index of
Missing
Charters.

As we have seen, the other moiety of the thanage passed to Hugh de Berkeley, brother of Sir Walter of Kerkow (Towie VIII), from whom it descended to the family of de Bonvile, who held it for many years. It was known as Balhelvie-Bonvile.

In 1388 it was granted by John de Bonvile to Sir John Fraser, Lord of Forglen, "for a sum of money paid to me in my urgent and very serious need." The land was to be held of the Lord of Balhelvie-Barclay, and for greater security

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DE
BERCLAY,
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William de Berclay, Lord of Kerkow, and Sir Thomas Fraser, Lord of Corntoun, who had been besought to be present, appended their seals. The witnesses include Alexander de Berclay, Lord of Kerkow, and the charter was granted at Forglen on January 8th—that is to say, as we shall see later, after Kerkow had been conveyed by William de Berclay of Tolly to his son Alexander. The charter states that the rent was to be paid to Sir John de Abernethy, knight, who had received the rent due from the Fodringhays for Balhelvie-Barclay. Therefore we may presume that, at that time, the Abernethys were the overlords of the Balhelvie thanage, and that William de Berclay apparently became the overlord on his marriage with the widow of Sir John de Abernethy.

Calendar of
Charters
Edinburgh.

Collections
Aberdeen
and Banff,
Spalding
Club, Vol. i,
p. 289.

The above grant was confirmed by Sir John Lyon, Lord of Glamis, who by this time had become the overlord of the thanage, on September 29th, 1392. This confirmation recites the original grant and gives us the date.

The original charter of confirmation of John de Bonville's grant is to be found in the charter room at Slaines Castle. It is dated at Linlithgow, the 4th of June 1400 and the eleventh year of King Robert II.

Historical
MSS. Com-
mission,
Report 5.

In the time of Sir William Fodringhay, about the year 1380, there is mention of a Sir John de Berclay of Menteith, Lord of Petmacaldore, who speaks of Sir William as "dearest father." It is not clear who this Sir John de Berclay was. He is also found granting lands in Methlak, county Aberdeen.

Reg. Episc.
Aberdeen,
Spalding
Club, Vol. ii,
p. 281.

In 1385 William de Berclay was witness to a charter of his kinsman Andrew de Berclay (Gartley XII), in which the said Andrew granted to Jonet de Berclay, his sister, widow of Sir John of Monymusk, all his lands of Melros and the mill, in the sheriffdom of Banff, in full satisfaction of any claims that she might have on the estate of their father, Sir John de Berkeley (Gartley X). He signs "William de Berclay de Tolly, dominus de Kerkow."

William de Berclay married Margaret of Abernethy, widow of Sir John of Abernethy, who had formerly held the lands of Bourtie, in the Garioch. He held them under the Earl of Mar, who obtained the Lordship through his marriage in 1326

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with Christina, sister of Robert the Bruce. In 1346 Christina, in her widowhood, as Lady of the Garioch, gave a charter of the estate of Auld Bourtie with one-third of Petgrovny to Abernethy. On the death of his father, Sir John of Abernethy, his son by the said Margaret, inherited the Bourtie estates.

WILLIAM
DE
BERCLAY,
1318-1388,
Towie IX.
Minutes of
Evidence in
the Mar Case,
1875.

Margaret of Abernethy must have been the heiress of Bourtie, as her sons by Sir John of Abernethy and William de Berclay take the estates in succession. It is most likely that she was a Melgdrum, as William de Melgdrum and Sir John de Abernethy had lands in that township in 1342.

Notes by
Sir Henry
Barkly.

It is probable that William lived for at least two years after his resignation of the lands of Kerkow, for on May 10th, 1390, we find a William de Berclay, without territorial description, among the witnesses to a grant by Henry de Brogane of the lands of Achlowne.

Collections
Aberdeen
and Banff,
Spalding
Club, Vol. iii,
p. 93.

William de Berclay and Margaret his wife had issue two sons—William, his heir to the Barony of Towie, of whom later, and Alexander, who received the lands of Kerkow.

ALEXANDER DE BERCLAY OF KERKOW

Alexander de Berclay, the younger son of William de Berclay (Towie IX), appears to have succeeded to the lands of Auld Bourtie by 1384, as we find in the *Abbreviatio Registeri Magni Sigilii*, Lib. vii, No. 210, MSS., General Register House, Edinburgh :—

“ In the year 1384, Margaret Countess of Douglas, Lady of Mar, and of the Garioch, daughter of the deceased Donald, third of that name, Earl of Mar, gave two parts of the town of Petgrovny and the whole town of Colihill, lying in the Lordship of Bourtie (which had been granted to her for the relief of that Lordship by Alexander de Berclay, son of William de Berclay of Kerkow, and heir to the deceased John Abernethi his brother), making in the whole a ten pound land, for the endowment of a chaplain in the church of the Virgin Mary of the Garuiach, to pray for the souls of the founder, of William Earl of Douglas her deceased husband, of the deceased Thomas Earl of Mar her brother, and of James Earl of Douglas her son.”

Collections
Aberdeen
and Banff,
Spalding
Club, Vol. iii,
p. 416.

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WILLIAM
DE
BERCLAY,
1318-1388,
Towie IX.

History of
the Garioch,
by Davidson,
p. 64.

The precept of sasine, in the possession of the Laird of Bourtie, contains a full description. It is issued at Kildrummy, August 20th, 1387, by John of Swinton, Lord of the same, and Margaret his wife, Countess of Douglas and Mar, and Lady of the Regality of the Garioch . . . "to our bailie," directing him to infeft Alexander de Berclay, son of William de Berclay of Kerkow, in the lands of Auld Bourtie, and a third part of Petgrovnny. "Which lands of Auld Bourtie Margaret of Abernethy, *non vi aut metu* resigned in her widowhood, *in plena curia apud Enverury tanta*, and by letters of resignation in our presence in the castle of Kindrony, by staff and baton."

The descendants of Alexander de Berclay continued to hold the lands of Bourtie until 1598, when Walter Barclay (Towie XVI), with consent of his son Patrick, sold them to the family of Seton.

Ibid. p. 230.

The Red
Book of
Grandtully,
by Sir Wil-
liam Fraser,
Vol. i, p. 3.

In 1388, as has been before mentioned, there is a grant by King Robert II to Alexander de Berclay of Kerkow of the whole Barony of Kerkow, surrendered to the King by Alexander's father William for the purpose, and reserving to the said William his free tenement of the same for life, for Alexander to hold as his father William had held it. Edinburgh. May 15th, 1388.

Exchequer
Rolls, Vol. iv,
p. 87.

Ibid. p. 146.

In the account of the custumers of Aberdeen from March 21st, 1407, to March 21st, 1409, we find that in July 1409, by order of the Duke of Albany, there is an account of the lands of Carkow (Kerkow). And in the accounts of the same custumers from July 14th, 1410, to July 14th, 1412, there is a payment to Marjorie, wife of the late Alexander de Berclay, of her terce of her lands of Carkow. It is quite likely from these entries that Alexander de Berclay was dead before 1409, and it is clear that he did not fight in the great battle of the Harlaw in 1411.

Alexander de Berclay and his wife Marjorie had issue one son, whose name has not come down to us. He died in the lifetime of his father. It is possible that, as the lands of Bourtie, where he lived, were adjacent to the battlefield of the Harlaw, and that the Earl of Mar was overlord of the

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

estate, the unnamed son of Alexander joined the forces of his Lord and laid down his life on that victorious field. He left a son, Walter Berclay (Towie XI), who inherited the lands of Auld Bourtie from his grandfather Alexander and, as we shall see later from the records, was known as "de Tolly," so that we may presume that he also inherited the Barony of Towie from his great-uncle, William de Berclay (Towie X), on that laird's death without leaving male issue.

WILLIAM
DE
BERCLAY,
1318-1388,
Towie IX.

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

WILLIAM
DE
BERCLAY,
1388-1414,
Towie X.

WILLIAM DE BERCLAY II

William de Berclay (Towie X) succeeded his father, William de Berclay (Towie IX), in the paternal estates.

It seems clear, however, that he did not inherit until he was approaching middle age, as his father must have been an old man when he resigned the lands of Kerkow in favour of his younger son Alexander in 1388.

We find in the *Records of the Innes Family* that William de Berclay married a daughter of Sir Robert Innes in 1375.

If the original record of the above marriage could be traced it would help to strengthen the contention that there were two William Berclays of Towie, father and son.

We have proof that the elder William married Margaret, the widow of Sir John de Abernethy. Mr. Thomas Innes of Learney, Garrick Pursuivant, says that the Lyon Office has no record of this Barclay-Innes marriage, but that it is mentioned in all the Innes pedigrees.

The first William died in 1388, and there is no record that his son Alexander of Kerkow was ever in possession of the Barony of Towie. This establishes the existence of an elder son who held these estates.

In the following records the younger William is called "de Tollie" only, whereas his father is always "de Tollie dominus de Kerkow." This latter estate had passed to his second son, Alexander, as we have seen.

Dr. Davidson, in his *History of the Garioch*, tells us that "the Laird of Towie" was engaged in the battle of the Harlaw on July 24th, 1411. It was fought in the Garioch, in Aberdeenshire, close to Towie, Bourtie and Gartley.

Barclays of all three branches must certainly have been among the Lowlanders who, in that small compact mass led by Alexander Stewart, Earl of Mar, kept the way against the plundering hordes of Highlanders which Donald Lord of the Isles had let loose against their lands and homes.

Many of the Lowlanders nobly laid down their lives in defence of their kith and kin, and it is beyond doubt that the Barclays must have suffered with the others. This would

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

account for the unnamed generations that we find in both the families of Gartley and Bourtie at this period, and may be the reason for the failure of direct male issue from this William de Berclay of the Towie line.

WILLIAM
DE
BERCLAY,
1388-1414,
Towie X.

Dr. Davidson gives us a list of names of persons of repute who were with Sir Thomas Erskine of Balhaggarty, in which he includes "Barclay de Tolly." He calls him Laird of Bourtie, but this is erroneous, as the Bourtie lands were held by Alexander de Berclay of Kerkow, the younger son of the first William of Towie.

The origin of the battle of the Harlaw was that the Duke of Albany, Regent of the Kingdom, had secured the Earldom of Ross, by Royal charter, for his own son John Stewart, Earl of Buchan; the Earldom having being resigned in his favour by Euphemia, Countess of Ross, when, without heirs of her body, she retired into a convent.

The wife of Donald, Lord of the Isles, was the rightful heiress should Euphemia die without issue.

That great chief promptly disputed the legality of the Crown and took up arms. Sweeping through Moray and Strathbogie with little opposition, he made for Aberdeen, publishing his intention of giving it to the flames. He met the defending force in the Garioch, at the Harlaw, where his Highlanders, although much greater in number, were beaten and fled to Inverness.

William de Berclay was Marischal to John Earl of Buchan from 1407 to 1412. He apparently received his salary for this office from the customs of Aberdeen. It amounted to five merks per annum. Whether the office was civil or military does not appear.

Exchequer
Rolls,
Vol. ii, p. 87.

A William Berclay received a pension from the fermes of Aberdeen in 1409, but for what service is unknown.

Ibid. Vol. iv,
p. 87.

The names of William Berclay's sons, if any, have not been found, and it is possible that they fell, as did so many of their contemporaries, at the battle of the Harlaw.

William de Berclay (Towie X) was succeeded in the Barony of Towie by his great-nephew, Walter Berclay (Towie XI), the grandson of his brother, Alexander de Berclay of Kerkow.

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

WALTER BERCLAY

WALTER
BERCLAY,
1430-1468,
Towie XI.

Walter Berclay was a very young child when he inherited the lands of Kerkow from his grandfather, Alexander de Berclay of Kerkow and Old Bourtie. As has been already suggested, his father, who is unnamed in the records, was likely to have been slain at the battle of the Harlaw, in 1411.

There is no mention of a Berclay de Tolly to be found between the years 1414 and 1430, which seems to point to the fact that the lands of Towie, Kerkow and Bourtie were in the possession of a minor.

The first mention of a Walter Berclay that can be found, and this does not add a territorial designation, is from an original deed, now in the archives of King's College and University, Aberdeen.

"Inquisition is made at Aberdeen in the Court of Sir Andrew Stewart Kt and sheriff locumtenens of Aberdeen on the 11th day of May 1430 by persons on oath namely . . ."

Among them is the name of "Walterum Berkelay."

Collections
Aberdeen
and Banff,
Spalding
Club, Vol. iii,
p. 334.

"Which swearers said that the late Alexander de Jardyne . . . and that the said David de Bonvill was the legitimate and nearest heir to the said Alexander of the annuity derived from the Thanage of Balhelvie, held of the King in chief for homage and service."

This connection of Walter Berclay with Balhelvie strengthens the assumption that he was the Laird of Towie, although it is not so stated in the deed.

Dr. Davidson, in his *Inverury and the Earldom of the Garioch*, page 229, says :—

"The connection of the ancient House of Barclay of Tolly with the Garioch was their being possessors of the estate of Bourtie. The charters of 1346 and 1387 have been noticed. The charters of the lands of Bourtie contain the following documents in continuation. In 1441 Walter Berclay was infeft in the Bourtie lands as heir to his grandfather, Alexander (of 1387), upon a precept for William Earl of Orkney, Lord of the Regality."

"In 1458 the King granted a charter of the lands of Auld Bourtie and a third part of the lands of Petgroveny to Walter Berclay of Towie."

Bourtie
Charters.

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

There is an original charter in the charter chest at Skene which is interesting as Walter is mentioned with his kinsman George Berclay (Mathers V).

WALTER
BERCLAY,
1430-1468,
Towie XI.

“Decreitt vpone the breiff of richt in favores of Skene for the laundis of Ledach of Skene, Kirktoune of Skene, and Milboy and Garlogy.”

A.D. 1457.

Alexander Douglas, Deputy-Sheriff of Aberdeen, on the 21st of February 1456, hears in full court the case of James de Skene of that Ilk, who brings an action, and Joneta de Keith with her father the Lord William de Keith, Earl Marischal of Scotland, for right over the above lands held of the King. George Berclay of Mathers is one of the Assessors and “Walterum Berclai” appears as one of the sureties.

Collections
Aberdeen
and Banff,
Spalding
Club, Vol. i,
p. 281.

Among the documents anent the claim of the family of Erskine to the Earldom of Mar, there is a transcript, under the great seal of James IV, of a process anent the service of Thomas, Lord Erskine, in the half of the Earldom of Mar, 1509. It is from the original belonging to the Lord Elphinstone, and the enquiry of 1457 is inspected and recited. The names of many prelates, magnates and free tenants are found among the witnesses and among them “Walterus Berclay de Tolly.” He is also sworn and examined by himself, which shows him to have been a witness of some importance.

Miscellany,
Spalding
Club, Vol. v,
pp. 264-267.

On December 3rd, 1457, we find the name of “Walter Barkly” among the witnesses at an enquiry held at Aberdeen by William de Murray of Tilibardyn, concerning the lands of Forglen. These lands were in the Presbytery of Turreff and close to the estate of Towie. Although his territorial designation is not given, there is no doubt that “Walter Barkly” is the Laird of Towie, as he signs fifth on the list. Part of the lands of Forglen were in the possession of Roger de Berkeley (Towie V) and, as we have seen, were granted by him to the Abbey of Lindores in the thirteenth century.

Collections
Aberdeen
and Banff,
Spalding
Club, p. 511.

The records quoted above strengthen the assumption that Walter Berclay, the grandson of Alexander de Berclay of Kerkow, had inherited the Barony of Towie from his great-

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

WALTER
BERCLAY,
1430-1468,
Towie XI.

uncle William (Towie X) on that laird's death without living male issue.

We do not know the name of Walter Berclay's wife, but he had certainly two sons, John Berclay (Towie XII), who succeeded him, and James, who was a Burgess of Perth. There is an entry as follows :—

“ John Berclay of Tolly brother and heir of the late James Berclay, burgess of Perth, to pay to David Chaumers of Strathy, son and heir of the late John of Chaumers, £28, for which the late James was bound to the late John.”

4th July, 1480.

Walter Berclay (Towie XI) died about the year 1468, and was succeeded by his eldest son, John (Towie XII).

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

JOHN BERCLAY

John Berclay had sasine of the lands of Towie and also of Seggatt in the year 1468. There is an entry in the Exchequer Rolls, "Libri Responsionum," as follows :—

JOHN
BERCLAY,
1468-1491,
Towie XII.

Sasine. *Aberdeen* 1468.
Johannis Berclay.
to Sidget Tolly.

and again at *Perth* :—

Johannis Berclay.
to *Carock* [Kerkow].

Exchequer
Rolls,
Vol. ix,
No. 1674.

As John Berclay of Tolly he is witness to a grant by George, second Earl of Huntly, to his beloved cousin Thomas of Gordon of the lands of Broeruddoch, signed at Banff January 24th, 1473-4. Broeruddoch is near Ferrar and the Muir of Dinnet, on Deeside.

Records of
Aboyne,
Spalding
Club, p. 12.

From an original charter in the possession of the Spalding Club there is a precept by Lancelot Futhes for sasine of the lands of Rothie Brisbane for "nobili viro" James Innes of that Ilk, delivered at Aberdeen February 17th, 1478-9. The deed begins "Lanslotus Futhes · Wilhelmo Meldrum de Fywe · Johanni Berclay de Tolle · Patricio Gordoun de Methlek et Roberto Gordoun de Vothac, balivis meis . . ." etc.

Collections
Aberdeen
and Banff,
Spalding
Club, Vol. ii,
p. 328.

John Berclay appears to have married a daughter of Sir Robert Innes, eleventh Laird of Innes, who died about 1464.

John Berclay had issue two sons and three daughters. The eldest, Walter Berclay (Towie XIII), succeeded him, and William Barclay "in Bourtie," was the father of Gilbert, who was slaughtered by James Chricton and others in the year 1518.

There is a "Letter of Slaynes" granted by Patrick Barclay (Towie XIV) and others in favour of James Chricton of Frendraught and others, his accomplices (including Alexander Leslie of Wardis and others named Guthrie, Craig, Irvine, and Allardice), for the slaughter of Gilbert Barclay, son of William Barclay in (i.e., tacksman of) Bourtie. It is

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

JOHN
BERCLAY,
1468-1491,
Towie XII.
Scot. Hist.
Soc. No. 62.

taken from the partial notes by John Riddell (Note Book 117) in the National Library of Scotland. The original was in the Wigton Charter Chest (now missing).

“ BE IT KEND, us Patrick Barclay of Tolly, William Barclay in Bourtie, father to umquhill Gilbert Barclay, Andro Barclay, James Barclay, cousingis to umquhill the said Gilbert, James Chalmer of Torries, Alexander Chalmers, James Johnston of that Ilk, William Johnston, Alexander Innes of that Ilk, Robert Innes of Rothmakenzie, Robert of Innermarky, as Maister Principals and nearest kinsmen to the said Gilbert on his four branches on his fathers and moders sides, for us to be satisfied for amends made for the slaughter of the said Gilbert. . . .” Dated 15th September 1518.

It is obvious that the “ Maister Principals ” are the father and the chief of the House of Towie (Towie XIV), whilst the others are the principal relations on the three other “branches”—i.e., the descendants representing the families of the four grandparents, paternal and maternal, of the murdered man.

We know from the Innes genealogies that a daughter of Sir Robert, the eleventh Laird of Innes, married a Laird of Towie-Barclay. Sir Robert died in 1464, and his two eldest sons were Sir James Innes, twelfth of that Ilk (father of Alexander, thirteenth laird and Robert of Rothmakenzie), and Walter Innes of Innermarky (father of Robert of Innermarky and three other brothers).

Rachel, the eldest daughter of John Berclay (Towie XII), married Patrick Gordon in Fulemont, the first Gordon of Craig. On the old front of the castle of Craig there is a shield bearing quarterly the arms of Gordon, Barclay and Stewart, also the initials “ P.G R.B.,” which evidently refer to Patrick Gordon and Rachel Berclay.

Marjorie, the second daughter, married James King, of Bourtie. He owned the estate of Barras and obtained a new charter of part of the property on November 13th, 1490.

“ Terre de Westerhous dantur Jacobo King de Bouty ejusque sposa.

XV die Novembris Anno Domini (jm cccc. XC) Jacobus King de Bourty resignavit in manibus Johannis (Comitis) de Mar et

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

Garioche dimid ietatem omnium terarum de Westerhous infra
vicecomitatum de Aberdeen. Quiquidem dominus comes easdem
dicto Jacobus Maiorie Berclay sposa sua . . . Walterus de Touy
petit instrumenta. . . .”

JOHN
BERCLAY,
1468-1491,
Towie XII.

This charter is abridged from Notary Protocol, entitled
Register of Sasines for the Burg of Aberdene, Vol. I.

Christian, the third daughter, married Alexander Forbes of
Towie-Forbes. He lived at Little Kildrummy.

John Berclay died in 1491 and was succeeded by his eldest
son, Walter Berclay (Towie XIII).

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

WALTER BERCLAY

WALTER
BERCLAY,
1491-1515,
Towie
XIII.

Walter Berclay (Towie XIII) succeeded his father John Berclay (Towie XII) in the year 1491. The Spalding Club have printed the charter of enquiry, on which he got sasine of the estates. It is abridged from the original which is in their possession, and runs as follows :—

Collections
Aberdeen
and Banff,
Spalding
Club, Vol. ii,
p. 367.

“ An enquiry was made at Tullyboyauchteran Collane (Cullen) before Patrick Stewart of Lathers, Deputy Sheriff of Banff. The Jurors include William Meldrum of Fyvie, George Meldrum of Petcarre, John Gordon of Petger, Robert Meldrum in Kynbrwne, John Meldrum and many others. They say that the late John Berclay of Tolly, father of Walter Berclay, the claimant, died seized of all the lands of Cullen, in the thanage of Glendowachy, Sherifffdom of Banff. And that the said Walter is the next heir to his said father of the lands, which are now in the hands of the Earl of Buchan, the Lord of Glendowachy, through the death of the late John Berclay about three months ago.” 2nd August 1491.

Ibid. p. 328.

The first mention of the name of Walter Berclay is in 1481, when he is a witness to a contract of marriage between George of Meldrum son and apparent heir of William of Meldrum of Fyvie and Elizabeth of Innes, daughter of James of Innes of that Ilk and Janet Gordon. Walter signs as “ Walter Berclay son and heir of John Berclay of Tolly.”

Register of
Aberdeen,
Vol. ii,
pp. 174, 176,
179.

We find that Walter Berclay was member of an assize in an action regarding the marches between the glebe and kirkland of Aberchirder and the Barony of Aberchirder. In 1493 there was a decree following a perambulation of the aforesaid marches, by an assize, sworn on the relics of Saint Marnan, of which he was also a member.

Register
Episc.
Moravia,
Bannatyne
Club.

On December 5th, 1492, Walter Berclay was an assessor in the dispute between Alexander Innes of that Ilk and Master Alexander Symson, vicar of Aberchirder, the Bishop of Moray and the Abbot of Arbroath.

There is an interesting entry in the Exchequer Rolls, which gives clearly the lands that were at this time in the possession of Walter Berclay, Laird of Towie :—

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

“ Abirdeen. Compotum Alexander Irvine de Drum.”

“ Allocation for relief of the lands of Bourtie, Sidgait and Towie, belonging to Walter Berclay, cum quibus compotum onerater anno nonagesimo tercio, . . . 10th penny owed to the Bishop of Aberdeen from five reliefs.”

And again in 1492 :—

“ Sasine for Walter Berclay to Bartley and Towie in county Aberdeen, and Carok (Kerkow) County Perth.”

WALTER
BERCLAY,
1491-1515,
Towie
XIII.
Exchequer
Rolls, Vol. xi,
p. 334.

Ibid. Vol. x,
p. 765.

On January 25th, 1493, Walter Berclay and his relative Patrick Barclay of Gartley (Gartley XVII) were “discerned by the Lords of Council to pay 100 merks to the tenants of Lord Gray at the feast of St. John the Baptist, called midsummer tocum, and another 100 merks at the later Marymas, next thereafter, in complete satisfaction for all and sundry goods, cattle, corns, sums of money, dampnage, scathis and spuiyeis committed by the said persons or any of their accomplices upon the tenancies of Leitfee, Bardmonye, etc.” The raid must have been a serious one, as among those who took part in it we find the names of William Earl Marischal, Alexander Seton of Meldrum, Patrick Leslie of Balquhane, Johnston of that Ilk, Patrick Gordon of Haddo (father-in-law to Walter Berclay), Thomas Gordon of Kennarty, Walter Innes of Innermarky, Alexander Innes of that Ilk, Duncan Davidson of Auchinhamper, James King of Barras (brother-in-law of Walter Berclay), and Arthur Forbes of Raeraes.

Acts of the
Lords of
Council,
p. 265.

In August, 1503, King James IV married Margaret Tudor, daughter of Henry VII, and we find

“ A letter of Licence and Discharge to Walter Berclay of Tolly of his cummyng til owre Soverane Lordis mariage, but ony danger to be imput to him thairfore nochtwithstanding ony lettres direct hereupon.”

Reg. Mag.
Sig. 1503-6,
No. 968.

The Spalding Club print numerous records of courts of enquiry in which this Laird of Towie was a juror between the years 1494 and 1515.

Walter Berclay (Towie XIII) married a daughter of Patrick Gordon of Haddo, and by her had issue three sons, Patrick his heir, Walter and John, who appear in the records, and one daughter, Margaret, who married James Gordon of Balmade.

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

PATRICK
BARCLAY,
1515-1529,
Towie
XIV.

PATRICK BARCLAY

Patrick Barclay succeeded his father Walter Berclay (Towie XIII) on April 21st, 1515. We find among the deeds at Gordon's College, Aberdeen, the present owners of the castle and estates of Towie-Barclay, the following charter :—

Deeds at
Gordon's
College.

“ On April 21st, 1515, Alexander Bannerman of the Westertoune, sheriff depute of Aberdeenshire, issued a precept under a breve from Chancery to gif heretable stat and possession to Patrick Barclay sonne and air to umquhill Walter Barclay of Tollie, of all and haille the lands of Tollie and Sidgat with their pertinents, and also the lands of Mekil Drumquhendil, all lying in the sherifffdom of Aberdeen.”

Among the witnesses occur the names of Walter Barclay, probably his brother, and Gilbert Barclay, who, as we have seen, was murdered three years later.

Sasine was accordingly given at the same time, and we find in the Exchequer Rolls these entries :—

Exchequer
Rolls,
Vol. xiv,
p. 569.

“ *Perth.* 48 merks de relevio baronie de Carcok . . . per sasinam datam Patricio Berclay de eadem. . . .

“ *Aberdene.* 50 merks de relevio terraram de Tolle et Sidgait et Mekle Drumquhendull . . . per sasinam datam Patricio Berclay de eisdem.”

Collections
Aberdeen
and Banff,
Spalding
Club, Vol. iii,
p. 368.

It was not until May 2nd, 1522, that Patrick Barclay obtained sasine on the lands of Cullen, at which date John, Earl of Buchan, issued to him the precept of sasine, as heir to his father, the late Walter Berclay of Towie.

History of
the Garioch,
p. 229.

The first mention found of Patrick is in the year 1503, when he and Elizabeth Barclay his wife obtained a crown charter of Auld Bourtie and a third part of Petgroveny on the resignation of his father, Walter Berclay of Towie (Towie XIII). Elizabeth Barclay was a daughter of Patrick Barclay of Gartley (Gartley XVII) and Elizabeth Arbuthnot his wife, and this grant of the lands of Bourtie was probably in the nature of a marriage settlement.

On June 10th, 1514, Patrick was witness to a charter by

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

Patrick Barclay of Gartley, his father-in-law, conveying the lands of Foulisse, in the barony of King Edward, to Sir Patrick Grantuly, rector of Glass. In the charter he is described as "Patrick son and heir of Walter Barclay of Tollie."

PATRICK
BARCLAY,
1515-1529,
Towie
XIV.
Reg. Mag.
Sig. Vol. iii,
p. 17.

The issue of the marriage of Patrick Barclay (Towie XIV) and Elizabeth Barclay, his wife, was Patrick Barclay (Towie XV) and Walter "in Pedoulsie," whose descendants held these lands for some generations.

Patrick Barclay died in the year 1529, comparatively a young man. His son, Patrick Barclay (Towie XV), who succeeded him, was a minor in the hands of curators.

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

PATRICK BARCLAY

PATRICK
BARCLAY,
1529-1558,
Towie XV.

This laird was a minor at the death of his father, which occurred early in the year 1529. He had a precept of *clare constat*, dated October 2nd, 1529, from the Earl of Buchan, in which he is designated as of Towie and heir to the deceased Patrick (Towie XIV), his father, of the lands of Cullen.

Deeds at
Gordon's
College.

Reg. Mag.
Sig.
1529-1540,
Vol. ii,
No. 474.

In 1530 Walter Ogilvy of Moncabo, probably his tutor, paid the reliefs of non-entry on the rest of the estates, amounting to £200.

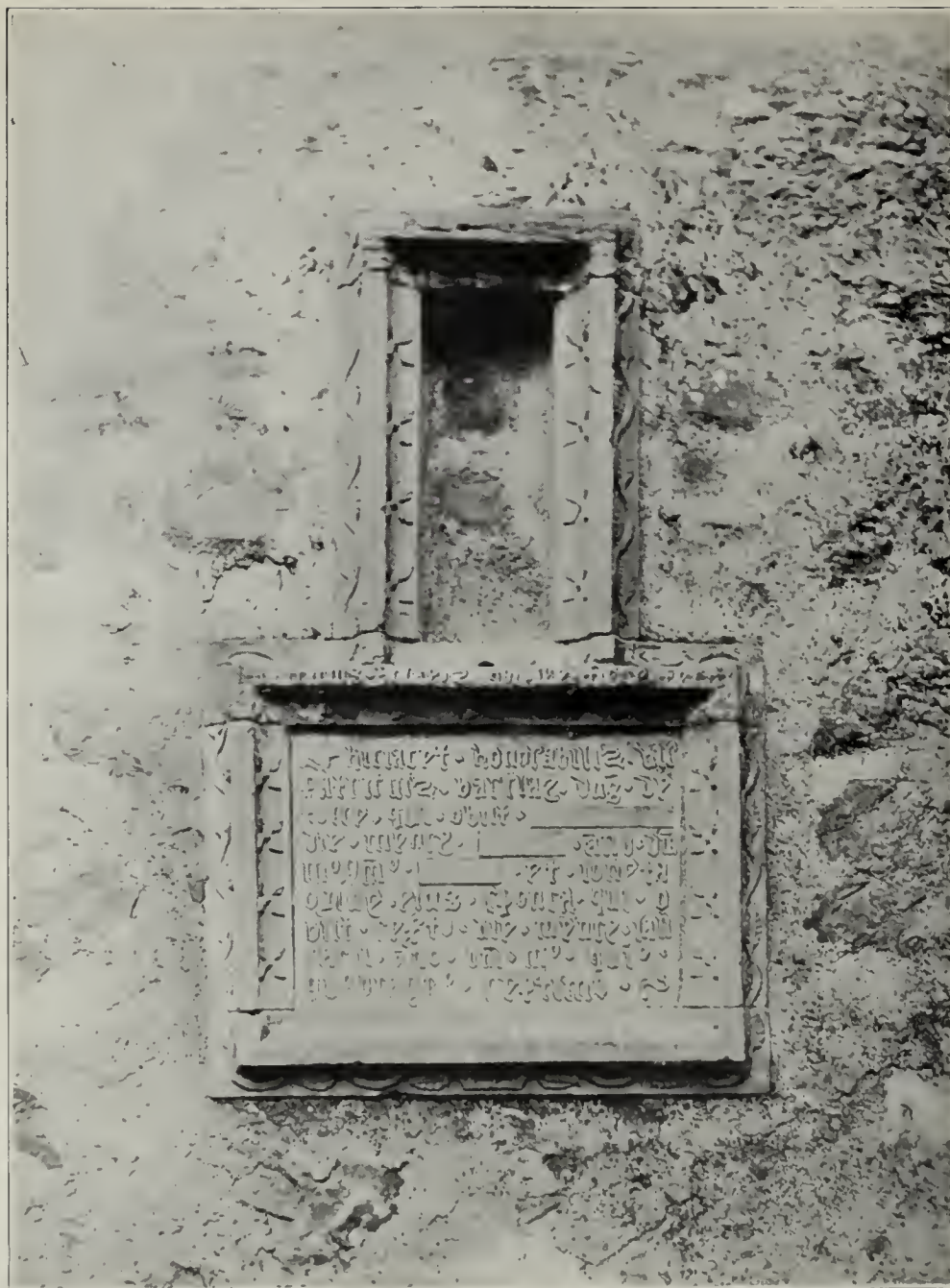
There is a precept of Chancery, dated November 27th, 1536, which James Earl of Moray, Sheriff of Aberdeen, acting upon, gives direction to George Bisset, "mair of fees," to infest Patrick Barclay "of Collane" (Cullen) as "son and undoubted heir to the late Patrick Barclay of Tollie in the lands of Meikle Seggatt and Mill of Seggatt, Manor lands of Tollie, lands of Towieturnot, Baldoulse, Wodtoun, Aldmyll, the half lands of the intoun of Auld Bourtie, the fourteen bovates of the lands of Meikle Drumquhendill with the mill of that same and the lands of Auchtkuhyrody."

Deeds at
Gordon's
College.

Sasine of these lands was eventually received from King James V. The Exchequer Rolls show that in 1531 the Sheriff of Aberdeen was to answer for the relief of the shadow half of the lands of Auld Bourtie, lying in the regality of the Garioch, in the sum of £7 6s. 8d. Again, in 1536, he has to answer for the sum of £66 13s. 4d. further fermes due to the King for sasine on the remainder of the above-mentioned estates. All these lands had been in the King's hands "since Martinmas last past," sasine not having been recovered, due to the King by Patrick Barclay of Cullane (Cullen). The sasine was witnessed by William and Andrew Barclay, among others.

Exchequer
Rolls,
Vol. xvi,
pp. 543, 617.

Having entered on the family lands in Aberdeenshire and Banffshire, Patrick Barclay acquired another old family possession on June 25th, 1538, when he obtained sasine of the lands of the Barony of Carock (Kerkow), in the sheriffdom of Perth, which had been lying in the hands of the King for



[Photograph from Mrs Blair Wilson]

THE MEMORIAL TO JANET OGILVY, WIFE OF
PATRICK BARCLAY (TOWIE XV)
IN GAMRIE CHURCH

1547

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

nine years past, seven years by reason of ward, and two years by sasine not being recovered. As an indication of the size of the property at Kerkow he paid fermes amounting to £324.

PATRICK
BARCLAY,
1529-1558,
Towie XV.
Exchequer
Rolls,
Vol. xvii,
p. 758.

Patrick Barclay was twice married, his first spouse being Janet Ogilvy, daughter of the Laird of Boyne. This first marriage was in 1528, while he was still under age. The King granted to Patrick Barclay, son and apparent heir of Patrick Barclay, and to Janet Ogilvy, spouse to the said Patrick "the younger," the northern halves of the lands of Drumquhendhill and those of Ardlane adjacent, in the sheriffdom of Aberdeen, extending to 20 pounds, which his father had resigned. The lands were to be held by Patrick "the younger" and Janet Ogilvy in conjunct fee, or the longest liver of them. The charter is dated at Edinburgh, September 4th, 1528, and was doubtless a marriage settlement.

Reg. Mag.
Sig. Vol. iii,
No. 632.

Janet Ogilvy died in 1547, and her tombstone is still extant in the east wall of the old church of Gamrie, not far from the site of the castle of Cullen. The inscription reads as follows :

"Hic jacet honorabilis vir Patricius Barclay
dominus de Tolly qui obiit die mensis
 anno domini millesimo quingentesimo
 et Joneta Ogilvy ejus sposa quae
obiit sexto die mensis Januarii Anno Domini
millesimo quingentesimo quadragésimo septimo."

Above the slab is a small niche, in which had been placed a cross or crucifix, which accounts for the following line on the upper margin of the slab :—

“Patricius Barclay S hoc me fieri fecit.” (Patrick Barclay, with this sign, caused me to be made.)

During the Reformation this cross was destroyed in the general demolition of “ images ” recommended by John Knox. The spaces for inserting the date of Patrick’s own death are left blank, either from disgust at the desecration that the tablet had received or from neglect on the part of the surviving relatives. Patrick himself, no doubt, lies in the church of Gamrie.

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

PATRICK
BARCLAY,
1529-1558,
Towie XV.

His second spouse was Elizabeth Forbes, a daughter of Alexander Forbes of Pitsligo, whom he married at the end of 1552. On January 29th, 1551-2, Queen Mary, at Edinburgh, granted a charter of confirmation to Patrick Barclay of Tollie and Elizabeth Forbes, his wife, on the lands of Auld Bourtie and Hilbrae, sheriffdom of Aberdeen, which Patrick had resigned, to hold of new infeftment by the said Patrick and Elizabeth, and the longest liver of them in conjunct fee, and the heirs lawfully begotten between them, whom failing the heirs of the said Patrick whomsoever, and this infeftment being no obstacle, the Queen promised that the nearer and lawful heirs of the said Patrick whomsoever, as soon as—after the decease of the said Patrick and Elizabeth—they should pay to the heirs procreated between the said Patrick and Elizabeth, or to their assigns being in the possession of the said lands, 800 merks on the high altar of the Cathedral Church of Aberdeen, on a notice of fifteen days, or consign them in the hands of the President (Dean) and chapter of the said church, they should have entry to the said lands. The tenor of this charter shows clearly that Patrick Barclay had a family by a previous marriage and the provision for redemption is clearly in their favour.

Reg. Mag.
Sig. Vol. iv,
p. 669.

This laird during his lifetime seems to have disposed of certain of the lands formerly held by the family, for on July 16th, 1532, the King confirmed a charter to Arthur Pantoun, son to Alexander Pantoun of Petmedan, by Patrick Barclay, William Innes and Mr. James Barclay, his curators, the shadow half of the lands of Intoun of Auld Bourtie, in the Regality of the Garioch.

Ibid.
Vol. iii,
No. 1189.

Again on January 4th, 1536-7, by a deed executed at Seggatt, he sold, for a sum of money down, the sunny half of the Intoun of Auld Bourtie, to Marjorie Barclay relict of Alexander Pantoun of Petmedan, to be held by her and her assigns whomsoever, failing Arthur Pantoun, her son. Confirmed at Edinburgh, February 8th, 1536-7.

Ibid.
No. 1644.

Patrick Barclay (Towie XV) had issue by his first wife, Janet Ogilvy, two sons, Walter his heir and James.

By his second marriage with Elizabeth Forbes he had three

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

sons, Patrick and William, who appear in a protracted lawsuit regarding their father's estate, as we shall see later, and John, who was retoured on March 5th, 1584, in the lands of Auld Bourtie and Hilbrae, as legitimate son and nearest heir of Patrick Barclay and Elizabeth Forbes.

PATRICK
BARCLAY,
1529-1558,
Towie XV.

Patrick Barclay died in October 1558 and was survived by his second wife, Elizabeth Forbes. In connection with the service of Walter, as his father's heir, on January 10th, 1559, there was a protestation by her, as widow of Patrick Barclay. And on April 3rd following the jury refused to return an answer, affirmative or negative, to her claims of terce on the whole of the lands held by her late husband in Aberdeenshire. The dispute drags its way through the pages of the Diet Book, and from the process we glean that Alexander Forbes of Pitsligo appears in the action on behalf of his sister in relation to an obligation to have her infetted in the life-rent of the sunny half of the lands of Cullen, with the mill. Another protestation on the widow's behalf is made in respect of William and Patrick Barclay, pupils (wards), for the mill and multures of Meikle Seggatt claimed for the former and Woodton for the latter. These two sons were evidently the issue of the second marriage. The matters in dispute disappear from the Court Books, without any definite finding, and it is to be suspected that an amicable arrangement was arrived at.

We hear of this William Barclay (Towie XVII) again later. He took part in the battle of Corrichie, on October 28th, 1562, when Queen Mary's forces, under James Stewart, Earl of Moray, defeated George, fourth Earl of Huntly.

William Barclay's sympathies were with the Earl of Huntly and he fell into disfavour with the Queen. His name is included in a long list of Huntly's supporters in a "Precept grantit Be Queen Marie for a Remission to my Lord Huntlie and his friends for Correchie," signed at Seytoun February 26th, 1566-7. He is called "William Barclay, brother of the Lord of Tolle."

Miscellany,
Spalding
Club, Vol. iv,
p. 164.

Patrick Barclay (Towie XV) was succeeded by his son Walter (Towie XVI).

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

WALTER
BARCLAY,
1558-1587,
Towie
XVI.

WALTER BARCLAY

The original charter of the enquiry by which Walter Barclay was served heir to his father Patrick Barclay (Towie XV) is in the possession of the Spalding Club.

The enquiry was held in the court of James Dempster of Auchterless and John Duncanson, deputy sheriffs of Banff, on January 13th, 1558-9. The names of the jurors are given, including William Hay of Dalgetty, son and heir of Alexander Hay, who was brother-in-law to Walter Barclay. They swear :—

Collections
Aberdeen
and Banff,
Vol. ii,
p. 369.

“ That Walter is the legitimate and nearest heir of his said father, and that the said lands are now worth £20 per annum of Scottish money, and in time of peace would be worth fifteen pounds of the same money. That the said lands are in the hands of Christian Stewart, Countess of Buchan, as superior, held in blanch. Six silver pennies to be paid at the feast of Pentecost. The lands were in the hands of the said Countess since the death of Patrick Barclay for the space of two months and fifteen days, on account of non-entry by the said Walter.”

In the “ Libri Responsionum ” we find the sasine granted on March 4th, 1559 :—

“ The Sheriff of Aberdeen has to account for £40 taxes on the lands of Mekille Siggat with the mill of Siggat and the multures, and of the lands of the mains of Towie with the castle and manor place of the same, the lands of Towy-Turnochty, Baldusy, Wodtoun, Auld Myln . . . 14 bovates of lands of Mekil Drumquhendill, the outsettis lands of Ardlane and the lands also of Auchroddie etc, being in the Queen’s hands since Martinmas last, sasine not having been applied for.

Collections
Aberdeen
and Banff,
Vol. iv,
p. 580.

“ Also for £80 of reliefs of the same, owing to the King and Queen, for sasine given to Walter Barclay. At Edinburgh 4th March in the year of the reign of the King and Queen ‘ primo et decimo septimo.’ ”

This deed is particularly interesting as having been executed during the short period when the Kingdoms of France and Scotland were united, under Mary of Scots and her husband Francis II of France, who had assumed the “ crown matrimonial ” of Scotland, on his succession to the throne of his father, in 1559. He died in the following year.

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

The service of the Banffshire lands was held before the sheriff of Banff, on January 15th, 1558-9, and a precept of *clare constat* was granted by Christian Stewart, Countess of Buchan, and subscribed by Walter Ogilvy of Boyne, her tutor dative, to Walter Barclay, as heir of his umquhil father, in the lands of Cullen, also dated March 4th, 1559.

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BARCLAY,
1558-1587,
Towie
XVI.

Ross MSS.
Notes.

The old family possession of Kerkow or, as it was now called, Cairock, in the sheriffdom of Perth, was confirmed by sasine, dated April 13th, 1559, and £40 was paid for the entry.

Exchequer
Rolls,
Vol. xix,
p. 442.

Queen Mary abdicated in favour of her son King James VI in the year 1567, and on May 16th, 1568, after the defeat of her supporters by the Regent Moray at the battle of Langside, crossed the Solway. A bond acknowledging King James the Sixth their only Sovereign Lord was subscribed at Edinburgh, St. Andrews, Aberdeen and Inverness, in 1569, by Huntly, Crauford, Cassillis, and a long list, which includes Walter Barclay (Towie XVI).

Register
Privy
Council,
Vol. i, p. 655.

Walter Barclay was surety for Sir George Barclay of Gartley (XIX), if freed from ward in Blakness, "that he would re-enter the castle if required." Signed at Banff August 30th, 1577.

Register
Privy
Council,
Vol. ii.

Mary was executed on February 8th, 1587, and Scotland was in a very lawless state. Walter Barclay (Towie XVI) was slain in Edinburgh in 1587, by Mr. William Meldrum, of Moncoffer, brother of George Meldrum of Fyvie, and his servants. The cause of the quarrel was probably one of those private feuds which require but little provocation to lead to serious results. Some three years later peace was restored and formally embodied in "Letters of Slaynes" (or remission) signed by the members of both families. This deed is of great interest from a genealogical point of view, and it is given here in full from the original in the charter room of Duff House.

"BE IT KEND till all men, be thir present letters me Patrick Barclay of tollie elder lauchful sone to vmquhile Walter Barclay of tollie my father, dame Elizabeth Hay relict of the said vmquhile Walter, William George and Robert sones to the said Walter, William Barclay at the Myln of Seggat and John Barclay bretheren to the said vmquhile Walter, Marjorie and Liliias Barclayis dochters lauchful to the said vmquhile Walter Barclay of tollie, Thomas

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XVI.

Menzies aperand of Durne, John Keyth of Ravinscraig, Wm Windus of yat Ilk, Gideon Keyth portioner of Durne, as nearest of kyn and maist special freynds of the said vmquhile Walter Barclay, baithe of fathers syd and mothers syd for our selvis and the said Patrick Barclay, now of Tollie, eldest sone forsaid of the said vmquhile Walter, taking the burden on me for the remanet haill kin friendis allys assisteres and partakeris, men kynd and vomen kynd baithe fathers and mothers syd of the said vmquhile Walter, and all that the said patrick barclay may stope or late to have remitted and forgivein and by the tennour heir off, frelie remittis and forgivis to maister William Meldrum of Moncoffer James Achammachie his seruator, and Williame Caldair his seruator, all rancour of hart, deadlie feud, inemitie, hatred and malice, quhilk we or any of us haid, hes or may have or conceive against thame or any of thame in the tyme coming yhair kyn friendis, servandis, assisteres, partakeris for the said crewall slauchter of the said vmquhile Walter Barclay, comittit be the saidis personis, and throche occasione thair of with all actione, clame and questioune criminall and cruill, competent to us agains thame thairhorrow, as likewayis we be the tenour heir of remittis and forgivis all rancor of hart and malice together with all actione cruill or criminall quhil we or any of us has, haid or may haue agains the said maister William Meldrum of Moncoffer, Andrew Meldrum, of Achorteis, Alexander Innes brother to Jhone Innes of Leucharis and quhatsomever their kyn frendis, assisteries, and partakeris for the drawing and effusione of myne the said patrick barclay of tollie's bluid, and wounding and hurting of my face within the burge of Edinburghe in the month of Juin in the year of God ane thowsand fyve undreth four scoir and nyne yeirs, and sall keip and obserue the same to thame in all tymes cuming as forgetful of the said slaughter, vounding and hurting fairsaid, sua that we, our heirs and bairnies and successors nor none uthers in our hames upon our behalvis of our causing command assistance nor ratihabitoune, sall haue nor imput ony action, clame, crymes nor allegianceis agains the saidis persones nor servands, nor kyn freynds, nor yet sall follow nor pursue thame nor any of thame nor their fairsaidis for the said slauchter, vounding or hurting fairsaid. But sall accept thame ilk ane of thame in our harllie luif favour and kyndnes siclyk als tenderlie and fryndlie as gif the same haid never been committit and done, without grudge nor disimulatione in our harts or thoughts, and heir to we bind and obleis us under the panis periurie and infamie to ane Christiane maner and under all hiest panes quhilk we may incur baithe of the law of God and mane, and that be resoune of ane sufficient assythment maid in landis conforme to the tenour of ane contract and appointment maid betwixt me the said patrick barclay,

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taking the burding on me for the saidis Elizabeth Hay ladie tollie, my mother, maister William, George and Robert Barclayis, the remanent lauchful sones of the said vmquhile Walter, Marjorie and Liliass barclayis, his lauchful docteris one for is familiat and for the remanent bairnes of the said vmquhile Walter, his kyn freyndid and allys on the ane part and George Meldrum of Fyvie for himself his richt and enterest and the said maister William Meldrum of Moncoffer for himself his richt and enterest and ilk ane of thame the saids George and Mr Williame with consent of vtheris as also with consent of certain vtheris personnes mentionat therein as the tenor of the contract of the date at tollie Frendraucht and Strathbogy respectiue the twentie fourt day of July the yeir of God ane thowsand fyve hundreth four scoir and tuelf yeirs at mair lenthe proportis in faith and witnessing of the quilkis of their present lettrie of slanes subscriuit with our hands our seallis ar appendit at tollie colln (Cullen) and Aberdeen respectiue the thretein and fifteen dayis of October respectiue the yeir of God ane thowsand fyve hundreth four scoir tuelff yeirs Before their witnesses respectiue Robert Irvine in Aucharnne Gilbert Aquhache servitor to the ladie of Tollie elder John Urquhart of . . . tutor of Cromarty James Grant of Tillibo Patrick Copland of Idoche Alexander Hay of Dalgety James Chritoun apparand of Frendrache William Crag of Cragfintry Alexander Meldrum apparand of Fyvie.

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BARCLAY,
1558-1587,
Towie
XVI.

Alexander Hay of Dalgetty
witnes.
James Chrichtoun apperand
Frendracht witness.
William Craig of Craigfintry
witness.
Alexander Meldrum apperand
of Fyvie.

Patrick Barclay of Tollie.
Elizabeth Hay.
Majorie barclay.
with my hand.
William Winus of that Ilk.
Liliass barclay.
Robert barclay.
William barclay off . . . mill.
(Seggat).
George barclay. (Auchroddie)
with my hand.

Walter Barclay married Elizabeth or Elspeth Hay, daughter of Alexander Hay of Dalgetty, probably in the year 1553, as at that date there is a confirmation of a charter by Patrick Barclay (Towie XV), by which, for sums of money and other services done to him by Alexander Hay of Dalgetty, he conveys to Elizabeth alias Elspeth Hay, daughter of the said Alexander, the lands of Drumquhendill, including the Clayhills and the north side of the Intoun of Meikle Drumquhendill,

Reg. Mag.
Sig. Vol. iv,
No. 842.

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

WALTER
BARCLAY,
1558-1587,
Towie
XVI.

Accts. of the
High
Treasurer,
Vol. xi,
p. 121.

in the parish of Ellon, sheriffdom of Aberdeen, to be held of the Queen. Dated at Tollie, August 26th, and the confirmation at Linlithgow, September 10th, 1553. This grant was probably in the nature of a marriage settlement, as we find Walter and Elizabeth consenting to dealings in these lands in 1562.

As we have seen in the "Letters of Slaynes," Walter Barclay by his marriage with Elizabeth Hay had issue a considerable family.

1. Sir Patrick Barclay (Towie XVII), his heir.
2. William Barclay (Towie XVIIIB) of the mill of Seggatt was born in the year 1570. In his *Præmetia*, or first work, he refers to the scene of his birth: "For Cullen (so is the castle called in which I first touched the earth) is situated on a shore which is lashed by so vast an open sea there is on the same shore, the land of the Barclay family, a harbour, which in Scotland is called Auldhaven."

William was a man of good education, a Doctor of Physicks and graduated as M.A. He studied at Louvain, under Justus Lipsius, by whom he was highly esteemed. As will be seen later, he also practised as an advocate. William Barclay wrote two books, which attained to considerable fame, *Nepenthes*, or the virtues of tobacco, and *Callirhoe*, commonly called the Wall of Spa or the Nymph of Aberdeen. He was a writer also of Latin verse, to be found in the *Delitiatæ Poetarum*.

William Barclay was originally educated by the Jesuits as a missionary for Scotland, but we find in Pitcairn's *Criminal Trials* the following record: "24 April 1601, William Barclay a new made advocate, brother of Sir Patrick Barclay of Tollie, was tried at Edinburgh for being present at 'twa messes whilk were said by Mr. MacWhirtie, ane Jesuit priest, within Andrew Napier's house in Edinburgh.' The crime was aggravated by perjury, he having sometime before sworn and subscribed before the presbytery of Edinburgh that he was of the religion presently professed within the realm. The culprit was declared 'infamous' and banished from the country, never to return to the same, unless by satisfaction of the Kirk he obtain our special licence to that effect." During the interval before the sentence took effect his nephew, Patrick Barclay, "fiar" of Towie, entered into a bond for his remaining quiet at Cullen with his mother. It looks as if Cullen

Miscellany of
Spalding
Club, Vol. i,
p. 259.

Pitcairn's
Trials,
Vol. ii,
Part ii,
p. 348.

Register of
Privy Coun-
cil, Vol. vi,
p. 682.

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

was used as a dower house, since it is described as the home of the mother of Sir Patrick and Dr. William Barclay. William Barclay is said to have died about 1630 abroad, but Dr. Milne thinks that it was later, and that the Latin inscription on his nephew's tomb, in the old church of Turriff, is his handiwork.

WALTER
BARCLAY,
1558-1587,
Towie
XVI.

It is most probable that this Dr. William Barclay of the mill of Seggatt, who was banished from Scotland in 1601, is the same person who appears in Sweden at this date, whose son, Major-General William Barclay, was ennobled in 1648, and who in the list of Swedish knights is called "son of the laird of Sigot." (See Russian Barclays.)

This Dr. William Barclay must not be confused with the William Barclay of the Gartley line who was born in 1545 and was Secretary to Queen Mary of Scots, and after her downfall went to Lorraine.

3. George Barclay of Auchroddie, in New Deer (Towie XVIIc), was at one time in possession of the Royal transcript of Wyntoun's *Chronicle*, now in the British Museum.

See page 261.

After the failure of the direct male line of the Barclays of Towie in August, 1668, and the death of his nephew, William Barclay of Ordley, in 1669, without male issue, the descendants of George Barclay of Auchroddie became the heirs-male of Towie. They are dealt with under the Barclays of Knockleith.

4. Robert Barclay.
5. Walter Barclay, father of Captain William.
6. Alexander Barclay of Towie Mills.
7. Marjorie Barclay. It is possible that she married William Windus of that Ilk, whose name comes after hers in the "Letter of Slaynes."
8. Lillas, who married John Gordon of Auchindoir in 1593.
9. Isobel Barclay.
10. Jean, who married Robert Innes of Innermarkie.
11. Grace Barclay.

Reg. Mag.
Sig. Vol. iv,
1925.

The date of Walter Barclay's death is sometimes given as June 1589, from a wrong reading of the "Letters of Slaynes," already referred to, but it must have taken place before May 2nd, 1587, when he is mentioned as "quondam" in the precept of sasine for infefting his son Sir Patrick (Towie XVII).

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

SIR PATRICK BARCLAY

SIR
PATRICK
BARCLAY,
1587-1627,
Towie
XVII.

Patrick Barclay succeeded his father Walter Barclay in 1587, on the latter's murder by William Meldrum in that year.

In the General Register House, Edinburgh, there is the charter of enquiry by which he obtained service in the following terms :—

Aberdeen-
shire Re-
tours,
Special,
No. 549.

“ Patrick Barclay is nearest and lawful heir of Walter Barclay, his father in the lands of . . . Seggat, with the mill . . . , the lands of the manor of Tollie, with the tower, fortalice, and manor place, mill and multures . . . lands of Tolly Turnay, Poldoulsie, Woodtoun, Auldmylne, 14 bovates of land of Meikle Drumquhendil, with the mill, lands of the northern half of the lands of . . . , and the lands called the outsettis of the same, lands of Ardlane, lands of Auchreddie.” Dated April 25th, 1587.

Exchequer
Rolls,
Vol. xxi,
p. 539.

Sasine was granted on the above lands, on the 30th April the same year, on the payment of £80 for relief.

He also obtained sasine on paying £40 for relief on the lands and barony of Caircok (Kerkow), sheriffdom of Perth, at Edinburgh, May 18th, 1587.

Ibid.

Aberdeen-
shire Re-
tours,
Special,
No. 553.

On July 31st, 1588, there is a further service in lands of Craigmyn and Milnseth, with the mill, mill-lands, and astricted multures within the barony of Craigfintry.

Register
Privy Coun-
cil, Vol. iv,
p. 376.

In 1589 Patrick Barclay was one of those who signed the Band for defence of the true religion.

The family feud with the Meldrums evidently did not cease with the death of his father, for, from the “ Letters of Slaynes,” not only was remission granted for Walter Barclay's death but also for the “ drawing and effusione of myne, the said Patrick of Tollie's bluid and wounding and hurting of my face, within the burge of Edinburge in the month of June 1589.”

On February 18th, 1589, he became cautioner for William Barclay of the Myn, Seggatt, and John Barclay, his brothers, and William Barclay of Petdoulsie, that George Meldrum of Fyvie, Mr. William Meldrum of Moncoffer, Andro Meldrum of Dunbreck, George Meldrum younger of Dunbreck, Andro

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

Meldrum and others shall be harmless of said persons under paine of the King's letters of law-burrows, already raised, subscribed at Turriff, February 12th, 1589-90. At the same time Alexander Hay of Dalgetty gave a bond of caution for Sir Patrick that he shall not harm any of the Meldrums above named.

SIR
PATRICK
BARCLAY,
1587-1627.
Towie
XVII.
Register
Privy Coun-
cil, Vol. iv,
pp. 458, 459.

On March 25th a similar bond was granted by William Kirkaldy of Grange, for Mr. William Meldrum of Moncoffer, "that he should not injure Patrick Barclay of Towy, Mr. William Barclay and Mr. George Barclay his brothers, and William Barclay of Petdouslie."

Ibid. p. 473.

It was about this date that Patrick Barclay decided on the rebuilding of "the fortalice and manor place" of Towie, As has been already mentioned, his mother, Elizabeth Hay, was living at Cullen, and Patrick with his wife and family had no doubt removed to Towie.

The expense of the building accounts for the sales of property, and we see by the records that in 1588 he sold one of the oldest family possessions, that of Kerkow or Caircock, in Perthshire, which had been held by the Barclays of Towie from the King since the days of Robert the Bruce. On May 10th the King confirmed a charter of Patrick Barclay of Towie, by which, in fulfilment of a contract, he sold to Alexander, Bishop of Brechin, and Helen Clephane, his spouse, the lands and Barony of Caircock, with grain mill, mill lands, etc. The witnesses to Patrick's charter, which is dated April 14th, 1588, include George Barclay of Mathers (Mathers X), George Barclay of Syde and Andrew Barclay servitor of the said Patrick Barclay.

Reg. Mag.
Sig. Vol. v,
No. 1537.

Ten years later Patrick Barclay, with the consent of his son and heir, sold to James Seton, burgess of Aberdeen, and pertainer of Barrauche, and Margaret Roland, his spouse, the town and lands of Auld Bourtie, the mill lands, and Hillbrae, in the parish of Bourtie, for the sum of 20,000 merks. Dated at Towie, August 8th, 1598.

Ibid. Vol. vi,
No. 2132.

In the year 1594, and probably not unconnected with the Meldrum feud, Patrick resigned into the King's hands the whole of his lands "for new infestment to be giffen againe

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

SIR
PATRICK
BARCLAY,
1587-1627,
Towie
XVII.

Reg. Mag.
Sig. Vol. vi,
p. 130.

of the samyne be his Majesty under the gritt seill, in due forme, to the said Patrick Barclay of Tollie and his aires-maill, quhat sumever, bering the surname and Arms of Barclay." A charter of resignation under the Great Seal, in favour of the said Patrick Barclay and his heirs-male, of the lands of Towie and others, and containing a novodamus and an erection of the lands into a Free Barony, called the Barony of Towie-Barclay, was granted, dated July 24th, 1594. It will be observed that in this charter the family property is called Towie-Barclay.

Patrick's name occurs more than once as consenting party to the transfer or sale of lands in Aberdeenshire about this time. Many of the entries in the Great Seal Register are coupled with the name of Meldrum of Hatton, and Patrick's erstwhile enemy, Mr. William Meldrum of Moncoffer.

Douglas and
Wood, Vol. i,
p. 538.

Sir Patrick Barclay married about the year 1578 Janet Elphinstone, second daughter of Robert, third Lord Elphinstone, and Margaret Drummond his wife, daughter and co-heiress of Sir John Drummond of Innerpeffray.

In the charter of the sale of the estate of Auld Bourtie, in 1597, we find that Janet Elphinstone resigned at the same time her life-rent interest in these lands. She is called wife of Patrick Barclay of Towie.

From the fact that one of the bosses in the roof of the dining hall at Towie Castle still bears a shield with the arms of Barclay and Lamont, with the date 1610, it is believed that he may have been twice married.

It is to be noted that some time between the years 1601 and 1605 Patrick Barclay had been created a knight, for what service or on what occasion is not recorded, but it is quite likely that he received this honour with many other Scottish gentlemen in 1603, on the accession of King James VI to the English throne.

As has been already stated, Sir Patrick's brother George Barclay of Auchroddie was the possessor, at one time, of what is known as the Royal transcript of Wyntoun's *Chronicle*. If the reader will turn to the description of the manuscript on pages 262-263, he will note the writing upon it

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

referring to Sir Patrick (Towie XVII). From this writing it has been erroneously asserted that Sir Patrick married the heiress of the house of Gartley, and in consequence changed the old arms of the Towie family. It is to be observed, however, that the expression is "that *hous* marit properly ane dochter of Gartly," and so far as can be learned from the deeds and other evidence of the period, Sir Patrick (Towie XVII) did not marry one of the Barclays of Gartley. Patrick Barclay (Towie XIV) married Elizabeth Barclay of Gartley, about the year 1503. There is no doubt that marriages between the two branches of the family did take place more than once, and what is more likely, for, as has been already pointed out, the two properties were but fifteen miles apart?

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PATRICK
BARCLAY,
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Towie
XVII.

On July 4th, 1610, there is a charter under the Great Seal proceeding on a procuratory of resignation by Sir Patrick Barclay, in favour of Patrick Barclay, his eldest son, of the whole of the lands, in a free barony of Towie-Barclay, on which the younger Patrick had sasine on December 4th of the same year.

Gordon
College
Deeds.

There is a retour furth of Chancery of a service before the sheriff of Banff, of Sir Patrick Barclay of Tollie, as heir to Walter Barclay his father, in the lands of Cullen "with miln, meal miln, seaport boats thereof," dated August 22nd, 1618. On October 16th following, a precept of *clare constat* was granted by James, Earl of Buchan, to Sir Patrick Barclay of Tollie as heir to Walter Barclay his father, on which sasine was taken on December 4th the same year. This proceeding was evidently taken for the purpose of confirming the transference of the property to his son Patrick, "fiar of Towie," who by procuratory of resignation had been placed in possession of these lands by his father, as implement of the contract of marriage between the "fiar" and Anna Drummond. An earlier procuratory was dated in 1600, probably in the same terms. Patrick Barclay, "fiar of Towie," died before his father.

On April 4th, 1621, Sir Patrick Barclay signed a letter of safe conduct in favour of Peter and John Barclay, sons of

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Andrew Barclay and his wife Maria Riddell, who, being merchants in the town of Banff, wished to settle in the town of Rostock in Livonia.

The original letter is to-day in the possession of the heirs of Baron Sass in Riga, whose wife, Auguste Julie Barclay, is a direct descendant of Peter of Rostock.

Alexander von Barclay de Tollie, in sending on January 18th, 1909, a translation from the original Latin of the letter of safe conduct, says :—

“ . . . Peter remained the founder of our race. John's descendants in Norway have died out. We have very exact information about the race there from a newspaper 'Aundes Tidende,' of September 5th, 1907, where the history of that branch is related with sources of information. This article appeared on the death of the last, E Morgens Jobiessen Handstoffer V.B.D.T.”

He adds :—

“ William's descendants in Sweden use the same old Barclay coat of arms, only the crosses are white. He lived 1603-1675. He was raised into nobility in December 1648, and in 1664 he matriculated his Arms, and is shewn, according to our information, in the book of Swedish knights and noblemen, folio 53, No. 562.”

It seems clear from the records that there were two William Barclays living in Sweden during the period 1603-1675, and that they were not nearly related to Peter and John, the elder William being a much older man. We have already seen that a William Barclay, the second son of Walter Barclay (Towie XVI), was banished from Scotland in 1601 and was supposed to have died abroad. As has been pointed out, this William was known as “of the mill of Seggatt.” His name is found among the signatories to the “Letter of Slaynes,” granted by his family to William Meldrum of Moncoffer, for the slaughter of his father, Walter, in 1587. He signs “William Barclay off . . . mill.” It is unfortunate that the name has been obliterated in the original deed, in the charter room of Duff House, but there is little doubt that the missing word is Seggatt.

The assumption that this William is the same person as the William in Sweden is further strengthened by the following

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quotation from the *Nobilities of Europe*, edited by the Marquis de Ruvigny (1909):—

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“ William Barclay, Major General in the Swedish service (son of the Laird of Sigot), was ennobled in Sweden (No. 562) in 1648. Family extinct after 1706.”

It seems clear that this Swedish General was the son of the banished William Barclay of the mill of Seggatt.

The letter of safe conduct is so full of interest and the wording of the time so curious that it has been decided to include it here.

“ ADDRESSED to such and all Kings, Princes, temporal and spiritual, Dukes, Marquises, Earls, Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Priors Administrators of affairs, Marshals, Barons, Governors, Head officials, Magistrates of towns, also to each and all Admirals, Commanders of provinces, castles, bridges, camps, armies, rivers and harbours, but especially to our most dear friends, the governors, judges and magistrates of the very celebrated commercial town of Rostock, and of the renowned academy of the Dukedom of Mecklenburgh in great Germany, and to others whosoever rule either by sea or land to whose notice these writings might come.

“ We Patrick Baron of Tolly, as well as we the President and Senate of the town of Banff in the Kingdom of Scotland, with him who is the surest preserver of his countrymen's perpetual health and happiness.

“ Whereas it ought to be the care of those who have the chief administration of the State, that due honour should be conferred on those who are well deserving and zealous of virtue, and that those who have committed anything contrary to the laws or justice should be chastised with the appointed punishment, it has hitherto been agreed by us that we should seem to have made a provision not more partial to the one than to the other party. Thus as much as can be done either through circumstances or by means of the more mighty affairs of State. We have sedulously endeavoured and still endeavour, that whosoever from a noble race or of an illustrious exploit in other illustrious affairs have received the rights and praises handed down from their ancestors should transmit, as buildings kept in repair (unless they have departed from every trace of the uprightness of their ancestors), to as late posterity as possible, so that they also being inflamed with a thirst of praise may, by means of their own virtue, make some addition to the former, and mindful of their forefathers and setting their greatness and good renown always

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before their eyes, may commit no offence, but imitating their ancestors, in the same steps, may prove themselves good and faithful to all and in all things (as far as the law of God and man permit).

“Hence it came to pass that we have reasoned to furnish our beloved Peter Barclay and John Barclay, merchants and citizens under the same name of your town of Rostock, already some while since welcome among the foreigners, on account of the merit of their countrymen, either desirous of further travel, to visit more remote places, or perhaps of settling or fixing their abode elsewhere (as chance may offer to them), we have resolved, we say, to furnish them with the same marks of kindness and recommendation which seem also truly agreeable with justice, that when they shall have given pattern of the race and sobriety of their countrymen, worthy to be praised abroad, we also, with certainty, truth, justice and goodness, being suppliantly entreated, may not deny them a testimony (which can be of the same avail to them among foreigners as any act of kindness). and although the things that we attest agree perfectly with ourselves, nevertheless that nothing which is accustomed to be done in like affairs, may be missed, we have taken care that Mr John Murray, minister of Gamrie, John Braker, Peter Harday, and Daniel Cruikshank, the countrymen of the said Peter and John, should be employed in this affair as important witnesses, and with all exception weightier, as their faith and trust have been well tried, and we have admitted them with the set form of oath, with spread arms and fingers turned towards heaven, and from them have collected what is very well known and understood by us, that Peter and John are legitimate full brothers, sprung from a legitimate marriage and honest parents, the father foresooth being an honest man, named Andrew Barclay, sprung from the same family as the present Baron of Tollie, and the mother, Maria, born a Miss Riddell, being equally good and chaste, these being joined by legitimate nuptials have spent their lives honestly and left behind them a living offspring zealous of the best practices of virtue.

“Wherefore we desire all of you (each having preserved his dignity) who having been examined and sworn, that you may follow the afore mentioned Peter Barclay and John Barclay with all sorts of offices of kindness, laying by yourselves good will, if you should wish to make use of our assistance at any time.

“In assurance and testimony of all and each the foregoing we have taken care that the peculiar seal of my said Baron of Tolly, as well as the said town of Banff, should be attached to these writings, signed as follows :—

“At the castle of my said Lord the Baron of Tolly, as well as at the

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

said town of Banff, the fourth day of April in the year of our Lord
1621.

Mr. John Murray, Minister of the word of
God, in the church of Gamrie.

Walter Ogilvy, one of the Council.

Robert Ogilvy, one of the Council.

George Shoremead, Ordinary Clerk of the Burgh of Banff.

Sir Patrick Barclay of Tolly, knight.

Walter Ogilvy, Provost of Banff.

Mr. Alexander Craig, Bailie of Banff.

John Duncan, Bailie of Banff."

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PATRICK
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XVII.

The descendants of Peter Barclay included many men of considerable note, among whom was the famous Prince Barclay de Tolly, one of Russia's greatest generals. An account of the Barclays of Rostock will be given later.

Sir Patrick Barclay and his wife, Janet Elphinstone, had issue two sons :—

1. Patrick, who is referred to as " Fiar of Towie " in numerous transactions of the period, was born about the year 1579.

He married, June 22nd, 1602, Anna Drummond, daughter of David, second Lord Drummond, and had issue two sons and one daughter.

Edinburgh
Reg.

He is first mentioned as witness to a bond by the Master of Elphinstone, signed September 2nd, 1595. In 1597 he was one of those who joined the Earl of Erroll in signing the bond of caution for £20,000 for the Earl of Huntly. In 1599 he acquired from John Gordon of Newton the lands and Barony of Craigfintray, with the fortalice, etc. This property he sold the following year to John Urquhart of Culbo, tutor of Cromarty.

Register of
Privy Coun-
cil, Vol. iv,
p. 633.

In 1601 there is a re-grant by the King, for good service, in favour of Patrick Barclay, eldest lawful son of Patrick Barclay of Tolly, and his heirs-male bearing the surname and arms of Barclay, of the lands and Barony of Towie-Barclay.

Reg. Mag.
Sig. Vol. vi,
No. 1108.

In the year 1601, as has been already noted, Sir Patrick Barclay (Towie XVII) resigned the Barony in favour of Patrick, his eldest son. The latter obtained a re-grant of it, and was known as " the fiar of Towie." The father outlived the son, for in 1624 we find Walter Barclay was retoured " heir of Patrick Barclay, fiar of Towie, his father," because the fee was vested in the son.

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Reg. Mag.
Sig. Vol. vi,
No. 1209.

Deed at
Gordon's
College.
Notes in
Free Press.

Jervoise,
Vol. ii,
p. 222.

Register of
Privy
Council,
Vol. xiii,
p. 380.

Ibid. p. 421.

The description is almost identical with that of previous charters, with the exception of Auld Bourtie, which had been sold. All of which the said Patrick, senior, resigned in favour of the said Patrick, junior. The King anew incorporated them into the free Barony of Towie-Barclay, the free tenement being reserved in life-rent to the said Patrick, senior.

Reddendo rights and services due and wont, taxing ward and nonentry at 500 merks yearly, and marriage of the heir at £1000. The King's grant at Dalkeith, July 4th, 1601.

The "Fiar of Towie's" eldest son was Francis, who on the 10th August 1614 had a tack from Robert Maitland, chantor of Aberdeen and parson of Auchterless, with consent of the Dean and Chapter of Towie-Turnay (Turriff), Innerthirnie, and Over Ordley, for the lifetime of the heir succeeding to him and two nineteen years thereafter. On November 24th, 1614, he had a tack of the teind sheaves of Cullen, as the eldest son and heir of Patrick, "Fiar" of Towie. Francis died without issue October, 1622. On his tombstone, in the churchyard of Turriff, there is the following inscription:—

"Here rests in the hope of a happy resurrection a youth of excellent promise, Francis Barclay younger of Towie, who died in the 17th year of his age Oct . . . "

Walter (Towie XVIII), second son of the Fiar, inherited the estates, and of him later.

Patrick "the Fiar" had one daughter, Elizabeth, whose name occurs on more than one occasion in connection with her abduction by one John Bundane, alias Ruthven, and his accomplices. The first notice of the affair is given in a letter from the Privy Council to the Laird of Leys conveying their thanks for his services for having rescued this lady, Elizabeth Barclay "dochter to the laite laird of Towie," out of the hands of those who lured her from her mother. This letter is dated Edinburgh, 18th November 1623.

In January 1624 Burnett of Leys was charged by the Privy Council to produce before them Elizabeth Barclay, "that she might give her oath what was the carriage of John Bundane, ravisher of the said Elizabeth."

On February 5th following a warrant to the Justice's clerk was passed to direct "no relaxation or suspension . . . Ruthven, son to the laird of Bundane, till he

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

find caution for his compeirance to his tryel " for the above abduction. And on February 12th a commission was granted to Alexander, master of Forbes, and several others to search and apprehend James Barclay and several others, who were put to the horn on 21st and 23rd ; proceedings at the instance of the King's advocate and Elizabeth Barclay and Anna Drummond, her mother, relict of the said Patrick and Sir Patrick Barclay Knight of Towie "gudsir to the said Elizabeth." The matter then drops and no further reference is made to it in the Register.

SIR
PATRICK
BARCLAY,
1587-1627,
Towie
XVII.

Register of
Privy
Council,
Vol. xiii,
p. 431.

Patrick Barclay (the Fiar) died in 1623 and during the lifetime of his father, Sir Patrick. His widow, Anna Drummond, afterwards married Andrew Fraser of Murtle.

In the old church of Turriff there is a mural tablet, with the Barclay and Drummond arms, the initials P B A D and the date 1636, probably the date of the erection of the monument. The inscription is as follows :—

" BARCLAVIS JACET HIC, TOVEÆ GLORIA GENTIS, SÆCVLA
CVI PRISCVM QVINA DEDERE DECVS : CALCVLVS HVNC
JVVENEM POST TER TRIA LVSTRA PEREMIT,
NEC MEDICÆ QVIDQVAM PROFVIT ARTIS OPVS
OSSA TEGIT TELLVS : ANIMAM CÆLESTIS ORIGO CVI FVIT,
ÆTHERIÆ LIMINA SEDIS HABENT."

[Here lies Barclay, the glory of the Towie family, to which five centuries have given old renown : calculus cut him off in his prime, after thrice three lustra (45 years), nor were the resources of the healing art of any avail. The earth covers his bones : his spirit, which was of celestial origin, is the tenant of a mansion beyond the skies.]

Dr. Milne is of opinion that the above inscription was written by Patrick's uncle, Mr. William Barclay, the celebrated author of *Nepenthes*.

2. William Barclay was the second son of Sir Patrick Barclay (Towie XVII). He is variously designated in the deeds of the first half of the seventeenth century as of Ordley, Pedoulsie and " tutor of Towie."

On the failure of the direct male line in 1668, William Barclay of Ordley became the heir-male of Towie. An account of him will be given later.

The exact date of Sir Patrick Barclay's death has not been ascertained, but we know that he was alive in 1624, as his

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name occurs in the action relating to the abduction of his granddaughter Elizabeth. It is believed that he lived until 1627.

He lived in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I of England, succeeding to the lands of Towie the year of the execution of Mary Queen of Scots in Fotheringhay Castle.

He was succeeded in the Barony of Towie by his grandson, Walter Barclay (Towie XVIII).

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

WALTER BARCLAY

Walter Barclay succeeded to the estates of Towie in the year 1623, on the death of his father, Patrick, the “fiar of Towie.” It is clear that he did not inherit the barony from his grandfather until some years later.

WALTER
BARCLAY,
1627-1643,
Towie
XVIII.

He was retoured on a general service on April 24th, 1624, as heir of Patrick Barclay, fiar of Towie, his father, in the lands and barony of Towie-Barclay, comprehending the dominical lands of Towie, the lands of Towie-Turray, Petdouslie, Wodtoun, and Auldmylne, lands of Meikle Seggatt, and others particularly described, which included Drumquhendill, Ard-lane, Auchroddie, Wodend, and others, all united into the barony of Towie-Barclay.

Aberdeen-
shire
Retours,
No. 184.

There is also a precept under the Quarter Seal for infefting him in the barony of Towie, dated October 15th, 1626. On July 16th, 1625, there was a gift under the Great Seal of a tutory of Walter Barclay, pupil, eldest son of the late Patrick Barclay, fiar of Towie, in favour of William Barclay of Ordley, only brother german to the said Patrick.

Sheriff
Clerk's
Records,
Aberdeen.

From these records it is made clear that Walter was then a minor and that his uncle, William Barclay of Ordley, was named his tutor.

Deeds at
Gordon's
College.

Walter had a precept of *clare constat* in his favour from James, Earl of Buchan, as heir to “umquhil Patrick, fiar of Towie,” of the lands of Cullen, dated July 18th, 1632. In the same year the Earl of Buchan granted a “tolerance” to Walter Barclay of Towie and Elizabeth Fraser, designated his spouse, to win peats in Hungryhills.

Deeds at
Gordon's
College.

In 1642 Walter wadset (mortgaged) to James Forbes, in Bankhead, and Margaret Logan, his spouse, and their sons, James and Arthur, the mill and mill-lands of Towie, for the sum of 3,000 merks, and also a plough land of Innerthern, for 2,000 merks, both subject to a forty days' notice, given before any term of Whit Sunday for redemption. Payment of the money to be made within the parish church of Turriff, at that part thereof where the pulpit is situate or near to the same, betwixt ten hours before noon and four hours after

Ibid.

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

WALTER
BARCLAY,
1627-1643,
Towie
XVIII.

noon. It may be noted that James Forbes also held mortgages on the Mathers estates.

In the troublous days which ensued in connection with the Civil War the Barclays of Towie seem to have sided with the Covenanting party, as we learn from the narrative of clerk Spalding in the following extract :—

“ 10th May 1639. Their was togidder the laird of Banff, the laird of Geicht, the young laird of Cromartie, with sum vtheris, who with lieutenant Crowder Johnstone and from the 10th Maij intendit to cum to the place of Tolly-Barclay and thair to tak out sic armes, muscates, gunis, and carrabinis, as the lairdis of Delgatie and Tollie had plunderit from the said young laird of Cromartie out of the place of Baquholly, but it hapenit the Lord Fraser and Maister Forbes to see thair coming. They manet the house of Towie cloisit the yettis and shot divers schottis fra the house heid, where ane servand of the laird of Geicht was schott, callit David Peat.

“The Barons seeing they could not haud themselfis left the hous . . . Syne rode their way . . . This was the first blood that was drawin here sen the begining of the Covenant.”

Three days later we learn from the same authority that Barclay along with his Covenanting friends entered Turriff, with the view of holding that place till the meeting of the committee appointed to sit there on May 20th. The Royalists on May 13th, smarting under their defeat at Towie, took their opponents fairly by surprise, and the result was an utter rout of the Covenanters, of whom, to quote Spalding, “ utheris war taken prissoneris, thair was summe hurt, summe slayne.”

Spalding's
Troubles,
Vol. i, p. 182.

Walter Barclay appears to have got safely away from this skirmish, which was known as “The trot of Turriff,” although an appointment in Aberdeen shortly afterwards was not kept by him, because the Royalists held the city, and not from any restraining cause resulting from his presence at Turriff.

All through the civil strife Walter Barclay took a most active part with the Covenanting party in the north, and as a consequence suffered considerably, the castle of Towie being plundered on more than one occasion. In 1644 Huntly took

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

possession and placed Hugh Gordon with sixteen soldiers as a guard to hold it. Here prisoners were sent for close confinement, but the rough soldiers were not above a price, as we learn from the case of Patrick Strathanchin of Kinnardie, who had the misfortune to be confined as a prisoner in Towie Castle. "He made guyet friendschit amongst the soldiers, took the capitane, and keipit the house manfullie when the army came."

WALTER
BARCLAY,
1627-1643,
Towie
XVIII.

Spalding's
Troubles,
Vol. ii, p. 426.

It is possible that Montrose, during October, 1644, while Argyll was pursuing him, stayed at Towie, as we know that he found for his troops "some vietle thair."

In 1634 Walter Barclay was appointed a Justice of the Peace for Aberdeenshire.

It has already been noted that in 1632 Walter's future spouse was Elizabeth Fraser, and the same year probably saw their marriage. This Elizabeth Fraser may have been a near relative of Lord Fraser, with whom we find Walter Barclay having intimate relations. The issue of the marriage was one son, Patrick his heir (Towie XIX), and two daughters. The eldest was Elizabeth. The younger, Anna, married George Symmers of Balzeordie, near Brechin. By her father's settlement she was entitled to a tocher of £6,666 13s. 4d. Scots, but for many years neither interest nor principal was paid, and in 1695 she and her husband raised an action in the Court of Session against Gordon of Rothiemay for the amount due. The sum was ultimately paid or security given for it by Sir George Innes of Coxtoun in circumstances to be referred to afterwards.

Walter Barclay (Towie XVIII) died in 1643 and was succeeded by his son Patrick (Towie XIX).

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PATRICK
BARCLAY,
1643-1668,
Towie
XIX.

Aberdeen-
shire
Retours,
No. 267.

PATRICK BARCLAY

Patrick Barclay (Towie XIX), who succeeded his father Walter in 1643, received on June 21st, 1655, "a special and general service," as heir to the lands and barony of Towie-Barclay, "comprehending the dominical lands of Towie, the lands of Towie-Turray, etc., etc. . . . all united into the Barony of Towie-Barclay"; the extent being the same as in the last retour.

He was a minor at the time of his inheritance, as his name appears in the list of students at King's College as late as 1665. His tutor was Mr. William Barclay of Ordley, who had acted in the same capacity at the time of the minority of Patrick's father, Walter.

Patrick lived in the reign of the ill-fated Charles I, who was executed on January 30th, 1649.

His contemporary in the Mathers line was Colonel David Barclay, the first of the Barclays of Urie, who is fully dealt with in Part III of this History, while the lands of Collairnie were in the possession of another Colonel David Barclay (Collairnie XII).

Scottish
Acts of
Parliament,
Vol. vi,
p. 434.

Both Patrick Barclay and his father had sustained "loisis and sufferings" in the Civil War. This is apparent from a representation made to Parliament in July, 1645, when an Act was passed in favour of those who had suffered "loisis for the publict." The name of Patrick Barclay of Towie occurs among those who are commended for their "well deservings for the good of the public," and for whom Parliament express themselves as "verie sensible of their sufferings and prejudices." This Act embodies a promise that the same shall be taken into consideration.

The nature of the losses referred to in the Act of Parliament is well represented in the narrative of the proceedings at Towie in March-April, 1644, as given in the "Act of Forfaulture," pronounced against John Gordon and John Logie. The indictment proceeds that "Haddo and his complices from Aberdene went to the house of Towie pertaining to . . . Barclay of Towie, and ther finding that ther was no person

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

within the said house, you sent for Walter Grant, and from the . . . day of March or Aprile last past, or ane or other of them, and when you had commandit the said Walter to give you the armes out of the said house of Towie and when the said Walter refused to delyver the samen to you you went and caused violentlie break up the gaites of the said house and entered the samen thefteouslie did reief and steel out thereof all the armes that was therein and a certain quantity of ball poudre and match, and a silver saltpit and the heid of a silver coupe and a silver cup, all thrie overgilt and thrie hagbitts of florind." From a subsequent notice dealing with Huntly it appears that Walter Grant was also tutor to the Laird of Towie, and on this occasion suffered imprisonment at the hands of the Gordons for faithfulness to his trust. He was doubtless the same person, described as of Coullglass, who on November 10th, 1655, acquired the life-rent interest, while his brother got the fee, in the wadset of Towie Mill lands, by assignation from James Barclay, in Canterbury, parish of Fordyce.

PATRICK
BARCLAY,
1643-1668,
Towie
XIX.

On May 20th, 1660, Patrick Barclay had a disposition from the Earl of Dunfermline, Lord of Fyvie, of the teind sheeves and parsonage teinds of Burialdales, Cannalyne, and Woodend ; and on August 8th, 1663, he obtained from William Gray, chantor of Aberdeen, and parson of Auchterless, a confirmation of the tack granted in 1614 to Francis Barclay of the teinds of Seggatt, Towie-Turray, Innerthenie and Over Ordley.

Patrick Barclay married Helen Douglas of Whittinghame, who survived him. She married secondly (as his second spouse) Sir Patrick Ogilvie, Lord of Boyne, a Lord of Session.

By his wife, Helen, he had an only daughter, Elizabeth, Lady of Towie, of whom later.

Patrick Barclay, the last Baron of Towie, died on August 2nd, 1668. It is probably to this laird that a tombstone in the old churchyard at Turriff belongs, upon which are traces of an inscription :—

INVS . PATRICVS . BARCLA .
.AVGVSTI . II.

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

PATRICK
BARCLAY,
1643-1668,
Towie
XIX.

The initials "P.B." and the date 1662, and the quaint legend, formerly on the old dove-cot at Towie,

"AETHER DOE OR DIE"

are yet a further record of this Patrick Barclay.

On Patrick's death without male issue the right of succession as heir-male of the house of Towie devolved on William Barclay of Ordley, the second son of Sir Patrick Barclay (Towie XVII).

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

WILLIAM BARCLAY OF ORDLEY

WILLIAM
BARCLAY
of Ordley,
1668,
Towie XX.

On the death of Patrick Barclay (Towie XIX) without male issue, William Barclay of Ordley, his great-uncle, became the heir-male of the Towie line. He was the second son of Sir Patrick Barclay of Towie (Towie XVII).

In 1615, at the date of his marriage, he had a charter from his father, with consent of his brother Patrick, fiar of Towie, of the lands of Ordley.

In 1624 there is a disposition in his favour of the lands of Pitdouslie, which lands ultimately came back into the hands of the Laird of Towie.

Deeds at
Gordon's
College.

William Barclay was twice married, his first spouse being Helen Leslie, a daughter of John, sixth Baron of Pitcaple, and relict of George Cruickshank of Tillymorgan. His second wife was Margaret Reid, who died in 1631.

He was known as "Tutor of Towie" from the fact that he was tutor during their minority to no fewer than three successive holders of the estates.

The retour of William is dated April 3rd, 1668, and runs as follows :—

"Wilhelmus Barclay de Towie, haeres masculus Patrici Barclay de Towie, pronepotis, in terris et baronia de Towie-Barclay comprehendentibus terras domenicales de Towie etc. etc."

Aberdeen-
shire
Retours,
No. 384.

The terms of service were the same as of Walter Barclay in 1624. It is stated in *Castles of Aberdeenshire*, page 154, that William held the estates in trust for Elizabeth Barclay, the daughter of Patrick.

The exact date of William's death is not known, but he was alive until after 1669, and by this date he was a very old man.

His transactions with regard to the estate will be referred to later.

The only surviving issue of his marriage was an only daughter, Elspeth, who was still unmarried in 1660, when she concurred in a deed relating to part of Ordley.

Deeds at
Gordon's
College.

At the death of William Barclay of Ordley, without male issue, the succession, as heir-male of Towie, fell on the

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

WILLIAM
BARCLAY
of Ordley,
1668,
Towie XX.

descendants of George Barclay of Auchroddie, the third son of Walter Barclay (Towie XVI). The history of these heirs-male of Towie down to the present day will be given under "the Barclays of Knockleith."

ELIZABETH
BARCLAY,
Lady of
Towie,
1668-1711.

THE LANDS OF TOWIE AFTER 1668

It will be of interest here to give an account of the descendants of Patrick Barclay (Towie XIX), the last Baron of Towie, through the heirs-female, and of the disposal of the castle and lands to Robert Gordon's College, Aberdeen, the present possessors of the valuable family deeds, from which so much of our History has been gleaned.

Patrick Barclay by disposition, dated August 1st, 1666, the year of the great fire of London, conveyed the lands of Towie and other property to his daughter Elizabeth, and in virtue of the precept contained therein she had sasine on February 18, 1668, infesting her in the whole Barony of Towie-Barclay.

There is a long series of deeds by which William Barclay, as heir-male of his grand-nephew, was himself retoured to the last laird, and then divested himself of the lands in favour of Elizabeth Barclay. The whole transaction was completed by a charter of resignation and confirmation under the Great Seal, dated April 11th, 1668.

The succession was in favour of Elizabeth's sons, or eldest daughter or daughters, whom failing to Anna, sister of the deceased Patrick Barclay, her sons or daughters, whom all failing to William Barclay, his heirs and assigns whomsoever. There was also the provision that Elizabeth and Anna as well as their heirs-female should marry one of the name of Barclay, or at least should assume the name, and carry the arms of the house of Towie. Aunt and niece are further bound not to marry except with the special advice of Andrew Lord Fraser, Sir Alexander Abercrombie of Kirkenbog, Colonel John Fullarton of Dunwick, Francis Fraser of Kilmundie and the said William Barclay, or the major part of them living at the time, under the penalty of rendering the infestment null and void.

Deeds at
Gordon's
College.

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

Elizabeth Barclay, sometime after 1678, married John Gordon of Rothiemay. On July 4th, 1690, she and her husband issued a procuratory resignation of the Barony of Towie, for a new infeftment in favour of themselves in life-rent and their only son, Patrick, in fee. From this deed it would appear that Anna Barclay, her aunt, had no issue and that William and his daughter were both dead, no provision being made for them or their heirs.

ELIZABETH
BARCLAY,
Lady of
Towie,
1668-1711.

On June 7th, 1690, Elizabeth Barclay, Lady of Towie, and her husband, by disposition, parted with the lands of Cullen to John Gordon, younger of Nethermuir, and thus the Barclay connection with these lands, which had existed so long, was ultimately severed. Cullen two years later passed into the hands of Archibald Grant of Ballintomb, who had a second disposition from Elizabeth Barclay and her husband.

Elizabeth Barclay, "Lady of Towie" as she was designated in the deeds dealing with the Towie property, had issue by her husband, John Gordon of Rothiemay, one son Patrick, her heir, and two daughters: Elizabeth, who married Sir George Innes, Bart., of Coxtoun, and another daughter, who married James Elphinstone of Warthill.

The Lady of Towie seems to have outlived her husband and then married Francis Gordon, eighth Laird of Craig. There was no surviving issue of this marriage.

Elizabeth Barclay died before 1711.

PATRICK GORDON-BARCLAY

Patrick Gordon, the only son of Elizabeth Barclay and John Gordon, took the name of Barclay in the terms of the deed of succession. He is usually described as "fatuous," but whatever the extent of his affliction it was not sufficient to debar him from executing deeds and the like.

PATRICK
GORDON-
BARCLAY,
1711-1755.

In 1704 he was apparently still under tutelage, as in that year Mr. Thomas Gordon, "pedagogue to Patrick Barclay, of Towie," was appointed master of the grammar school of Elgin.

Elgin
Records.

On September 18th, 1711, Patrick Barclay granted a disposition of the Barony of Towie-Barclay in favour of Sir

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

PATRICK
GORDON-
BARCLAY,
1711-1755.

George Innes, the husband of his sister Elizabeth, in life-rent, and for the provision of an annuity of 1,000 merks to Elizabeth should she survive her husband. The fee of the estate was designed in favour of their eldest son and three daughters in order of age, under the former obligation to take the name and arms of Barclay. Patrick Barclay was moved to this course, the disposition says, "for certain onerous causes, weighty motives, good respects and considerations." Among the latter was the provision of a yearly sum of 500 merks, to be uplifted out of any part of the lands, and to be paid by Sir George Innes quarterly. This grant was also made under the burden of entertaining Patrick and one servant, with their horses, in the household of Sir George or in the household of any of the heirs of tailzie as they succeeded.

It is further made clear that not only had Sir George Innes met all the debts of his brother-in-law, but had also paid or made provision for the sum of 11,000 merks to George Symmers of Balzeordie, in full of the claim that had been allowed him by the Court of Session in respect of his wife's interest in the Barony of Towie, by the settlement of her father Walter Barclay (Towie XVIII).

Patrick Gordon-Barclay was still alive in 1755, when he executed a disposition of Towie, along with his grand-niece Isobel Barclay, in favour of the Earl of Findlater.

ELIZABETH
INNES-
BARCLAY,
1711-1715.

ELIZABETH BARCLAY, WIFE OF SIR GEORGE INNES

Elizabeth, sister to the above Patrick, was the eldest daughter of Elizabeth Barclay and her husband John Gordon. Her husband was Sir George Innes of Coxtoun, Bart., the eldest son of Sir Alexander Innes of Coxtoun, who "was esteemed by all who knew him to be one of the first gentlemen in Scotland, being a graceful person and of fine natural parts and a man of remarkable honour and undaunted courage."

Family of
Innes, p. 257.

The history of the transfer of Towie, by Patrick Barclay, to Sir George Innes has already been referred to.

Elizabeth Barclay and Sir George Innes had issue one son,

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

Alexander, of whom afterwards, and three daughters, Jean, Elizabeth and Anne. They are mentioned in the disposition, granted in 1711, by Patrick Barclay, in the order here given, as heirs of tailzie to the lands and Barony of Towie.

ELIZABETH
INNES-
BARCLAY,
1711-1715.

Sir George Innes died in the winter of 1715, soon after the battle of Sheriffmuir, and possibly from wounds received there. He was succeeded by his son Sir Alexander Innes-Barclay in the lands of Towie, but not in the lands of Coxtoun, which seem to have become so burdened with debt as to have fallen into the hands of the wadsetters.

SIR ALEXANDER INNES-BARCLAY

Sir Alexander, while yet a minor, married in the early part of 1728 Helen Duff, a daughter of James Duff of Crombie, by his spouse Jean Meldrum.

SIR
ALEXANDER
INNES-
BARCLAY,
1715-1735.

A post-nuptial contract of the marriage was drawn up between the parties, and from this deed, executed at Rothiemay on April 6th, 1728, we learn that Sir Alexander got with his bride the sum of 10,000 merks, in full of all claims his wife had against her father's estates, her brother William Duff of Crombie or on the decease of her sister. On the other hand Sir Alexander undertook to infeft her in the life-rent use, in case she survived him, of the Oertoun of Segatt, comprehending Burialdales, chapel of Segatt and croft of Dykeside, the lands of Over Ordley, Kingsford and Pitdousie; and also to infeft, in order of succession, the issue of their marriage in the Barony of Towie.

A curious echo of the times is to be found in the new clause, not hitherto met with, in the deeds of the estate, where it is provided "that in the case that the said Alexander Barclay shall happen at any time, during the continuance of this contract, to be attainted or convicted of the crime of High Treason, and thereby forfeit his heritable estates and fortune, then the said Helen Duff shall enter into the enjoyment of her rights as if the said Alexander were naturally dead, any law or practice to the contrair notwithstanding." The provision was introduced after the experience of 1715, and doubtless in many

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

SIR
ALEXANDER
INNES-
BARCLAY,
1715-1735.

cases was successful in saving a remnant after the fateful '45. This contract of marriage was ratified by Sir Alexander at Towie, July 28th, 1729, when he had attained his majority.

Helen Duff did not long enjoy her wedded life, as she died in 1729, after the birth of her daughter.

On March 16th, 1731, Sir Alexander took as his second spouse Jean Ogilvie, a daughter of Patrick Ogilvie of Balfour in Forfarshire, who also bore him a daughter.

Sir Alexander Innes-Barclay was dead by 1735, and at his death could have been but 27 years of age. He had issue two daughters : Jean, by his first marriage, who on January 20th, 1735, was retoured on a general service ; and Isobel, the issue of his second marriage.

JEAN
INNES-
BARCLAY,
1735-1746.

JEAN INNES-BARCLAY

Jean, who, as we have said, was retoured heir of provision to her father on January 20th, 1735, had on November 8th of the same year a corroborative and new disposition from her grand-uncle, Patrick Barclay of Towie, in which he fully conveys all his interest in the estates and also discharges all the obligations on the lands which may have fallen to him by discharge of debts and the like since the date of the granting of the deed of 1711.

Jean Barclay, while still very young, married Robert Dalrymple, doctor of medicine, but died in 1746, without issue, and was succeeded by her sister.

ISOBEL
BARCLAY-
MAITLAND,
1746-1761.

ISOBEL BARCLAY, WIFE OF HON. CHARLES MAITLAND

Isobel, on February 2nd, 1747, was retoured heir to her sister Jean on a special service, and had a precept from Chancery infesting her in the lands of Towie.

She was served later as heir-general to her mother, Dame Jean Ogilvie, and her aunt Anne Ogilvie, daughter of Patrick Ogilvie of Balfour.

Isobel married the Hon. Charles Maitland of Tillycoultry, second son of Charles, sixth Earl of Lauderdale.

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

By disposition dated January 29th and February 5th, 1755, Isobel and her husband, with Patrick Barclay, late of Towie, her grand-uncle, as consenting party, sold the Barony of Towie to James, fifth Earl of Findlater and Seafield.

ISOBEL
BARCLAY-
MAITLAND,
1746-1761.

And so the Barony of Towie, with its lands and castle, passed away from the Towie line of the Barclay family, who had been its possessors for upwards of seven hundred years.

By her marriage with the Hon. Charles Barclay-Maitland Isobel had issue a son Charles Barclay-Maitland, a lieutenant in the 2nd Dragoon Guards. He married and his grandson Charles succeeded on September 1st, 1878, as twelfth Earl of Lauderdale. On his death in 1884, without issue, the direct line of the Barclays of Towie ceased to exist.

Isobel Barclay-Maitland died on October 23rd, 1761.

The weird of Thomas the Rhymer,

“ Towie-Barclay of the glen
Happy to the maids
But never to the men,”

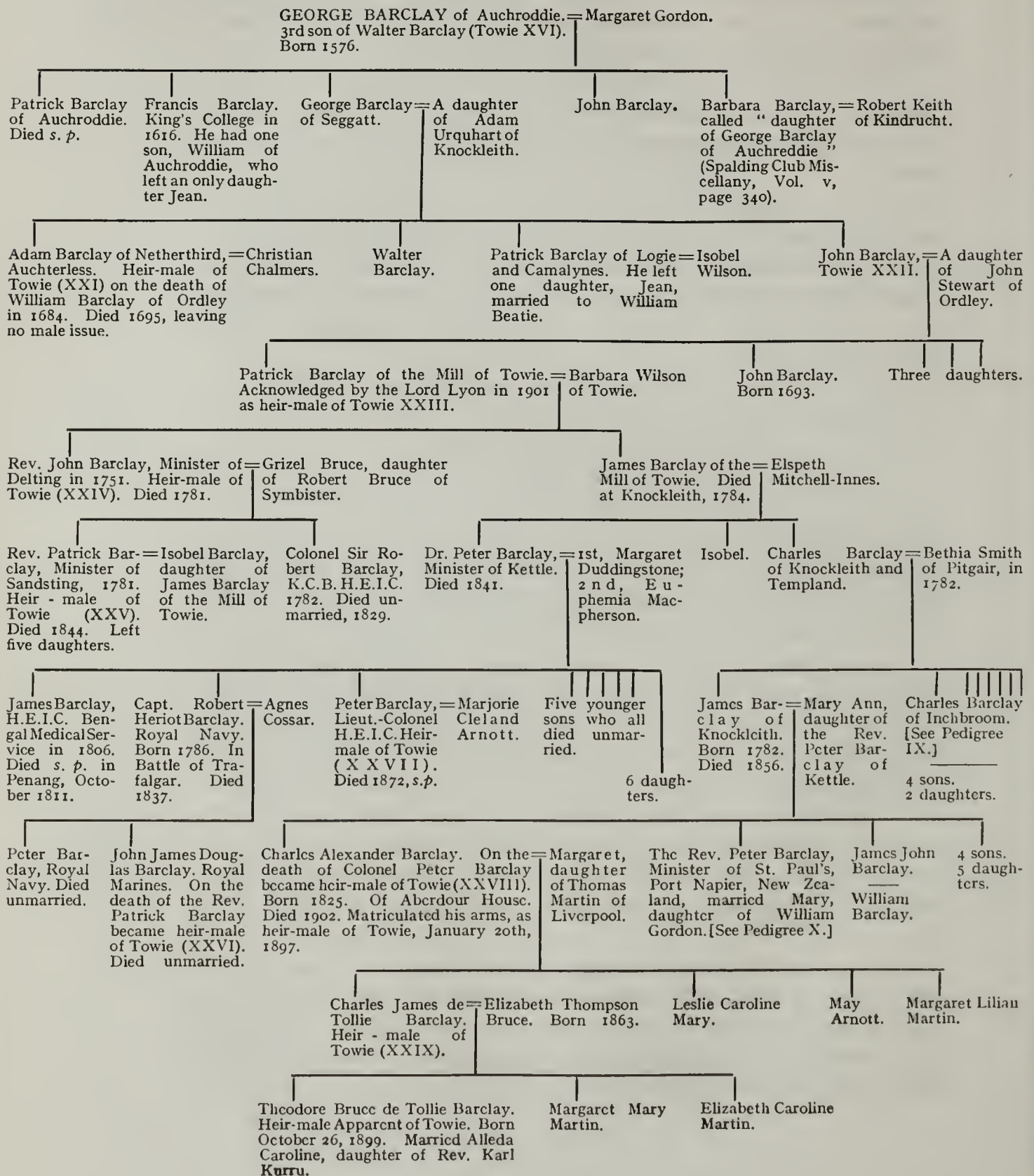
was said to haunt the family in the death of the heir-male, who seldom survived his father ; and so strong a hold had this on the faith of the people that it was the reason assigned for the sale of the estate by Mr. Barclay-Maitland in 1755.

It was then purchased, as we have said, by the Earl of Findlater for his second son, who died a few years after, when little more than of age. Of course the estate was blamed, and his Lordship of Findlater, although one of the ablest men of his day, was so far from being above the current suspicion that ever after on his journeys to and from the south, when he came upon the property at Kingsford, on the north boundary, he had the blinds of his carriage pulled down until he had passed the southern march at Blindsmill, and *vice versa*.

His son, sixth and last Earl, sold Towie in 1792 to the governors of Robert Gordon's Hospital (now College) in Aberdeen, the present proprietors, to whom we are indebted for a great deal of information that has been embodied in this history of the Towie line.

PEDIGREE VIII.

The Barclays of Knockleith (Towie Line continued)



HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

GEORGE BARCLAY OF AUCHRODDIE

On the death of William Barclay of Ordley, second son of Sir Patrick Barclay (Towie XVII), the heir-male representation of the Towie line devolved on the descendants of George Barclay of Auchroddie, the third son of Walter Barclay (Towie XVI) and his spouse, Elizabeth Hay.

GEORGE
BARCLAY
of Auch-
roddie,
1576- . . .
Towie
XVIIc.

George Barclay lived at Auchroddie, in the parish of Ellon, and, as we have already mentioned, was at one time the possessor of the Royal transcript of Wyntoun's *Chronicle*.

He was born about the year 1576, and married Margaret Gordon, by whom he had issue at least four sons and a daughter.

On a careful examination of the Royal transcript of the *Orygynale Cronykill of Scotland*, by Andrew de Wyntoun, which is to be seen in the British Museum, it is proved beyond all doubt that this ancient book was in the possession of George Barclay of Auchroddie (Towie XVIIc) in the year 1604. 17 D, xx.

Andrew de Wyntoun lived between the years 1350 and 1420. He was a canon regular of St. Andrews, and Prior of St. Serf's in Lochleven in 1395. He wrote the *Chronicle* at the request of his patron, Sir John de Wemyss, whose representative, Mr. Erskine Wemyss, of Wemyss Castle, Forfarshire, possesses the oldest extant MS. of the work. The subject is the history of Scotland from the mythical period (hence the title "Originale") down to the accession of James I in 1406.

We find in the Register of St. Andrews that Andrew de Wyntoun, Prior of St. Serf's, brought an action against William Barclay (Collairnie III) for the payment of rent of the lands of Bolgy. As William refused or neglected to comply, Wyntoun brought a second action against him in the Bishop's court at St. Andrews on February 19th, 1406. Still William refused to pay, and Wyntoun was forced to bring a third action in 1411, when the Laird of Collairnie was excommunicated with bell, book and candle.

Macpherson in his preface to the 1795 edition remarks that good judges of manuscripts have pronounced that the Royal transcript belongs to the beginning of the fifteenth century, while Dr. David Laing places the date between 1460 and 1470.

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

GEORGE
BARCLAY
of Auch-
roddie,
1576- . . .
Towie
XVIIc.

At the end of the transcript there is a prose chronicle of ten leaves. This is not part of the manuscript as written by Wyntoun, but either the work of the transcriber or of some later hand. On the outside of one of the quairs is written in a very small hand as follows :—

“ The short chronicle at the end written 1540 as appears from a date on it.”

This note can be seen in the illustration. At what date it was written is impossible to say.

On the top of another of the blank folios is written “ Margaret gardyne 1604 years,” which is clear evidence that the Royal transcript was in the hands of George Barclay of Auchroddie at that date.

It appears to have passed from the Barclays through the hands of Sir William Innes, vicar of Banff, and of Mr. Thomas Nicholson, commissary of Aberdeen, before it was acquired by William Le Neve, in his official capacity of York Herald at the coronation of Charles I at Edinburgh in 1633. (Le Neve was York Herald in 1625, Clarenceux King of Arms 1635 and died in 1661. The MS. was then added to the Royal Library at St. James's.)

The book is made up of quairs of twenty leaves, the outer one being vellum and the others stout paper.

On the cover of one of the quairs the following lines are written, apparently by the retainers :—

“ This buik does pertaine
To a richt honab^l man
George barclay of Auchrody
And mony wyer propirty
Brother german is he
To Sir Patrick of Tollie
Cheiff of barclays in Scotland
And mony guid deid hes haid
in hand.”

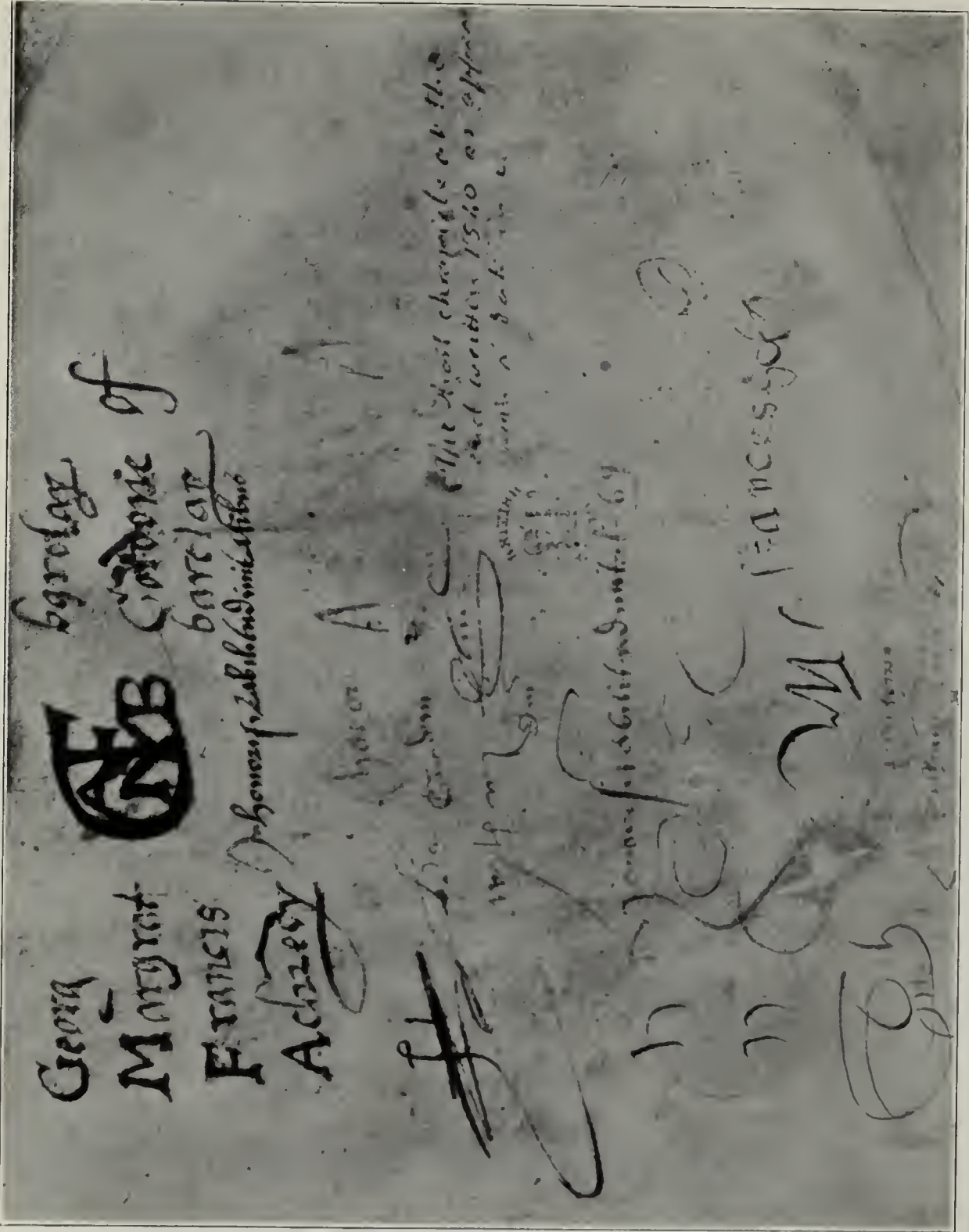
And underneath in a very small and bad hand:—

“ Sir patrick barclay of Tollie
Cheiff of that name I testifie
As in his shield ye may see
Tua corsis weirs he

2004

The making of a Law
 m. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 841. 842. 843. 844. 845. 846. 847. 848.

pr left end of rat face)



HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

The third be resone quhy
 That hous marit properly
 Ane dochter of gartly
 With grypt honour and dignity
 Quhilk then was barclay
 And was ane knycht ryght worthy
 The marrag of that lady
 Induit with guid qualitie
 Movit her husband Toly then
 Into his arms to . . .
 Quhair corsis twa befoir hand
 For he was
 the third to bear."

GEORGE
 BARCLAY
 of Auch-
 roddie,
 1576- . . .
 Towie
 XVIIc.

The last part is in some places so blotted as to be illegible. From the above lines it has often been concluded that Sir Patrick Barclay (Towie XVII) married the heiress of Gartley, but, as we have already pointed out when dealing with Sir Patrick, this cannot be the fact. The writing alludes to a marriage between a previous Laird of Towie (Towie XIV) and a daughter of the house of Gartley. See p. 239.

The children of George Barclay of Auchroddie do not seem to have treated this ancient volume with the reverence which was its due. We find their efforts at writing with a pen on several of the blank folios of the Royal transcript. As will be observed from the illustrations, which will repay careful study, their writings are of considerable genealogical importance, giving us the names of George's wife and certainly two of his children.

The eldest son of George Barclay and Margaret Gordon, his wife, was Patrick, who evidently died without issue, as in the year 1677 we find his great-niece Jean was served heir to Patrick Barclay of "Auchryddie," her grand-uncle.

The second son, Francis, whose name appears many times upon the blank folios of the Royal transcript, became an M.A. of King's College, Aberdeen, in the year 1616. There is another mention of him in 1636, when his mother, Margaret Gordon, raised an action against him for rent and removing. As far as can be ascertained, Francis Barclay had one son, William, who is described as "of Auchreddie" in 1654, when

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

GEORGE
BARCLAY
of Auch-
roddie,
1576- . . .
Towie
XVIIc.

he was a defender along with others in an action of law-burrow raised by Sir John Gordon of Haddo. In 1665 he was admitted a burghess of Aberdeen and is then described as Captain William Barclay ; and in the entry of his admission it is stated that he had married a daughter of a burghess of guild. The issue of the marriage was an only daughter, Jean, who on January 12th, 1677, is described as daughter of the late William Barclay of "Auchreddie," and spouse of Alexander Sibbald, formerly of Arnage. At this date she was served heir to the estates of "Auchreddie," to her grand-uncle Patrick Barclay, as already stated. It is stated that Auchroddie was in the parish of Ellon, and the barony of Drumquhendle, held of the house of "Towy" for a penny blanch.

The third son was George Barclay, known as of Seggatt. Of him later.

The fourth son of George Barclay of Auchroddie was John. He may have died young, as the only record of him is his name on the transcript, where he signs :—

"Johnne dune with my hand at the pen led be the oder bruder [other brother]."

The last two words are almost unreadable.

His daughter Barbara married Robert Keith of Kindrucht.

GEORGE
BARCLAY
of Seggatt.

GEORGE BARCLAY OF SEGGATT

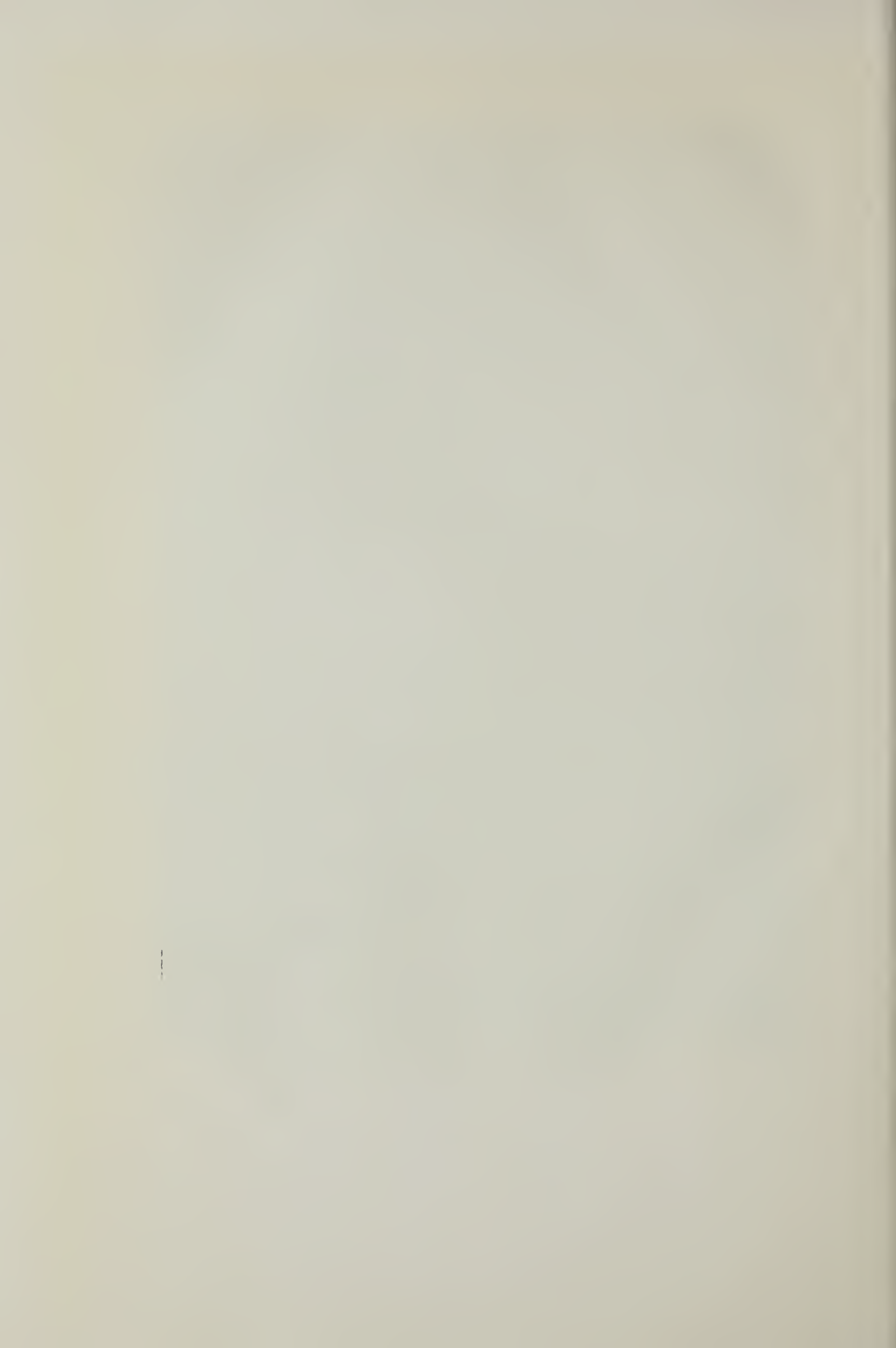
George Barclay of Seggatt was probably the third son of George Barclay of Auchroddie. He inherited the lands of Seggatt from his uncle William Barclay, the second son of Walter Barclay of Towie (Towie XVI).

As has been already stated, this William Barclay (Towie XVIIb) of the Mill of Seggatt was born in the year 1570, and is one of the signatories to the "Letter of Slaynes" granted by his family to George Meldrum of Montcoffer for the murder of Walter Barclay his father.

In 1897, when Charles Alexander Barclay (Towie XXVIII) matriculated his arms in the Lyon office, as heir-male of Towie, the descent given was through this George Barclay of

Margaret Gandyne 2664 30110
 My Master Thomas Nuyone
 Comiss^r of all
 Inhabitans of the town
 of London
 I beseech you to be
 good to me
 as I have been
 your servant
 and
 your
 servant
 John Dunc
 Done with my hand
 At the pen led by the wote under
 the
 P^r ^{Excitin} ^{Excitin}
 Margaret Gandyne

WRITING ON WYNTOUN'S CHRONICLE



HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

Seggatt from Walter Barclay (Towie XVI). Charles Alexander was given the right to the arms of Towie, and the use of the supporters usually borne by the head of the family.

GEORGE
BARCLAY
of Seggatt.

George Barclay of Seggatt married a daughter of Adam Urquhart of Knockleith, by whom he had a large family :—

1. Adam, his heir, who became heir-male of Towie on the death of William Barclay of Ordley.
2. Walter.
3. Patrick, who in 1696 was living with his wife as tenants of Logie. He is evidently the same person who was tenant of Camalynes "of the house of Towie." His wife was Isobel Wilson, and they had one daughter married to William Beatie.
4. John, who succeeded his brother Adam as heir-male of Towie in 1695.
5. Alexander, who died in his great-nephew's house at the Mill of Towie.

George Barclay was succeeded by his eldest son, Adam Barclay.

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

ADAM
BARCLAY,
1684-1695,
Heir-male
of Towie
XXI.

ADAM BARCLAY

Adam Barclay became heir-male of the Towie Barclays on the death of William Barclay of Ordley. This was before July 11th, 1684.

He lived at Netherthird, Auchterless, and married Christian Chalmers, who died April 18th, 1696, and by whom he had issue :—

1. Harry, who died young and unmarried.
2. Elizabeth, who died in 1727.
3. Isobel, married to George Ellice of Knockleith. She succeeded her father in the lands of Knockleith August 12th, 1695, and died December 28th, 1727, leaving issue.

Adam Barclay died August 12th, 1695, and was succeeded as heir-male of Towie by his brother John.

JOHN BARCLAY

Heir-male of
Towie XXII.

John Barclay, the fourth son of George Barclay of Seggatt, lived at Nether Ordley, at which place he and his wife were returned for taxation.

On the failure of his three elder brothers, Adam, Walter and Patrick, to leave male issue he became heir-male of the house of Towie.

John married a daughter of John Stewart of Ordley, by whom he had two sons and three daughters :—

1. Patrick Barclay, his heir, of whom later.
2. John Barclay, baptized October 22nd, 1693.

PATRICK BARCLAY

Heir-male of
Towie
XXIII.

Patrick Barclay is described as of the Mill of Towie.

He succeeded his father as heir-male of Towie, but at what date is unknown, as no record has been found of his father's death.

On June 19th, 1901, in a claim by his descendants, he was acknowledged by the Lyon King to have been lineally descended and heir-male of the house of Towie.

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

He married Barbara Wilson of Towie, and they had issue two sons and one daughter :—

Heir-male of
Towie
XXIII.

1. The Rev. John Barclay, his heir.
2. James, whose descendants became heirs-male of Towie on the failure of his elder brother's line.
3. Margaret, married to H. Murray of Slap on January 27th, 1735. They had a large family, from whom are descended the Murray and Morrison connections.

The date of the death of Patrick Barclay of Towie Mill is unknown.

THE REV. JOHN BARCLAY

John Barclay, the eldest son of Patrick Barclay, was licensed by the Presbytery of Turriff on October 28th, 1744, as assistant to Mr. Alexander Forbes. He was ordained on November 14th of the same year.

Heir-male of
Towie
XXIV.

He was presented to the parish of Delting by James Earl of Morton and admitted October 1751.

The Rev. John married Grizel, a daughter of Robert Bruce, third of Symbister, Zetland, on January 16th, 1755, and by her, who died in 1767, had issue :—

1. The Rev. Patrick Barclay, his heir.
2. Colonel Sir Robert Barclay, K.C.B., baptized February 27th, 1759. He entered the Honourable East India Company's service as a cadet in 1782, lieutenant August 21st, 1790, captain 1799, major 1804, lieutenant-colonel 1808, brevet-colonel 1814. He was created a K.C.B. April 7th, 1815.

He was Adjutant-General of the Indian army commanded by the Duke of Wellington, then General Sir Arthur Wellesley, and received special mention for his conduct at the battle of Assaye in 1803.

He seems to have remained on terms of friendship with the Iron Duke after the Indian campaign. The following letter from the Duke to Colonel Barclay is of considerable interest :

Nevada.

Nov. 5th, 1812.

My dear Barclay,

I am convinced that you will excuse me for having so long delayed to thank you for your letter of 27th August, which I received in due course, but it found me fully

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

Heir-male of
Towie
XXIV.

occupied and as you will have seen by the published accounts I have scarcely had time to write what was necessary I should write, much less a private letter.

I sincerely congratulate you upon your return to England. I conclude that you will take a look at Scotland and will then fix yourself in London. And I need not assure you how happy I shall be to see you if God should ever think my sins sufficiently punished to relieve me of my situation here.

I assure you that an allied army of Englishmen, Germans, Spaniards and Portuguese, and moving and manœuvring between 60 and 70,000 of them in front of 90,000 French is no bed of roses, but thank God I have hitherto suffered no disaster or loss and I hope to continue equally successful.

Sydenham will let you know how I am. I am obliged to you for all the information you have given me upon all the various topics in your letter. We must settle somehow or other the Manilla prize money ourselves.

Believe me ever yours most sincerely,
Wellington.

I'll write to Mrs. Leese, if you will let me know when any ship will sail for the E. Indies. Have you seen her boy at my house? You should go and see Lady Wellington and my children when they will go to town.

Colonel Robert Barclay.
56 Conduit street.

Colonel Robert Barclay recorded his arms in 1816 at the Lyon office and got as an augmentation on chief or, an elephant proper, and over it the word "Assaye."

It is said that when Sir Robert gave in his coat of arms for matriculation Sir Robert Naylor said to him: "Why, Sir Robert, these cannot be your coat of arms." Sir Robert, in some surprise, said: "Why not?" "Because they are the very same arms and motto as those of the Russian Field-Marshal Prince Barclay de Tolly." "Oh," said Sir Robert, "if that is all, there is nothing wrong, for we are cubs of the same breed!"

After his retirement Sir Robert lived for some years at Montcoffer House, near Banff. He had some thought of buying the old property, but hesitated, thinking that he had not quite enough money for this.

Sir Robert died, unmarried, in 1829.

Banffshire
Journal,
September
25th, 1902.

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

3. John Barclay, M.D. (London), married Mary Duddingstone of St. Fort. They had one son and three daughters :
John, died young; Mary, who married Capt. Kay and was the mother of two sons, one of whom was Sir Brooke Kay, Bart.; Grace, who died unmarried in 1872; and Elizabeth, who married the Rev. Ray Booker. Heir-male of Towie XXIV,
4. Margaret, baptized July 6th, 1756, and died in infancy.

The Rev. John Barclay, minister of Delting, Shetland, died April 18th, 1781, aged 68 years, and was succeeded, as heir-male of Towie, by his eldest son, the Rev. Patrick Barclay.

THE REV. PATRICK BARCLAY

The Rev. Patrick Barclay was baptized January 16th, 1757. He was educated at King's College and became M.A. in 1772. He was minister of Sandsting, Shetland, from 1781 to 1812. He married on April 26th, 1783, his first cousin, Isobel Barclay, daughter of James Barclay of the Mill of Towie and Knockleith. They had five daughters :— Heir-male of Towie XXV.

1. Johanna.
2. Elspeth or Isabella, who married the Rev. John Duncan, minister of Dumrossness, who lost his life in the wreck of the *Doris*, February 22nd, 1813, when returning home.
3. Elizabeth Bruce, who married Dr. Theodore Gordon, physician to the Forces. For many years he was assistant to Sir James Macgregor of the Army Medical Board. Dr. Gordon died in 1843. Mrs. Gordon died in 1885, at the advanced age of 94 years.
4. Grace, who died at the age of 20.
5. Barbara.

The Rev. Patrick Barclay demitted his charge at Sandsting on November 28th, 1812, and afterwards lived at Bowiebank, and then at Colleopard, that he might be near his brother Sir Robert. He left Shetland greatly broken by many sad bereavements, accompanied by his three orphan granddaughters (Duncan). He died at Elgin, June 12th, 1844, aged 87.

As none of the three brothers left male issue, the descent of the heir-male of Towie reverted to the descendants of James Barclay, the second son of Patrick Barclay of the Mill of Towie and Knockleith.

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

JAMES BARCLAY

James Barclay, the second son of Patrick Barclay of the Mill of Towie, was baptized on February 3rd, 1718. On the failure of the line of his elder brother, John, his descendants became heirs-male of the house of Towie.

He married Elspeth, a daughter of George Mitchell-Innes. They had issue four sons and four daughters :—

1. Doctor Peter Barclay of Kettle, whose descendants became heirs-male of Towie. Of him later.
2. Charles Barclay, the second son of James Barclay of the Mill of Towie. He was known as of Knockleith and Temp-land. On the failure of the line of his elder brother, Dr. Peter Barclay, his descendants became heirs-male of Towie.
3. George Barclay of Clyne.
4. A son who died in infancy.
5. Barbara, who married, in 1775, Alexander Smith of Pitgair.
6. Isobel, who married her first cousin, the Rev. Patrick Barclay, minister of Sandsting.
7. Anne, who married in 1785 — Murray.
8. Jane, who married George Duncan.

Mr. James Barclay of the Mill of Towie died at Knockleith in June 1784.

THE REV. PETER BARCLAY, D.D.

The Rev. Peter Barclay, the eldest son of James Barclay of the Mill of Towie and Knockleith, was baptized June 4th, 1749. He was educated at Marischal College (1765-1769), and took his M.A. degree in 1769. He was ordained in 1778 and became minister of Kettle in Fifeshire, which he held for 63 years.

He married, March 13th, 1780, Margaret Duddingstone, daughter of James Duddingstone of St. Fort, county Fife; and, secondly, Euphemia Macpherson of Cupar, Fife.

He had a very large family, eight sons and six daughters :—

1. James, who entered the East India Company's service (Bengal Medical) September 21st, 1806. He died in Penang, Straits Settlements, October 22nd, 1811, leaving no children.

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

2. Captain Robert Heriot Barclay, R.N., who was born at Kettle in 1786. He entered the Royal Navy, and served as a midshipman on H.M.S. *Anson*, 44 guns, in Sir John Borlase-Warren's defeat of the French squadron, under Admiral Bompart, off the north-west coast of Ireland in 1798, and also at the capture of the French ship *Loire*, 40 guns, in the same year.

He was present at the battle of Trafalgar as a lieutenant on board H.M.S. *Swiftsure*, and performed good service in saving the lives of some of the crew of the French prize *Redoubtable*. He was subsequently in command of a detachment of boats in an attack on a French supply convoy in 1808, when he lost his left arm.

He afterwards served in the war with the United States of America, first in connection with a naval brigade, operating under Sir George Prevost, and secondly as commodore of Lake Erie, flying the broad pennant on H.M.S. *Detroit*, with which vessel he attacked a superior American squadron of ten ships, with a small flotilla of five small vessels, on September 10th, 1813. The entire British squadron was captured, he being dangerously wounded not only in his other arm, but having part of his thigh cut away. Tried by court martial, he was honourably acquitted of all blame, complimented on the gallantry of his officers and men and was promoted commander. The inhabitants of Quebec presented him with two pieces of plate, value £500. He became captain in 1824.

He married, August 11th, 1814, Agnes Cossar, of Westminster, and had two sons and four daughters: Peter, who served in the Royal Navy and died young and unmarried, and John James Douglas Barclay, who succeeded as heir-male of Towie, on the death of the Rev. Patrick Barclay in 1844. Of him later.

Captain Barclay died in Edinburgh, during the lifetime of his father, in 1837.

3. Lieut.-Colonel Peter Barclay, who succeeded his nephew as heir-male of Towie. Of him afterwards.
4. Charles Barclay, who died in Guadeloupe in 1820, unmarried.
5. The Rev. John Barclay, who was minister of Kingston in Upper Canada in 1825. He died young and unmarried.
6. William Duddingstone Barclay, joined the H.E.I.C. and died at Palaneram, September 13th, 1830, also unmarried.

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

7. Archibald Barclay, who was the eldest son by Doctor Barclay's second marriage, died in 1860, unmarried.
8. George Barclay, who entered the merchant marine, died young, also unmarried.

Doctor Barclay had also six daughters : Margaret, who married Robert Balingal ; Elizabeth, who married Thomas Martin ; Mary Anne, who married her cousin James Barclay of Knockleith ; Barbara ; Helen, and Robina.

The Rev. Peter Barclay, D.D., minister of Kettle, died December 13th, 1841, in his 93rd year. At the time of his death he was known as " the father of the Church of Scotland."

JOHN JAMES DOUGLAS BARCLAY

Heir-male of
Towie
XXVI.

John James Douglas Barclay was the second son of Captain Robert Heriot Barclay, the second son of Doctor Peter Barclay of Kettle.

He succeeded his kinsman the Rev. Patrick Barclay, minister of Sandsting, Shetland, as heir-male of Towie, June 12th, 1844.

He entered the Royal Marines as a second lieutenant, February 13th, 1842, became first lieutenant December 7th, 1846, and died unmarried June 18th, 1853.

On his death the succession as heir-male passed to his uncle.

LIEUT.-COLONEL PETER BARCLAY

Heir-male of
Towie
XXVII.

Lieut.-Colonel Peter Barclay, the eldest surviving son of the Rev. Peter Barclay, D.D., succeeded to the representation of the family of Towie on the death of his nephew, John James Douglas Barclay, June 18th, 1853.

He entered the H.E.I.C. as a cadet in 1802; second lieutenant, Madras Infantry, April 17th, 1803. He became major 1827, retired 1832, and afterwards received the honorary rank of lieutenant-colonel.

He married Marjorie Cleland Arnott, of Chapel, county Fife, who died in 1885.

Colonel Peter Barclay died in 1872, leaving no male issue.

On his death, being the last of the descendants of the Rev. Peter Barclay, D.D., minister of Kettle, the heir-male

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

of the house of Towie devolved on the descendants of Charles Barclay of Knockleith and Templand, the second son of James Barclay of Towie Mill.

Heir-male of
Towie
XXVII.

CHARLES BARCLAY

On the death of Lieut.-Colonel Peter Barclay, the third son of the Rev. Peter Barclay, D.D., minister of Kettle, without issue, and the consequent failure of that line, the heir-male of the house of Towie passed to the descendants of Charles Barclay, the second son of James Barclay of the Mill of Towie and Knockleith.

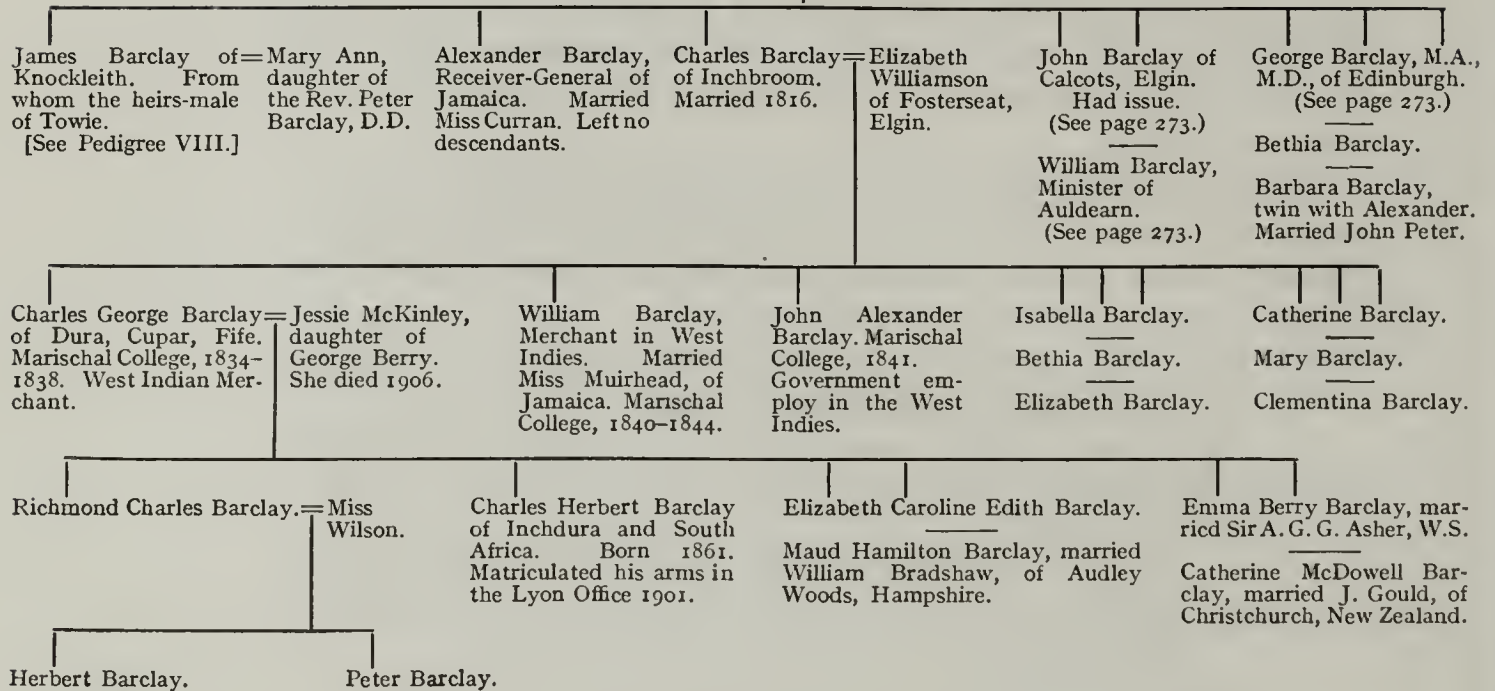
Charles Barclay was known as of Knockleith and Templand. He was baptized December 11th, 1752, and married January 22nd, 1782, to Bethia Smith of Pitgair, by whom he had six sons and two daughters :—

1. James Barclay, of whom later. His eldest son, Charles Alexander Barclay, became heir-male of Towie.
2. Alexander Barclay, who was Hon. Receiver-General of Jamaica. He was the author of *A Practical View of Slavery*, London, 1827.
He married Miss Curran and had two sons and two daughters.
Mr. Alexander Barclay died in Jamaica in 1864. He had no descendants.
3. Charles Barclay, tenant of Inchbroom, St. Andrews. A pedigree of his descendants is appended.
4. John Barclay was educated at Marischal College (1804–1808). He was a member of the Scottish Bar and lived at Calcots, Elgin. He was author of *Sequel to the Diversions of Purley*.
He married, in 1816, Jessie, daughter of Patrick Haggart, and had issue. The present representative of this family is Colonel Patrick Barclay of the Grove, Elgin.
5. William Barclay, minister of Auldearn. He was educated at Marischal College (1805–1809), and took his degree.
He married first, in 1834, Isabella, daughter of Provost Alexander Brown, Aberdeen, and secondly, in 1846, Hamilton, daughter of J. Souter of Islay. He had nine children.
6. Dr. George Barclay was educated at Marischal College, Aberdeen (1805–1809), and became M.A. and M.D. (Edinburgh) in 1812. He attained great distinction in his profession. Though only twenty-seven at the time of his

PEDIGREE IX.

The Descendants of Charles Barclay of Inchbroom

CHARLES BARCLAY of Knockleith and = Bethia Smith of Pitgair,
Templand, second son of James Barclay in January, 1782.
of the Mill of Towie. Baptized 1752.



HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

death, which occurred some months before his son George's birth, he was the recognised authority on surgery in the north of Scotland, and the first to occupy the post of Lecturer on Surgery in Aberdeen University, in 1818.

He married, in 1816, Emma, daughter of Walter Berry, merchant in Edinburgh, and died in 1819. He had two sons, Charles and George, and a daughter, Mary. The eldest son was the father of George Walter Woodfall Barclay, manager for the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company in Aberdeen, to whom we are indebted for much valuable information concerning the Towie family.

His second son, George, was educated at the ancient Grammar School at Aberdeen and was a class fellow of the late William Garden Blaikie. With Blaikie he not only divided the first Greek prize and won the coveted "silver pen," but shared the distinction of obtaining the first place on leaving Marischal College with its degree of M.A.

In 1848, before settling down as a partner in the business firm of his uncle in Leith, he took a journey to the Holy Land, a journey in those days attended by some risk.

His connection with the Royal Society of Edinburgh arose partly from his intelligent interest in science and partly from his special taste for marine zoology, which entailed much work with the microscope and the making of very delicate drawings, which injured his sight and caused the loss of one eye.

George Barclay enjoyed for over thirty years the close friendship of Dr. John Brown and other famous writers, including both Thackeray and Ruskin.

During his business connection with Leith, he was chosen as a representative of the treasury of the Harbour and Dock Commission, and was also a governor of Watt's Hospital.

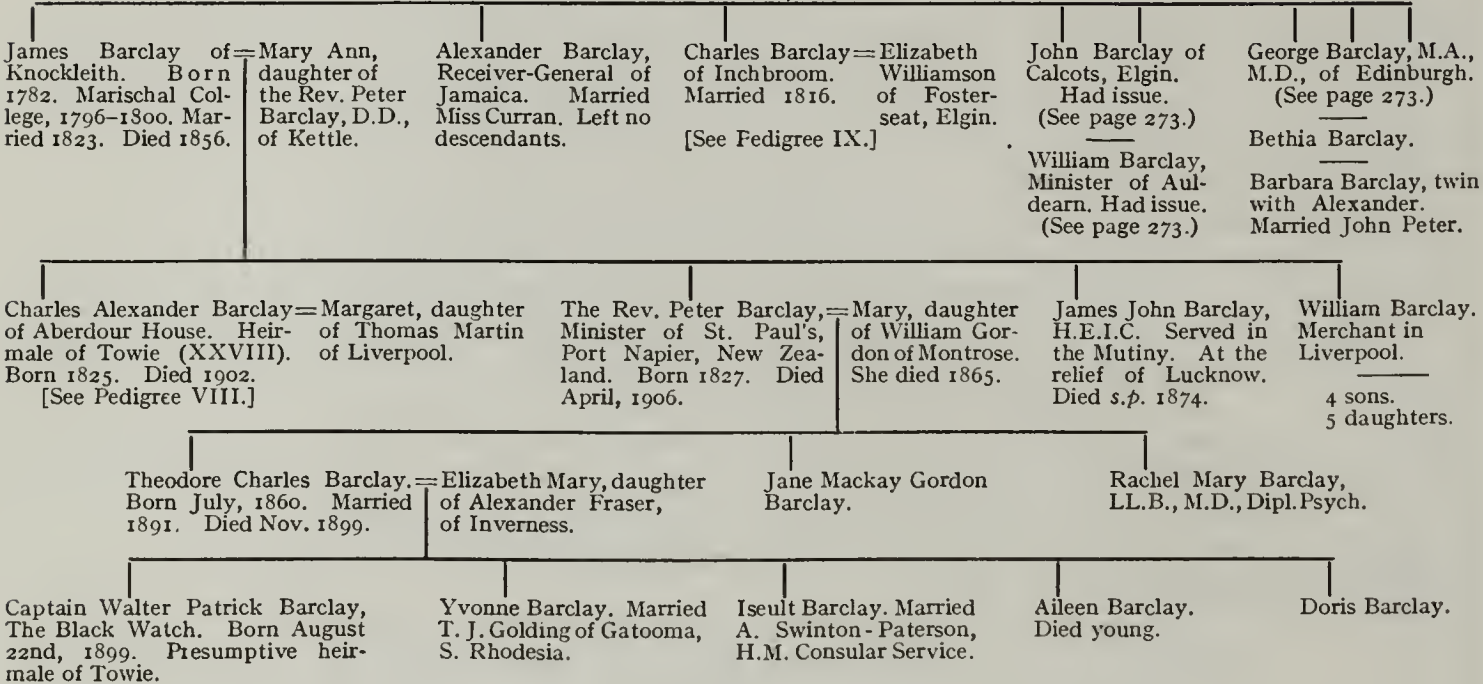
In Edinburgh he was a director of the Bank of Scotland. One of his many charities was the Sick Children's Hospital, which he helped by admirable letters to the Press and with a handsome donation.

In 1850 he married his cousin, Elizabeth Berry, a woman of strong character and boundless hospitality, who predeceased him in 1896. They had issue one son, Walter Berry Barclay, and nine daughters, Elizabeth Mary, Emma Helen Constance, Alice Evelyn, married to Major Giles, Catherine Moubray, Emily Hansen, married to J. A. Grant, Ethel Maud, married to Charles Blair-Wilson, Helen Brown, and two others who died in infancy.

PEDIGREE X.

The Descendants of the Rev. Peter Barclay, 2nd son of James Barclay of Knockleith

CHARLES BARCLAY of Knockleith and==Bethia Smith of Pitgair,
Templand, second son of James Barclay | in January, 1782.
of the Mill of Towie. Baptized 1752.



HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

Mr. George Barclay died on November 24th, 1910, in the first half of his ninety-first year.

7. Bethia, who died in infancy.
8. Barbara (twin with Alexander), married in 1812 John Peter, factor to the Earl of Kintore. Their two elder sons, the Rev. George Peter of Kemney and Mr. John Peter, compiled a very valuable pedigree of the Barclays of Towie in 1877.

Mr. Charles Barclay of Knockleith and Templand was a notable farmer and greatly improved the estates. Later, together with his eldest son James, he appears to have speculated in wheat, and at the time of the opening of the ports to foreign wheat in 1814 he became nearly ruined and was forced to sell Templand.

JAMES BARCLAY

James Barclay of Knockleith was baptized November 21st, 1782, and educated at Marischal College (1796-1800). He was a voluminous writer on historical, antiquarian and agricultural subjects. He contributed to the *Aberdeen Journal* articles numerous and varied in character.

On April 28th, 1823, he married his first cousin Mary Ann, a daughter of the Rev. Peter Barclay, D.D., minister of Kettle. By her he had the following issue :—

1. Charles Alexander Barclay, who became heir-male of Towie. Of him afterwards.
2. The Rev. Peter Barclay, licensed as a minister of the Free Church, and ordained in 1858 as minister of St. Paul's, Port Napier, New Zealand.

He married Mary, a daughter of William Gordon of Montrose, and had one son, Theodore Charles, and two daughters.

The Rev. Peter Barclay died in Edinburgh, April 28th, 1906, aged 78 years, and was buried at Auchterless.

3. James John, who entered the H.E.I.C. and served in the Mutiny. He was present at the relief of Lucknow and was severely wounded. Captain Barclay died in 1874, unmarried.
4. William, who became a merchant in Liverpool.

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

Mr. James Barclay of Knockleith had in all fourteen children. Several sons died in infancy. There were four daughters.

Mr. James Barclay died March 18th, 1856, and was succeeded by his son, Charles Alexander Barclay.

CHARLES ALEXANDER BARCLAY

Heir-male of
Towie
XXVIII.

Charles Alexander Barclay of Aberdour House was born October 18th, 1825, and educated at Marischal College.

On the death of his kinsman Lieut.-Colonel Peter Barclay, in 1872, he succeeded him as heir-male of the house of Towie.

For several years he was in business in Liverpool, but in 1859 he became factor to Captain Dingwall Fordyce, on the extensive estates of Brucklay and Culsh, which position he held for 43 years.

He married June 17th, 1857, Margaret, daughter of Thomas Martin of Liverpool.

On January 20th, 1897, he was declared heir-male of the ancient family of Barclay of Towie, by recognition of the Lord Lyon, and allowed the right to the old arms of the family with supporters.

By his wife, Margaret, he had the following issue :—

1. Charles James de Tollie Barclay, his heir.
2. Leslie Caroline Mary Barclay, born 1858.
3. Margaret Lilian Martin, born 1861.
4. May Arnott, born 1859, and died, unmarried, November 9th, 1912.

Mr. Charles Alexander Barclay died at Edzell, August 9th, 1902. He was succeeded as heir-male of Towie by his son.

CHARLES JAMES DE TOLLIE BARCLAY

Heir-male of
Towie
XXIX.

Charles James de Tollie Barclay was born December 28th, 1863. Now living in California.

He married October 12th, 1897, Elizabeth Thompson Bruce, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Bruce, of Rhynie, Aberdeenshire, and has issue :—

1. Theodore Bruce de Tollie Barclay, born October 26th, 1899.
2. Margaret Mary Martin Barclay.
3. Elizabeth Caroline Martin Barclay.

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

THE RUSSIAN BARCLAYS DE TOLLY

In the year 1621, as we have seen, Sir Patrick Barclay, RUSSIAN BARCLAYS. Baron of Towie (Towie XVII), signed a letter of safe conduct in favour of Peter and John Barclay, "merchants in the town of Banff," who were desirous of settling in the town of Rostock in Livonia. It is stated in the letter that it was "very well known . . . that Peter and John are legitimate full brothers, sprung from a legitimate marriage and honest parents, the father forsooth being an honest man, named Andrew Barclay, sprung from the same family as the present Baron of Tollie, and the mother, Maria, born a Miss Riddell, being equally good and chaste, these . . . have spent their lives honestly and left behind them a living offspring zealous of the best practices of virtue."

The original letter of safe conduct, with the seals still attached, is in existence in Riga in the possession of the heirs of Baron Edward Sass, whose wife was a Barclay directly descended from the same Rostock branch of the Barclays of Towie. It is written in Latin and is a most curious and interesting document. A translation has already been given in this Part, on pages 241-243.

From the above it is clear that Peter and John went to Rostock in Livonia in 1621, and that they were sons of Andrew Barclay and his wife Maria Riddell, who were both dead at this date. We know also from the letter that they were of the Towie line. RUSSIAN BARCLAYS. Peter I.

Peter and John Barclay duly arrived in Rostock in the year 1621, and became silk merchants in that city.

Peter became the founder of the branch that is usually called the Russian Barclays, the most notable of whom was Field-Marshal Michael Andrew, Prince Barclay de Tolly.

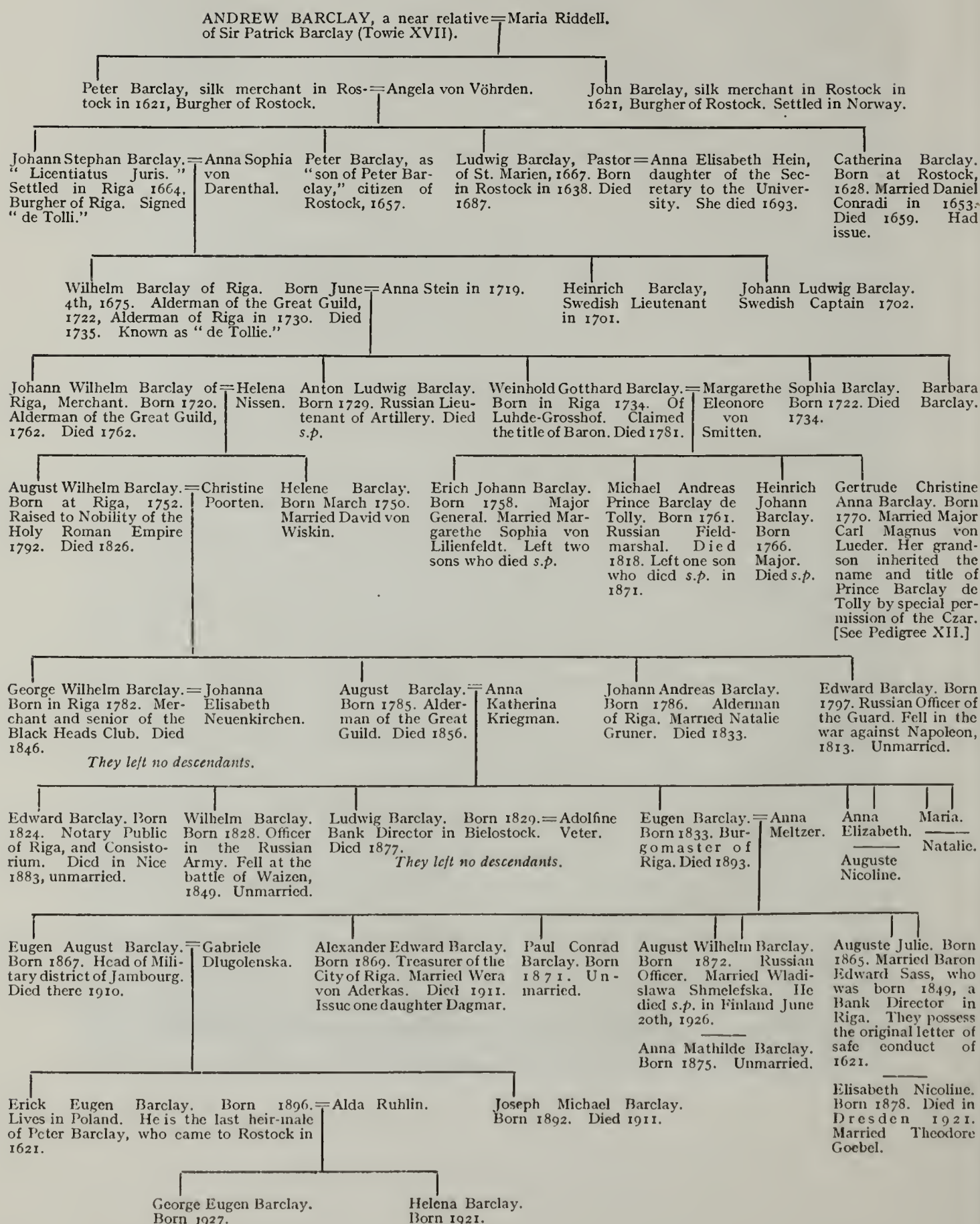
John moved to Norway, where he founded a branch of the family which became extinct in the year 1907.

From the records in Rostock we find that both Peter and John became burghers in that city.

Peter married Angela von Vöhrden, daughter of Johann von Vöhrden of Rostock, which is clearly proved by the

PEDIGREE XI.

The Russian Barclays de Tolly



HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

funeral sermon of his daughter Catherina Conradi, a copy of which is still in existence.

RUSSIAN
BARCLAYS.
Peter I.

Peter Barclay and his wife Angela had several children, of whom the following are known to us :—

1. Johann Stephan Barclay, of whom later. He signed "Johann Barclay de Tolli."
2. Peter Barclay, who as "Peter, son of Peter Barclay," became a citizen of Rostock in the year 1657.
3. Ludwig Barclay, who was born in Rostock in 1638, and is clearly recorded there as son of the merchant Peter Barclay and of Angela von Vöhrden of Rostock.

He became a deacon in 1667 and archdeacon in 1670, and was Pastor of St. Marien's until his death.

He married Anna Elisabeth Hein, daughter of the secretary to the University of Rostock.

Elisabeth Barclay, *née* Hein, died in 1693 and was buried on March 21st.

Ludwig Barclay died in 1687 and left two daughters.

This is from the book *Das Etwas von gelehrten Rostocker Sachen* (Something about learned Rostock matters), Volume I, 1737, page 634, and Volume IV, page 405.

4. Catherina Barclay, born at Rostock June 14th, 1628. In 1653 she married Daniel Conradi, Doctor of Law.

She died August 6th, 1659. The exhortation given by the Rector of the University of Rostock, Johannes Georgius Dorscheus, Professor of Theology, is still preserved in the Town Hall archives in Rostock among the Barclay documents. It is of considerable genealogical interest and runs as follows :—

"Given at the funeral service of the most noble and most excellent matron CATHARINA BARCLAY, the wife of the most distinguished in legal matters and causes, etc., Dr. DANIEL CONRADI, who died piously in the Lord Jesus on the sixth day of August in the year of Christ 1659, which the most sorrowful husband to-day at one o'clock, in the afternoon, tenth August, prepares in the church of St. Mary. . . ."

As will be seen later, Catherina Conradi died in childbirth, and the Rector draws a parallel between her death and that of Rachel, wife of the Patriarch Jacob, followed by much comfort and advice to the bereaved husband.

He continues : "Let us according to received practices go back to the birthplace and origin of the pious matron

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

RUSSIAN
BARCLAYS.
Peter I.

recently deceased. It is our duty to record those recollections which have been communicated to us.

"She first saw the light in this town of Rostock, in the parish of the Virgin Mary, in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred and twenty-eight, on the 14th of June, that is thirty and one years ago. It was in the first terribly sorrowful years when Germany had embraced in those parts the pure Gospel of Jesus Christ. . . . Our Dame grew up under the discipline and example of her father's most prosperous family. . . . Moreover she persevered with exquisite industry in those things that were an ornament to her sex. She owed all these things to the piety and industry of her most noble and honourable parents, who now a blissful eternity embraces. As her parent she had the most noble and prudent man PETER BARCLAY, a most honourable citizen amongst us. He was born in Scotland, of the ancient and most illustrious family, the Barons of Barclay. She had a most noble mother, the matron Angela von Vöhrden.

"She married Doctor Daniel Conradi in 1653, and she delighted her husband with two sons, of whom the elder passed away to better things. After him another and a little daughter.

"On sixth August, on the birth of a little son, set free by Him who gave the happiness to give birth, to heaven immediately she was called to her nobler part."

Previous to the arrival of Peter and John Barclay there was living in the town of Rostock another family of Barclay, of whom mention is made in the records of that city. They were certainly of Scottish origin, and it is possible that their residence there had some connection with the migration of Peter and John.

The Rostock Town Hall archives speak of a Paul Barchley who was citizen there and died in 1591. His widow Catharina, with her sons, Heinrich, Paul and Joachim, transferred the brewery in the Altstadt (Old town) to another son, Steffen, on September 11th, 1591. Steffen's widow Tilsche Schmiedes, on December 31st, 1603, had the said brewery transferred, with the consent of her brothers-in-law, as a wedding gift to her subsequent husband, Johann Mass, later a Senator. On January 18th, 1620, her sons handed over their

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

interest in the brewery to their stepfather, Johann Mass. Steffen appears from the baptismal register at the church of St. Jacobi to have had seven children, of whom Johann Heinrich became a citizen of Lübeck in 1727 and his descendants are to be found in Hamburg and in London.

RUSSIAN
BARCLAYS.
Peter I.

For most of the early history of the Barclays of Livonia we are indebted to Herr Oberst Lieutenant Max von Falkenhayn, Provincial Adviser to the Mecklenburg Head Office of "Records of Families of Lower Saxony," who has made most careful researches among the records at Rostock and elsewhere.

JOHANN STEPHAN BARCLAY

Johann Stephan Barclay was the eldest son of Peter Barclay and succeeded him as heir of the line of the Barclays of Rostock.

RUSSIAN
BARCLAYS.
Johann
Stephan II.

He became "Licentiatuſ Juris," and then settled in Riga, where he was admitted to the Bar in 1664. He became a burgher of Riga in August of the same year. We find him fiscal of the city of Riga on May 20th, 1663, and signing "Johann Barclay de Tolli." On August 12th, 1678, he used the title "dominus."

Johann Stephan married Anna Sophia von Darenthal, daughter of Stephan Darenthal, lawyer of Riga. They had issue three sons :—

1. Heinrich Barclay, Swedish lieutenant in 1701.
2. Johann Ludwig, Swedish captain 1702.
3. Wilhelm Barclay, succeeded him.

WILHELM BARCLAY

Wilhelm Barclay was born June 4th, 1675. On November 5th, 1719, he was accepted as apprentice-merchant burgher of the city of Riga, and on February 5th, 1722, as an alderman of the Great Guild. On September 27th, 1730, he was appointed Alderman of the city of Riga.

RUSSIAN
BARCLAYS.
Wilhelm
III.

William Barclay bought the estates of Luggenois and Tolkenhoff in the parish of Loudon in Livonia.

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

RUSSIAN
BARCLAYS.
Wilhelm
III.

He died May 4th, 1735, and at the time of his death he was Quartermaster of the city of Riga. He was known as "Wilhelm Barclay de Tollie."

He married Anna Stein on September 3rd, 1719, daughter of Anton Stein, Alderman of the Great Guild. She was the widow of Claus Eggero, also Alderman of the Great Guild.

Wilhelm Barclay's coat of arms, with inscription, hangs in the church of St. Peter in Riga.

By his wife Anna he had issue five children :—

1. Johann Wilhelm Barclay, born 1720, of whom later.
2. Sophia Barclay, born 1722, died 1734.
3. Barbara Elisabeth Barclay, born 1724, married Michael Fabian.
4. Anton Ludwig Barclay, born 1729, Russian lieutenant of artillery. Died unmarried.
5. Weinhold Gotthard Barclay, born in Riga, April 25th, 1734, who was the father of Field-Marshal Prince Barclay de Tolly.

It is not necessary to give any further details of the descendants of the direct male line of the Barclays of Livonia, as they will be found fully described in Pedigree XI, which shows six generations from Johann Wilhelm Barclay (IV), the eldest son of Wilhelm Barclay of Riga and his wife Anna Stein. The family is now settled in Poland and is represented to-day by Erick Eugen Barclay, who was born in 1896. He married Alda Ruhlin. They have issue one son, George Eugen Barclay, born 1927, and a daughter, Helena, born in 1921.

The only Barclays of the Livonian line living to-day, so far as can be traced, are Erick Eugen Barclay and his family, together with his uncle Paul Conrad Barclay and his aunt Anna Mathilde Barclay.

RUSSIAN
BARCLAYS.
Weinhold
Gotthard
IVc.

WEINHOLD GOTTHARD BARCLAY

Weinhold Gotthard Barclay was the third son of Wilhelm Barclay. He was born April 25th, 1734, in Riga. At one time he was a lieutenant in the Russian army.

He was leaseholder of the estate of Luhde-Grosshof.

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

In December, 1753, Weinhold Gotthard Barclay notified the Livonian Body of Knights that he and his brother, First Lieutenant Anton Ludwig Barclay (IVB), would henceforth make use of the baronial title which was their right. They founded this on a document dated April 4th, 1621, of which they enclosed a copy, and requested to be received into the Livonian Body of Knights.

RUSSIAN
BARCLAYS.
Weinhold
Gotthard
IVc.

It is evident that the document referred to was the letter of safe conduct given to Peter and John by Sir Patrick Barclay (Towie XVII) and the Town Council of Banff when they left that city for Rostock in 1621.

Weinhold Gotthard married Margarethe Eleonore von Smitten, heiress of the estates of Buckhoff, in Livonia. She was the daughter of Erich Johann von Smitten, Swedish captain, and died May 13th, 1771.

Weinhold Gotthard died at Luhde-Grosshof, April 30th, 1781, and by his wife Margarethe left issue three sons and one daughter :—

1. Erich Johann, born 1758. He is mentioned in the church register as "Baron Barclay de Tollie."

He was a Russian major-general and was blinded in 1819.

He married Margarethe Sophia von Lilienfeldt, by whom he had two sons: Andreas Otto Heinrich Barclay, who was born July 3rd, 1788, and who became a Finnish baron and also an ambassador; and George, who died young. Andreas Otto married — von der Hoven, and died in Dresden in 1851. We have not been able to trace that he had any descendants, and as no son of his inherited the title of Prince Barclay de Tolly, on the death of Prince Ernst Magnus, his cousin, he probably died without issue.

2. Michael Andreas, Prince Barclay de Tolly, born December 16th, 1761, in Luhde-Grosshof in Livonia. An account of his life will be given later.
3. Heinrich Johann Barclay, born July 30th, 1766. He became a major in the Russian army and died unmarried.
4. Gertrude Christine Anna Barclay, born January 6th, 1770. She married Major Carl Magnus von Lueder, leaseholder of Kollist.

On the death of her nephew, Ernst Magnus Prince

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

RUSSIAN
BARCLAYS.
Weinhold
Gotthard
IVc.

Barclay de Tolly, the only son of her brother the Field-Marshal, without male issue, the Czar, Alexander II, on June 7th, 1872, transferred the name and title of "Prince Barclay de Tolly" to her grandson, Alexander Magnus Friedrich von Weymarn. A pedigree of this family will be given later (Pedigree XII).

RUSSIAN
BARCLAYS.
Michael
Andreas.
Vth
generation.

FIELD-MARSHAL PRINCE BARCLAY DE TOLLY

Michael Andreas, Prince Barclay de Tolly, the second son of Weinhold Gotthard Barclay, was born at Luhde-Grosshof, in Livonia, December 16th, 1761.

He entered the Russian army when he was a very young man, and is said to have commenced his military career as a sergeant of cuirassiers. In 1788-89 he served against the Turks and in the Polish war. He fought in Sweden in 1790, and again in Poland in 1792 and 1794. He became colonel in 1798 and major-general in 1799. In the year 1806 we find him in command of one of the divisions of the Russian army sent to the assistance of Prussia against the French. Here he highly distinguished himself, when in command of Benningsen's advance guard, defeating the French in the bloody battles of Wagram and Eylau, in the latter of which he had his horse shot under him and was severely wounded, losing an arm. This disabled him from taking the field again during the remainder of the disastrous campaign. This being the first time that the French had received a check for a very long period, General Barclay became a great favourite with the Czar Alexander, who made him lieutenant-general.

In 1808 he commanded against the Swedes in Finland, and in 1809, by a rapid and daring march over the frozen Gulf of Bothnia, he surprised and seized Umea.

In 1810 he was made Minister of War, and retained the post until 1813.

In 1812 Barclay was given command of the armies operating against Napoleon. There was very great opposition to a Scottish commander-in-chief by the old Russian nobility, but his advice was taken on all occasions.



FIELD-MARSHAL MICHAEL ANDREAS,
PRINCE BARCLAY DE TOLLY

*From the portrait by George Dar in the
Winter Palace at Petrograd*



HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

His plan of campaign, as is well known, was to drive off the cattle, burn the corn, remove the people and leave the country desolate through which the French troops were to pass, and to avoid compromising the safety of the empire to the issue of a pitched battle. He assured the Czar that if he would allow him to follow this mode of warfare, he would answer with his head for giving a good account of the apparently irresistible army which Napoleon had brought against him. In pursuance of this plan thus laid down he allowed the army to pass the Vistula without opposition, retreating slowly before them in good order until he came to Smolensk.

RUSSIAN
BARCLAYS.
Michael
Andreas.
Vth
generation.

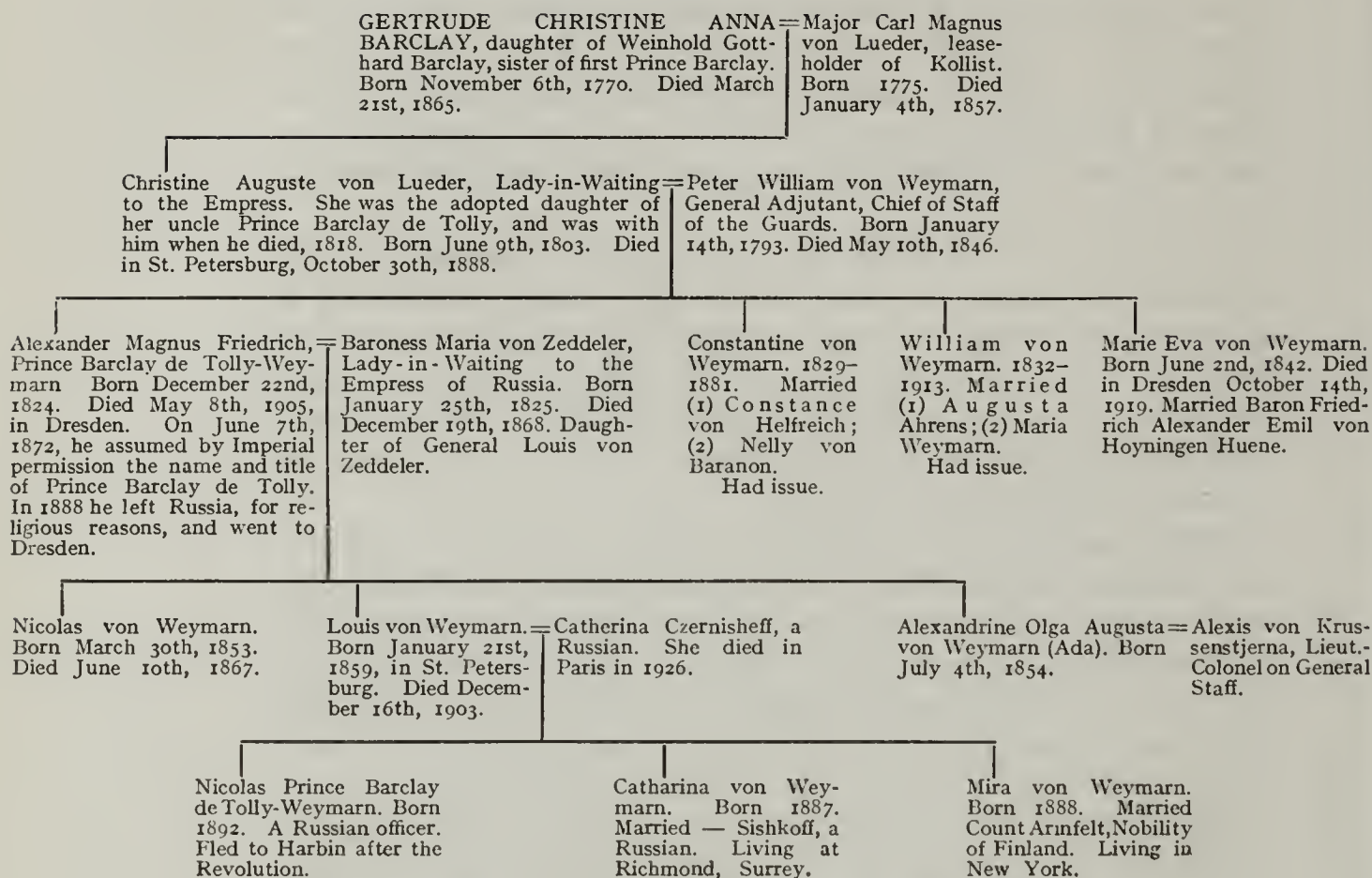
The position here being strong, the city considered by the Russians as a holy city, and, above all, it being important to gain time, he made a stand, compelling the French to lose time in concentrating their army and bringing up their artillery to attack a strongly fortified position. After a day's hard fighting and an enormous loss of life to the assailants, he repulsed them at every point.

But it was no part of Barclay's plan to decide the fate of the Russian Empire there ; he continued his retreat next day, to the great disappointment of the Russian nobility, who wished the post maintained to the last extremity, and it was in vain for the commander-in-chief to argue that the flanking divisions of the French army were advancing to turn them and would soon be in his rear and frustrate his plan.

So high did the discussions run that the Czar found it necessary to supersede him and give Kutusoff, an aboriginal Russian, the command. He continued the retreat to Borodino, where he fought a bloody and disastrous battle, at which Michael Barclay was present in a subordinate position, but left the army soon afterwards. Alexander, who had never lost confidence in him, rewarded him with the Order of Maria Theresa, and he was created a Count of the Holy Roman Empire, having practically broken the great army of Napoleon, which never recovered from the tragic retreat from Moscow. In 1813 he was re-employed in the field, and took part in the campaign in Germany. After the battle of Bautzen he was

PEDIGREE XII.

The Descent of Prince Barclay de Tolly-Weymarn



HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

reinstated as commander-in-chief of the Russian forces, and in this capacity he served at Dresden, Kulm and Leipzig. He took part in the invasion of France in 1814, and at Paris received the baton of a field-marshal. In 1815 he was again commander-in-chief of the Russian army which invaded France, and was made a prince at the close of the war. He then returned to St. Petersburg, where the Emperor gave him a most distinguished reception, and appointed a great review to be held in the honour of Michael, Prince Barclay de Tolly.

RUSSIAN
BARCLAYS.
Michael
Andreas.
Vth
generation.

Encyclo-
pædia
Britannica,
Vol. iii,
p. 395.

King George III made him a G.C.B., and he came to London to receive it. It is stated that when in London he called upon Colonel Robert Barclay (Towie XXVB) and told him in course of conversation that he was perfectly acquainted with his descent from the Barclays of Towie in Scotland, but that was the extent of his knowledge. The Prince excused himself further by remarking "that having entered the army very early in life, he had had little leisure since to perfect his education, which he regretted to say had been very far from complete, or to acquire that knowledge of foreign countries or his remote ancestors which otherwise he would have had pleasure in investigating. He should take care that his son should not have that to complain of." At that time the castle and land of Towie were for sale, and he was desired to purchase it, but he felt that as all his interests were in Russia he could not entertain the idea.

Michael Andreas, Prince Barclay de Tolly, married Helene von Smitten, who was, no doubt, his cousin, as his father, Weinhold Barclay, had married a lady of the same name. They had issue an only son, Ernst Magnus.

By 1818 Prince Barclay's health was shattered, and he undertook a voyage and a journey to see what change would do for him, and he died near Insterburg, in Prussia, May 25th, 1818. He treated his niece, Christine von Lueder, his sister Gertrude's child, as his adopted daughter; she accompanied him on his last journey and was with him when he died.

Universal
Dictionary
of
Biography.

He was succeeded by his son, Ernst Magnus Barclay.

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

RUSSIAN
BARCLAYS.

ERNST MAGNUS BARCLAY

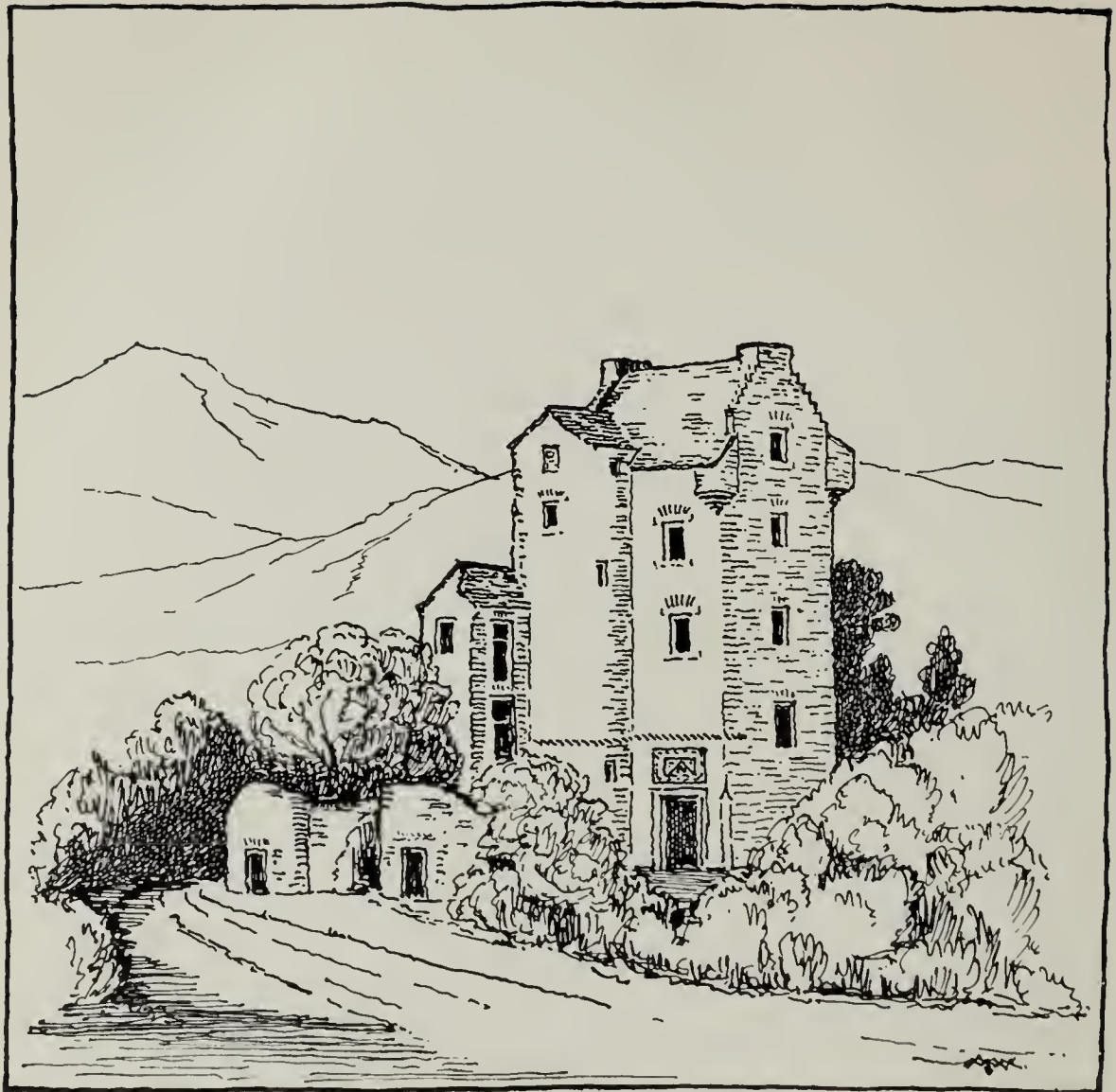
Ernst Magnus, second Prince Barclay de Tolly, was born July 10th, 1798. He was the owner of the estate of Stolben in Livonia, which had been given to his father by the Czar Alexander I.

He was a colonel in the Russian army and a wing adjutant. He was also A.D.C. to the Czar Nicholas I.

He married, first, Baroness von Campenhausen, and, secondly, Alexandrine von Cramer, but left no issue.

He died in Mitau, October 31st, 1871. The name and title Prince Barclay de Tolly was extended by an Imperial ukase of December 1859 at his request to the husband of his aunt Gertrude Christine Anna von Lueder, with the right to transmit it to her descendants of either sex.

After his death the Czar Alexander II, on June 7th, 1872, transferred the title and name of " Prince Barclay de Tolly " to his cousin, Alexander Magnus Friedrich von Weymarn. (See Pedigree XII.)



COLLAIRNIE TOWER

*Reproduced from "Castles and Mansions in Fife and Kiuross,"
by A. H. Millar, F.S.A.Scot.*

The Collairnie Line

THE CASTLE OF COLLAIRNIE

The following account is taken from *The Castles and Mansions of Fife and Kinross*, by A. H. Millar, F.S.A.

COLLAIRNIE
CASTLE.

The Tower of Collairnie is in the parish of Dunbog, and stands about seven miles north-west of Cupar.

Its situation forbids the supposition that its original builders intended it as a place of great strength, for it stands on a level plateau close beside the main road, presenting none of those difficulties of access which are essential to the formation of an impregnable fortress.

Though the existing remains appear to belong to a peaceful period, there is proof of the existence of a castle in this locality in the fourteenth century. No baron in these early times would have erected his principal fortalice in the situation occupied by Collairnie Tower, and it is evident, therefore, that the original building was not the chief seat of the family whose name is associated with the Tower for nearly five centuries. An examination of the documents connected with the history of the Barclays of Collairnie confirms this supposition, as we shall have occasion to show.

The present appearance of Collairnie Tower is not very dignified. The only remaining portion of what has evidently been a very extensive castle is the square keep or tower, which once formed the main entrance to the building. The courtyard and the quadrangular structure which surrounded it have disappeared, and their places have been usurped by a series of barns and byres, which are much more useful than ornamental. The picturesque corner turrets and quaint dormer windows have been reduced to meanness or abolished entirely. Utility has further commanded that the decorated halls, within which many historical personages have been entertained, should be reserved in these days as a storehouse for agricultural implements and a refuge for discarded tools. Yet there are still remaining some few traces of the departed glory of Collairnie

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

COLLAIRNIE
CASTLE. to be detected by careful examination, both in its external and internal arrangements.

The estate of Collairnie has borne that name from a very early period. It appears in the *Registrum Vetus Aberbrothoc* under date 1249 and in a very peculiar relationship. When the Abbey of St. Thomas the Martyr was founded at Arbroath the parish of Dunbog had been placed under its spiritual supervision, and the teind sheaves from the farms in this parish were treated as a proprietary interest even in the seventeenth century. The entry in the register is in a taxation, showing what sums were due to the monks of Arbroath from the numerous vicarages under their charge, and it records that the vicar of Dunbog (Dunbuig) has all the altarages and whatsoever pertained to the monastery of Arbroath, and paid twenty shillings to the Episcopate. The names of the towns in Dunbog parish at this time were "Culerny, Johnstoun and Balmadid," but no clue is given to the names of the proprietors, nor do we find any family associated with the estate for a hundred years later.

The first name linked with Collairnie is that of Barclay.

The tower had originally consisted of a square structure with corner turrets and augmented by a similar building of equal height at right angles to the main wall. One of the corners of the latter building is rounded off, and contains the circular staircase by which the upper floors are reached. The principal doorway, which is in the large tower, has been of a highly ornate description. The embrasure of the door has been enriched with heavy mouldings, these being contained within an embattled blocking course that impinges on the flat surface of the wall. On the lintel above the door an inscription has been carved, the letters D. B. and M. W., with the date 1581, being still visible. Immediately above the lintel a triangular sculptured stone has been inserted at a much later date. It is apparently the pediment from one of the dormer windows, and bears the initials and the date H. B. 1602, with the armorial bearings of the Balfours. An ornamental rope-moulding stands out in high relief from the wall about fourteen feet from the ground, and has apparently

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

run around the double tower, forming a very effective decoration. COLLAIRNIE
CASTLE.

Close beside the main door a peculiar shot-hole has been inserted, which deserves some notice. It is carved in the form of a quatrefoil, the four leaves being so arranged that a musket could be directed to right or left, and either upward or downward.

The ground plan of the tower is difficult to understand at first sight in consequence of the alterations which it has undergone. On entering the main door nothing is visible save three vaulted apartments which probably formed the kitchen and offices. No access is now visible to the staircase from this portion of the tower, though doubtless some aperture by which it was reached has been recently built up. The doorway at the base of the staircase, now the only access thereto, was not in the original plan. The staircase itself has been built in a very superior manner, the masonry showing that it was erected in an age of culture, and could not be a part of a very early castle. From its appearance one might judge that it was not earlier than the date 1581 over the doorway. Some parts of the castle, however, clearly belong to the beginning of the sixteenth century.

The principal room on the first floor has been the banquetting chamber or dining hall. It was lighted by two windows on the east and west sides, but these have been partially bricked up, portions of the leaded casements still remaining. A large fireplace has extended over a considerable portion of the south wall, but has been afterwards reduced in size.

The roof is not plastered, but is formed by the open joists and the under side of the planks that serve for the floor of the flat above. A very interesting style of decoration has been adopted here. The lower surface of each joist is painted in distemper colour, with a succession of interlaced scroll designs that are wrought in with great ingenuity. On the sides of each joist long sentences in black-letter have been painted. One of these quaint compositions is as follows :—

“ FLEE YE COMPENY OF A LIER BUT THOU MUST KEEP
COMPENY WT HIM. BEWAR THAT IN NA WAYS THOU
TRW HIM.”

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

COLLAIRNIE
CASTLE.

The monograms D.B. and H.B., which are introduced throughout the decoration, show that the work has been executed for David Barclay (Collairnie XI), who succeeded to the estates in 1587, and his wife Helen Balfour, whose arms and initials are now over the door. The most interesting portion of this room, however, is the embellishment of the flooring boards between the joists. As the beams run north and south, they make what may be regarded as a series of panels about twelve inches wide. Within the space thus formed are the armorial bearings of all the leading families with which the Barclays had been connected before the time of David Barclay (Collairnie XI), and painted in their true heraldic colours, the names and titles of many of the families being still legible. In this room alone there are no fewer than twenty-seven coats of arms fully blazoned, whilst in the bedchamber over this dining-room a similar method of decoration has been adopted, and there are twenty-nine different shields painted in it, thus making fifty-six arms in all. In many cases these are barely decipherable, the floor in the upper room especially having been torn up and destroyed in several parts.

This bedroom was probably the guest-chamber. The newelled stair by which it is reached has been finished with dressed stone, and gives tokens of some attempts at architectural luxury. The chamber is not very spacious, but the landscape seen from any of the windows is very beautiful. There can be little doubt that this was the room that Queen Mary occupied when she visited Collairnie in January 1564/5. It is now used as a seed store.

The castle had originally consisted of five flats, but the roof has been altered and the greater part of the corner turrets cut away. All the dormer windows by which the attic flat was lighted are entirely removed, and only the open rafters are visible.

It is impossible to tell from the existing remains what precise form the other parts of the castle took. On the extreme north the gable wall shows signs of having had an extension in that direction, but the place has been so seriously damaged that no intelligible theory can be founded upon these marks.

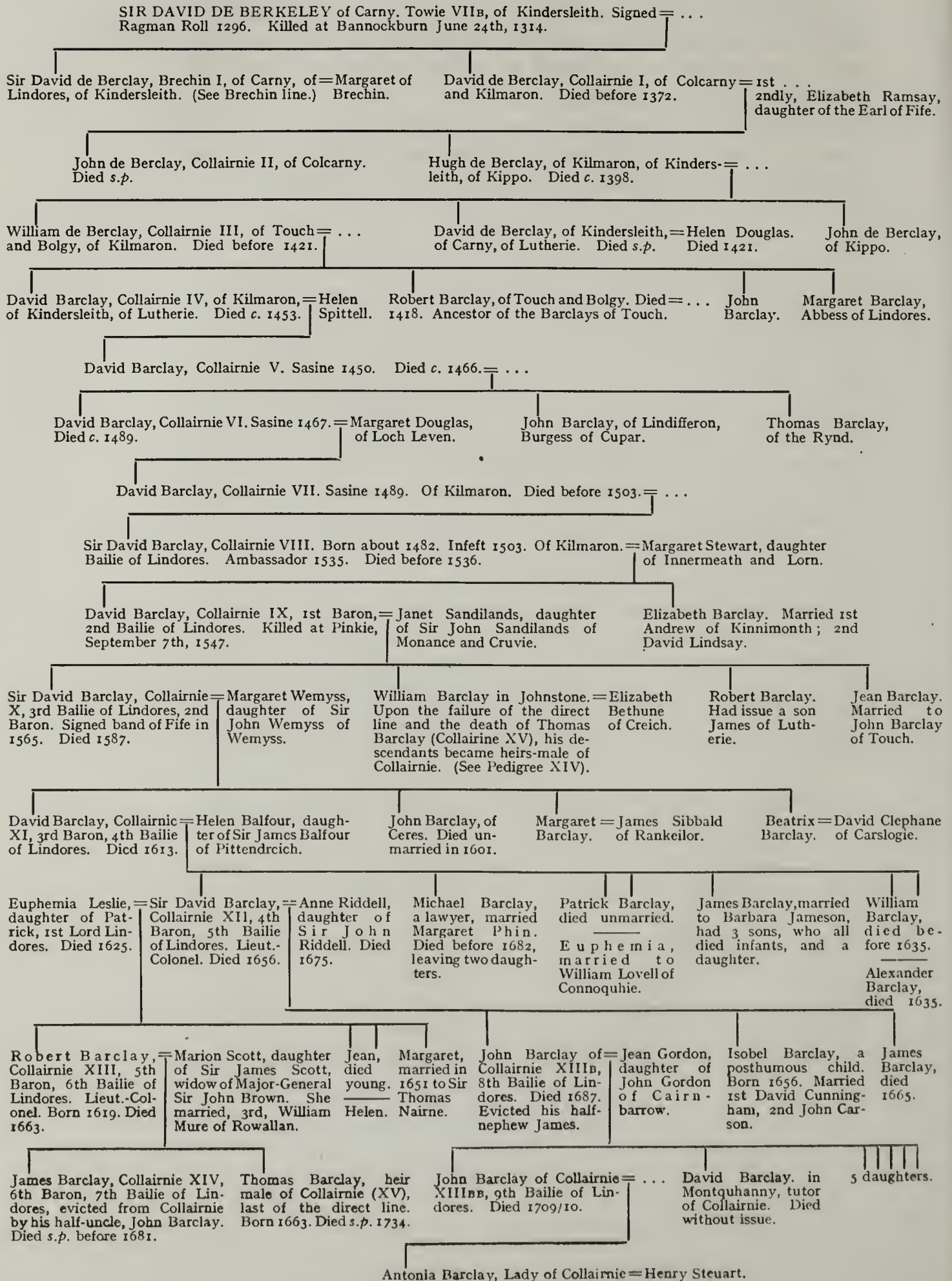
HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

It is only safe to say generally that the keep, which probably stands on the site of the older castle, was surrounded by a walled courtyard, constructed to afford accommodation for menials and for the stables. COLLAIRNIE
CASTLE.

The place was abandoned as a residence when the last of the direct line of the Barclays of Collairnie sold it in 1790, and it has since been transformed almost beyond recognition.

PEDIGREE XIII.

The Collairnie Line



HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

DAVID DE BERCLAY

DAVID DE
BERCLAY,
1350-1372,
Collairnie I.

The progenitor of the Collairnie line was Sir David de Berkeley of Carny (Towie VII B), the second son of Sir Hugh de Berkeley, Justiciar of the Lothians (Towie VI). A full account of Sir David of Carny has been given in the Brechin line, and, as we have already seen, he had issue two sons, both of whom bore the name of David. This was not unusual in these early days. The elder became Sir David de Berclay of Brechin, and the second David de Berclay received from his father the lands of Colcarny and became the founder of the Collairnie line.

David de Berclay of Colcarny and Kilmaron (Collairnie I) does not appear to have received the honour of knighthood. He is first found as a witness to a charter of Duncan, Earl of Fife, in the year 1350:—

“ Appropriation to the Abbot and Canons of Londers (Lindores).

“ Grant by Duncan, Earl of Fife, to the Monastery of St. Mary and St. Andrew of the church of Auchtermuchti, in the diocese of St. Andrews, 16th March 1350.”

Witnesses include “ William Bishop of St. Andrews, Robert Steward of Scotland Guardian of the Realm, Thomas Steward Earl of Angus, David de Lindesey, David de Wemys, and Thomas de Flawford, Knights, Master Walter Rector of Erlol Canon of Glasgow, . . . Lawrence de Wimmeston, Norman de Lascely, John Melevil, David de Barkelay, Henry de Swynton, John the Earls clerk and many others.”

Cal. Pap.
Reg.
Vol. iii, p. 539

The grant was made in fulfilment of a vow when the Earl was taken prisoner by the English at the battle of Durham.

David de Berclay of Colcarny and Kilmaron was twice married. The name of his first wife has not come down to us, but he married secondly, in 1358, Elizabeth Ramsay, daughter of Sir William Ramsay of Colluthie, who in right of his second marriage with Isabella became Earl of Fife. An extract from the Papal Registers giving her father's petition for special dispensation for the alliance will be found on page 77.

David de Berclay had two sons: John, who succeeded him, and Hugh, to whom were granted the lands of Kilmaron.

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

DAVID DE
BERCLAY,
1350-1372,
Collairnie I.

About the year 1353 Sir David de Berclay, Lord of Brechin (Brechin II), granted to his cousin Hugh, "son of our uncle David" (Collairnie I), the upper and lower vill of Kindersleith, for a rent of one pair of gilt spurs yearly to be paid at "our Manor of Lindores" (see page 88).

Macfarlane's
Collections,
Vol. ii,
pp. 456, 462.
Collairnie
Charters.

In 1372 Hugh de Berclay of Kilmaron got a charter from Andrew de Leslie in his favour, for the yearly payment of twenty-four merks of good sterling money, out of his lands and Barony of Ballinbreich, Fife.

Reg. Mag.
Sig. 1306-
1424, p. 125,
No. 355.

Hugh de Berclay appears to have held Kippo as well, and as Lord of Kippo surrendered to the King lands at Estirfossach in the abthanery of Dulle, in Perthshire, on October 24th, 1370, afterwards granted to Donald Macnayre by King David.

Among the witnesses in one of the Wemyss charters we find the name of Hugh de Berclay of Kippo :—

Memorials of
Wemyss,
Vol. ii,
p. 17.

"Charter by Robert Steward, Earl of Fife and Menteith, later Duke of Albany and Guardian of the Realm, granting to John de Wemys the lands of Tulibric, in the sheriffdom of Fife. Among the witnesses is 'Hugone Berclai of Kippo, and also Sir William Ramsay of Coluthie.'"

The date of the death of Hugh de Berclay is not known, but he left three sons : William (Collairnie III), who succeeded him in the lands of Kilmaron ; David, who inherited the estates of Kindersleith ; and John, to whom he granted the lands of Kippo. John was the ancestor of the Barclays of Kippo, which branch became extinct in the year 1498, on the marriage of Margaret Barclay, the heiress of Kippo and Arngask, to Sir Andrew de Murray. There is a female effigy in the courtyard of Balvaird Castle which is thought to be that of Dame Margaret.

The second son, David, of Lutherie and Kindersleith, obtained from his father a grant of the lands of Kindersleith, and was also proprietor of the adjoining lands of Lutherie, in the parish of Creich.

He is frequently mentioned during the Regency of Robert, Duke of Albany, as "Armiger" and "Scutifer."

In company with his brothers William and John, he witnessed many charters for the Duke, which leads us to conclude that they were all three of the Duke's household.

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

He was also a witness to several charters, which are to be found in the Exchequer Rolls, one of the most important being dated at Dunfermline, May 1413, granting the Barony of Stewarton, etc., to John, Earl of Buchan, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Archibald, 4th Earl of Douglas.

DAVID DE
BERCLAY,
1350-1372,
Collairnie I.
Collairnie
Charters.

In 1421 he, with his nephews David Barclay (Collairnie IV) and Robert Barclay of Touch, were, as we have seen, cautioners for George Barclay, heir-apparent of Mathers, and his two uncles, Patrick and John, who had claimed sanctuary at Macduff's Cross after being concerned in the murder of Sir John Melville, the Sheriff of the Mearns.

David married Helen de Douglas, but they had no issue, for on July 28th, 1425, he resigned his lands of Kindersleith and Lutherie in favour of his nephew David Barclay (Collairnie IV).

Collairnie
Charters.

On July 8th, 1839, when digging a grave within the old church of Creich, a few inches under the pavement was discovered a tombstone, on the top of which are carved two figures, one of a man in a complete coat of mail, and the other of a lady in a long embroidered robe. Upon two shields are emblazoned the arms of Barclay and Douglas. This stone was found lying partly within, and partly without, a niche on which are the Barclay arms. On the outer edge of the stone, which is bevelled, is the following inscription in old English characters :—

“ Hic jacet David Berclay de Luthrie dominus de Carny qui
obiit die mensis anno domini MCCCC .”

The line immediately below this inscription reads :—

“ Hic jacet Helena de Douglas uxor predicti qui obit XXIX die
mensis Januarii anno domini MCCCCXXI.”

Statistical
Account of
Scotland,
Vol. ix.

This stone had evidently been erected by David de Berclay in memory of his wife, which accounts for the date of his own death being left blank, his heirs having neglected to record it.

Lady Helen de Douglas, commemorated on the tombstone, seems to have been a daughter of Douglas of Cavers, as Sir William Douglas of Cavers, Kt., came into possession of a portion of Lutherie shortly after her decease.

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

DAVID DE
BERCLAY,
1350-1372,
Collairnie I.

The burying place of the Barclays of Collairnie for generations was in the Old Kirk and Kirkyard of Creich. Over a niche, in the wall of the church, evidently intended for an altar tomb, the arms of the Barclays of Collairnie are carved, and it is probable that the earliest members of this family are buried in that place.

David de Berclay (Collairnie I) died about the year 1372 and was succeeded by his eldest son, John de Berclay (Collairnie II).

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

JOHN DE BERCLAY

John de Berclay of Colcarny succeeded his father, David de Berclay (Collairnie I), about the year 1372, but he was put into possession of the estate of Colcarny two years previously, as is seen by the following Crown charter :—

JOHN DE
BERCLAY,
1372-1398,
Collairnie
II.

“ Grant to John de Berclay, son of David de Berclay, of all that part of Colcarny, county Kynros, which belonged to David his father and was surrendered by him.” Perth. David II, 41st year.

Reg. Mag.
Sig. 1306-
1424, p. 126.

At an earlier date, 1369, John de Berclay had replaced his father David de Berclay as “ Collector of Contributions ” of the seven shires, for which he received the handsome salary of 4s. 6d. per annum.

Exchequer
Rolls, Vol. ii,
p. 335.

No further records of John de Berclay can be found, and it seems certain that he died without issue, as the next holder of the estate of Collairnie was William Berclay, who had inherited the lands of Kilmaron from his father, Hugh de Berclay (Collairnie IIB), and appears to have received the lands of Collairnie from his uncle, John de Berclay (Collairnie II), on his death without issue.

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

WILLIAM
BERCLAY,
1390-1418,
Collairnie
III.

WILLIAM BERCLAY

William Berclay of Collairnie, Kilmaron, Touch and Bolgy, was born about the year 1350. He succeeded his father in the lands of Kilmaron, and inherited from his uncle, John de Berclay of Colcarny (Collairnie II), the estates which were henceforward known as the lands of Collairnie.

Reg. Mag.
Sig. 1306-
1424, Vol. i,
p. 208, No. 37

William Berclay's name appears third among the jurors at an inquisition taken at Glenducky on July 5th, 1390, which is quoted in the confirmation by King Robert III of the charter of Sir Norman de Lesly, Kt., of Balnabreck, dealing with the lands of Balmadyside and Petachop.

Ibid.
Appendix II,
No. 1760.

In the same year William Berclay received by charter from King Robert the lands of Touch and Bolgy, previously held by William (the surname is unfortunately obliterated).

Register of
Dunferm-
line,
Nos. 1, 2.

The lands of "Bolgyn, son of Torfyny," were granted by Macbeth, King of Scotland, and his wife Queen Gruoch (1040-1057) to the hermits of St. Serf's Island in Lochleven. Afterwards these lands were granted to the Monastery of Dunfermline by Malcolm III. The Abbey of Dunfermline received from Bolgyn half a merk annually, the right to which John Abbot of Dunfermline (*ob.* A.D. 1251) surrendered to the Priory of St. Andrews. While Dunfermline had right to half a merk from Bolgyn, the Priory of St. Serf's had right to "twenty meli of chese" and one pig, at Martinmas, from the same land.

When William Berclay of Collairnie became possessed of the land of Bolgy he refused or neglected to pay this rent. The matter became the subject of prolonged litigation. The famous Andrew Wyntoun, author of *The Cronykill of Scotland*, was then prior of the Monastery of Lochleven, and in fulfilment of his office he brought an action against the Laird of Collairnie in the court of the Bishop of St. Andrews claiming payment of this contribution. Bishop Walter Traill, before whom this action was brought on March 27th, 1395, gave judgment against William for his contumacy in not appearing to defend himself, and decreed that, because of the hardness of his heart, he should be solemnly excommuni-

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

cated from the Church, "by the sounding of the bells, by the lighting and extinguishing of candles and by public denunciation." This sentence does not seem to have had much effect, as we find that on February 19th, 1406, Wyntoun again applied to the bishop's successor, and the laird was subjected to the penalty of the major excommunication. Even these terrors did not bring him into subjection, for Wyntoun summoned him once more before the bishop, in 1411, complaining that he was then five years in arrears, and was due "ten chalders of wheat, twenty swine and forty shillings." Unfortunately we cannot tell how this curious dispute terminated. In these records William Berclay is referred to as both Lord of Collairnie and Lord of Touch.

WILLIAM
BERCLAY,
1390-1418,
Collairnie
III.

Register of
St. Andrews,
pp. 6-21.

As has been already mentioned, William Berclay, together with his brothers David Berclay of Lutherie and John Berclay, afterwards of Kippo, were members of the household of Robert, Duke of Albany. They are witnesses to many charters for the Duke, sometimes together and sometimes separately, as "scutifer" or "armiger." It is of value to quote the following deed :—

"Charter by Robert, Duke of Albany, Earl of Fife and Menteith, and Governor of Scotland, confirming to John Melville of Rait a grant to him by William Scot of Balweny. Witnessed by carissimo nepote nostro Roberto Senescallo de Fyfe, carissimo filio nostro Johanne Senescalli domino Buchane, Ricardo Commyne milite, Domino Andrea Hamit secretario nostro rectore de Lystoun, David Berclay, Johnne Wricht and William Berclay scutiferis nostris et aliis," 3rd August, 1411.

The Mel-
villes and
Leslies,
Vol. ii, p. 18.

"Scutifer" or "armiger" was a rank in which the holder, if horsed, was entitled to the same allowances as a knight. Service as "scutifer" in the Royal household continued to be given by Barclays of the Kippo line.

John Wright, witness to the above charter, was the same person who received, together with Alexander Berclay (Gartley XIII), a pension as co-heirs of Richard son of Randolphi.

Living at the same date as William Berclay of Collairnie was another William Berclay (Towie X), who was marshal to John, Earl of Buchan, son of Robert, Duke of Albany, by his second

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

WILLIAM
BERCLAY,
1390-1418,
Collairnie
III.

Collairnie
Charters.

marriage, with Muriella daughter of Sir William Keith, the father-in-law of Alexander de Berclay (Mathers I). It is very difficult to distinguish between these two William Berclays.

The name of the wife of William Berclay (Collairnie III) has not been found, but they had issue three sons and a daughter, Margaret, who became Abbess of Lindores.

The eldest son, David (Collairnie IV), succeeded his father in the lands of Collairnie and Kilmaron, of whom later. The second son, Robert, was granted the lands of Touch and Bolgy and was ancestor of that branch of the Barclay family which became extinct at the end of the seventeenth century. The youngest son, John, is mentioned in the deed of sasine in favour of his nephew, David Berclay of Collairnie (Collairnie V), dated October 22nd, 1450.

Ibid.

William Berclay (Collairnie III) died before 1421, in which year his son David (Collairnie IV) was in possession of the estates.

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

DAVID BARCLAY

David Barclay of Collairnie, Kilmaron, Kindersleith and Lutherie, succeeded his father, William Berclay (Collairnie III), about the year 1418. He was the first of no fewer than nine successive holders of the Collairnie estates all of whom bore the name of David.

DAVID
BARCLAY,
1418-1450,
Collairnie
IV.

He married Helen Spittell, daughter and heiress of John Spittell of Kinnimonth and his wife, Dornagild Stirling, who appears to have received as her marriage settlement the baronies of Crambeth and Cleish, in Kinross, and the lands of Kinnimonth in the parish of Kinglassie, county Fife, for in the year 1415 David Barclay obtained a charter of these baronies and lands on the resignation of the said John Spittell and Dornagild Stirling.

Reg. Mag.
Sig.
1306-1424,
Appendix II,
No. 1973.

In 1421, as has been already recorded, he was one of the sureties, together with his uncle, David Berclay of Lutherie, and his brother, Robert Barclay of Touch, for three members of the Mathers line who had claimed the sanctuary of the cross of Macduff after the murder of the Sheriff of the Mearns.

On February 10th, 1423, he received from John Pitblado of that Ilk a charter of the lands of Kilmaron. These lands were formerly held by his grandfather, Hugh de Berclay, at whose death they had passed to David's father, William Berclay (Collairnie III).

Collairnie
Charters.

On July 28th, 1425, David Barclay obtained an instrument of sasine in his favour, on the resignation of his uncle David, of the lands of Lutherie and Kindersleith.

David Barclay (Collairnie IV) died about the year 1453, having resigned the estates into the hands of his son David (Collairnie V) in 1450.

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

DAVID
BARCLAY,
1450-1466,
Collairnie
V.

DAVID BARCLAY

David Barclay, the fifth Laird of Collairnie, lived in the reigns of James II and James III of Scotland and Henry VI and Edward IV of England. It was during the time of his occupation of the family estates that Scotland was plunged into civil war. Neither of the two kings was able to control the turbulent nobles and both were unpopular. The English kings were continually plotting with first one party and then with the other. James II was killed by the bursting of a cannon when besieging the English in the castle of Roxburgh in 1460. His son James III was murdered when fleeing from the disastrous defeat at Sauchieburn in 1488.

With the country in this disturbed condition it is easy to realise that there are but few records concerning the doings of David Barclay (Collairnie V) to help the genealogist.

Collairnie
Charters.

On October 22nd, 1450, he obtained sasine, as son and heir of his father David on the latter's resignation. In this sasine are mentioned John Barclay and Margaret Barclay, Abbess of Lindores, presumed to be his uncle and aunt. The name of his grandfather, William Barclay (Collairnie III), is also referred to in the deed.

There is another deed of sasine among the Collairnie Charters, dated September 17th, 1454, of the lands of Carskerdo, in the parish of Ceres, county Fife.

Register of
Dunfermline,
p. 346.

Nisbet in his *Heraldry* tells us that in 1457 David Barclay was one of the assessors in a perambulation between Easter and Wester Kinghorn.

Acts of the
Lords Audi-
tors,
1466-1494,
p. 130.

We do not know the name of the wife of this David Barclay, but he had issue three sons. His eldest son, David, succeeded him as the sixth Laird of Collairnie. His second son, John Barclay, was defender in an action before the Lords Auditors, February 19th, 1483, and is there described as "brother to David Barclay of Collairnie." From him are supposed to have descended the Barclays of Blair Crambeth, Kinross, from whom sprang the Barclays of Keavil. The third and youngest son of David Barclay (Collairnie V) was Thomas Barclay "of the Rynd," mentioned in a decret by

Ibid. p. 204.

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

the Lords Auditors on December 15th, 1494, as brother german to the deceased David Barclay of Collairnie.

DAVID
BARCLAY,
1450-1466,
Collairnie
V.

The Barclays of the Rynd held the lands until 1640, when with the lands of Innergelly and Ardit they were sold to Sir James Lumsdane of Airdrie.

One of this family, William Barclay of the Rynd, was Captain and Keeper of the King's Palace of Falkland and Seneschal and Chamberlain of the Stewartry of Fife. He was killed at the battle of Pinkie in 1547.

David Barclay (Collairnie V) died about the year 1466.

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

DAVID BARCLAY

DAVID
BARCLAY,
1466-1489,
Collairnie
VI.

This David Barclay succeeded his father, David Barclay (Collairnie V), in the year 1466. On February 6th, 1467, he obtained a precept of *clare constat* from the Earl of Rothes, "as eldest son and heir of the late David Barclay (Collairnie V), who was eldest son and heir of David Barclay (Collairnie IV), of a twelfth part of Collairnie," and in 1468 he again got sasine for further property and annual rents, as is seen by the following charter :—

Collairnie
Charters.

Exchequer
Rolls,
Vol. xi,
p. 674.

" Sas David Barclay t. Kinslevis, Freland, Bin, Kynnard, Forth Ramsay, Kynnimonth, Bordland, and annual rent of Middle Cleish, Nevigston, Colston, etc."

Collairnie
Charters.

On June 13th, 1477, he obtained a charter in his favour on the resignation of John Barclay, Burgess of Cupar, of the lands of Lindifferon, Fife.

Reg. Mag.
Sig.
1424-1513,
No. 1488.

On August 3rd, 1481, David Barclay sold to John Blackburn an annual rent of two and a half merks from the lands of Ottertoun, in the sherifffdom of Fife, held by him from the King, the witnesses being John Barclay his brother, David Barclay of Touch, David Barclay his brother, and John Urvel Notary Public.

Acts of the
Lords
Auditors,
1466-1494,
p. 128.

On February 18th, 1483, an action was brought by Arthur Ferny of that Ilk against Thomas Simson, sheriff of Fife, David Barclay of Collairnie and others for having wrongly issued a brief of inquest.

Acts of the
Lords Audi-
tors,
1466-1494,
p. 139.

In 1484, on May 19th, David Barclay is again before the Lords Auditors in an action brought by Thomas Grandison against James of "Petblatho," John his son and heir, David Barclay of Collairnie and others for wrongfully "rasing and taking" £50 from the lands of "Petblatho." The Lords give a decision in which David is made to pay £18.

David Barclay (Collairnie VI) married Margaret, daughter of Douglas of Lochleven, ancestor of the Earls of Morton. He died about the year 1489 and was succeeded by his son David Barclay (Collairnie VII).

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

DAVID BARCLAY

David Barclay, the seventh Laird of Collairnie, held the estates for only fourteen years.

On May 15th, 1489, he obtained an instrument of sasine as "eldest son and heir of David Barclay of Collairnie and Margaret Douglas his spouse" of the lands of Carskerdo.

There are also among the Collairnie deeds further charters, dated August 10th, 1490, and October 10th, 1494, granting to him other estates in Fife.

David Barclay (Collairnie VII) has sasine in 1494, as follows:—

"Sasin for David Barclay t. Kinslevis, Frelan, Landifron, Carskerdo, Nevynston and Medil Cleish, etc."

It will be remembered that the lands of Kilmaron had been the property of the Barclays of Collairnie ever since the days of David de Berclay (Collairnie I). They appear to have been held under the overlordship of the Lairds of Pitblado. During the time of this David Barclay (Collairnie VII) with whom we are now concerned, these lands were the cause of much dispute and continual litigation. A certain Matthew White claimed that by heritage he was entitled to occupy a twelfth part of Kilmaron and to receive the "tak" of the same. The matter dragged on through the years 1492, 1493 and 1494, when the Lords Auditors decided that Matthew White was correct in making this claim, that Peter of Pitblado was to infest him in this twelfth part of the said lands, and to defend him against any claim that David Barclay of Collairnie might make. The Lords also decreed that David Barclay was to resign the said part of the lands of Kilmaron. These actions are of considerable interest, showing that the Barclays of Collairnie were still in possession of the lands of Kilmaron at this date.

There are two more entries in the Acts of the Lords Auditors concerning this David Barclay, and on July 1st, 1494, he is found as a witness to an acquittance by Alexander Ramsay of Dalwidsy.

The name of David Barclay's wife has not been recovered, but he had issue a son, Sir David Barclay (Collairnie VIII), who succeeded him. He died before the year 1503.

DAVID
BARCLAY,
1489-1503,
Collairnie
VII.

Collairnie
Charters.

Exchequer
Rolls,
Vol. x, p. 769.

Acts of the
Lords
Auditors,
1478-1496,
pp. 319, 355,
360, etc.

Hist MSS.
Comm.
Earl of Home,
p. 90.

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

SIR DAVID
BARCLAY,
1503-1536,
Collairnie
VIII.

SIR DAVID BARCLAY

Sir David Barclay was born about 1482, and at the time of his father's death he was not yet of age.

Collairnie
Charters.

Exchequer
Rolls,
Vol. xii,
P. 713.

Reg. Mag.
Sig.
1424-1513,
No. 3524.

Collairnie
Charters.

Previous to his time there had been some dispute between the Lairds of Collairnie and their superiors, the Lords of Balnabreich, afterwards Earls of Rothes. In consequence of this feud, George, Earl of Rothes, refused to infest David Barclay (Collairnie VIII) when he came of age in 1503. The young laird, however, had by some means gained the ear of King James IV, who issued a special Royal precept, on July 10th, 1503, to the sheriff of Fife, ordering that Barclay should at once be put into possession of his paternal estates.

The Royal favour was further continued, for in 1510 he obtained a charter of the lands of Collairnie directly from the King, as these lands had fallen to the Crown, in consequence of George, Earl of Rothes, having alienated the greater portion without the King's consent.

In 1506, on May 18th, he resigned the lands of Kilmaron for new infestment.

Reg. Mag.
Sig.
1424-1513,
No. 3541.

Together with Henry Pitcarne, David bought the lands of Forthar-Ramsay, in Fife, which they resigned into the King's hands, for infestment and incorporation into a free Barony, in favour of the said Henry Pitcarne. Dated at Edinburgh February 14th, 1510-11.

Sheriff Court
Book of Fife,
1515-1522,
pp. 41, 48.

In an action between David Balfour of Lalethime and Marion, his spouse, and Jonete Ramsay, relict of George Balfour, in the year 1516, David Barclay is cautioner to the sheriff for the said Jonete and her "bairnys": and during the year 1517 his name appears on inquisitions, together with his kinsmen, Thomas Barclay of the Rynd and David Barclay of Touch.

The battle of Flodden Field had taken place on September 9th, 1513, when King James IV, with twelve of his earls and thirteen of his barons, was slain. On the accession of James V the country was in a very disturbed state. The French and English parties were continually plotting against each other. King Henry VIII of England was meddling in

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

the affairs of Scotland, and at one time wished to marry his daughter Mary to the Scottish King.

SIR DAVID
BARCLAY,
1503-1536,
Collairnie
VIII.

Henry Orme, who was Abbot of Lindores (1502-1523), appears to have taken some precaution with regard to the safety of the abbey and the monks serving there. David Barclay was appointed bailie, and, as we shall see in a later grant, his duties were of an onerous character. On May 4th, 1516, we find him entering a "protestation of privilege." His son, David Barclay (Collairnie IX), was appointed, by Abbot John Philp, to succeed him in the year 1536, at which date the appointment was made hereditary.

Sheriff Court
Book of Fife,
1515-1522,
p. 142.

In 1517 David Barclay was one of a jury who settled a valuation of Fife, in a court held by Patrick, 4th Lord Lindsay of the Byres, sheriff depute of Fife.

On September 2, 1521, he obtained a precept of sasine in his favour, and of Margaret Stewart his spouse, of the lands of Carskerdo.

Collairnie
Charters.

It is not known at what date or for what service David Barclay (Collairnie VIII) received the honour of knighthood.

On October 25th, 1525, there is an obligation by Peter Pitblado of that Ilk and David Pitblado fiar thereof, by which they renounce in Sir David Barclay's favour all inversions of the lands of Kingask, and the same day there is a contract between Sir David and the above Peter and David by which Sir David renounced twelve merks of the annual rent that he has out of the lands of Pitblado, and for which renunciation the said Peter and David renounce in his favour five twelfth parts of the lands of Kilmaron, which he, the said Sir David Barclay, "has now in blench."

Collairnie
Charters.

In the *History and Chronicles of Scotland*, by Robert Lindsay of Pitscottie, we read of an embassy to England in the time of King James V, dated 1533. The chronicler describes :—

"how ane ambassadour came out of Ingland, called Lord William, how the King promisit to pass to Ingland to the King therof, how the wicket bishopsis of Scotland wid nocht tholl the King to pass thair. For the bishopsis concedit in thair myndis that gif King Harrie mett with our King of Scotland that he wid cause him to

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

SIR DAVID
BARCLAY,
1503-1536,
Collairnie
VIII.

cast doune the abbayis of Scotland lykeas he had done in Ingland. . . . Therefor they hidit and a force sent under the King's brother, the Earl of Murray Scotland divided into four parts and every man constrained to keep in his own quarters. The King was constrainit to send ane ambassadour to Ingland, namit the bischope of Aberdene, with him three ancient knightis to wit Schir William Scot of Balwiril, Schir David Barklay of Collernie, Schir Alexander Stewart of Gartlies. Thes ambassadours passit with the commissioun and promiseid that he sould meit the King of Ingland in York."

Then follows a description of the King of England's preparations :—

" of all things necessary for their Royall estait, of the King of Scotland's cuming and for his owne honour and magnificence of his realme, and nobilitie thereof, for I haird say thair was never sic provisioun nor preparation made for no tryumphe nor meeting that ever was nather within the realme of Scotland nor in Ingland since they first inhabit. But in the end the King of Scotland mockid the King of Ingland, the ambassadours forsaide passit into Ingland with a secret writing in the King's own hand to present to the King of Ingland sealed and not to be broken, and were well received in London, and presented the writing for the King's own consideration, and passed to their lodging and made merry. But on the morne they were sent for to the castell like other ambassadours there, and found the matter laid before the council, whereat they were very angry, took the King by the hand and led him away to the window to a table and expostulated with him for putting a secret matter before his council. The King warned the bischope and told him to warn the King of the danger of these secret methods. The bischope remained in Ingland a quarter of a year and returned and told the King of the King of Ingland's feeling for the Lord of Angus and the Lord of Douglas. Wherefor these men fell under suspicion with the King of Scotland especially of all Douglas."

History and
Chronicles
of Scotland,
Vol. i, p. 342.

On July 27th, 1535, King James V granted letters of protection to William (Stewart), Bishop of Aberdeen, with his kinsmen, friends and servants, among whom was Sir David Barclay of Cullerny and his son, in all a great company, " to pas in our ambassate and service to the maist Cristin King [Francis the First—but no mention of France or his name], for treeting of oure mariage and uther matters concerning us and the common weile of our realme."

Reg. Sec.
Sig. Vol. ii,
Nos. 1740,
1745.

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

The name of Sir David Barclay (Collairnie VIII) does not occur after this embassy, and it is possible that he did not return.

SIR DAVID
BARCLAY,
1503-1536,
Collairnie
VIII.

He married, as already noted, Margaret Stewart, daughter of Thomas, Lord Innermeath and Lorn, and had issue one son, David (Collairnie IX), who succeeded him, and one daughter, Elizabeth, who married first Andrew of Kinnimonth, by contract of him on the one part and David Barclay of Collairnie of the other, dated April 25th, 1540. Andrew died about the year 1545, and Elizabeth Barclay married secondly David Lindsay of Piotstown, whom she divorced.

Macfarlane's
Collections,
Vol. ii,
pp. 539,
548.

Liber
Officiales of
St. Andrews ,
Abbotsford
Club.

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

DAVID
BARCLAY,
1536-1547,
Collairnie
IX.

DAVID BARCLAY

David Barclay, first Baron of Collairnie, succeeded his father, Sir David Barclay (Collairnie VIII), early in the year 1536.

He married, in 1523, Janet Sandilands, daughter of Sir John Sandilands of Monance and Cruvie, by Catherine his wife, daughter of Sir William Scott of Balweane. Sir David settled upon his daughter-in-law the lands of Kinnimonth as her wedding gift. The charter was confirmed (technically) by Queen Mary in 1547, shortly before Janet's husband, David Barclay, was killed at the battle of Pinkie.

Collairnie
Charters.

David Barclay (Collairnie IX) obtained a retour of special service, dated at Cupar, March 7th, 1536, as son and heir of Sir David Barclay, Kt.

There is a curious document relating to this Laird of Collairnie still extant among the charters connected with the estate. It is dated January 14th, 1536, and declares "that David Barclay of Collairnie accept from John Abbot of Lindores [John Philp, 1532-1566] and the monks thereof the office of the bailiary of the monastery there, and obliged himself to be bailie to them, and their keeper, defender and protector, to hold their courts and do Law and Justice to 'outmen and inmen' as oft as necessary, and to keep their freedom and borrow their men if any be attached or arrested to any other Lord's Court." For this arduous duty his remuneration was set down at ten merks of fee yearly.

Exchequer
Rolls,
Vol. xvii,
p. 758.

On April 30th, 1537, we find in the "Libri Responsionum" that David Barclay was owing to the King for sasine on the lands of Collairnie, Lumbenny, Carskerdo, Lindiffron, Kinnimonth, Bin and for several annual rents, including Middle Creich.

All these places have been mentioned as being held by the Lairds of Collairnie in previous generations.

King James V confirmed to David Barclay and to Jonete Sandilands, his wife, in conjunct infeftment, five pounds worth of land at the ancient estate of Carskerdo, county Fife, and incorporating at the same time the lands of

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

Collairnie with the fortalice, Easter and Wester Kindersleith, free lands of Lindiffron, three parts of Kinnimonth, half of Bin and Kynnard, Lumbenny, and Lutherie, into the Free Barony of Collairnie, of which he granted him exemption from wardship so far as the dwelling and demain were concerned. The rights of David Barclay, his heirs and assigns, to an annual rent of 18 merks from the lands of Kilmaron, county Fife, which John Seton had sold to William Hunter, are also expressly reserved in the charter of confirmation, dated May 29th, 1540.

DAVID
BARCLAY,
1536-1547,
Collairnie
IX.

Reg. Mag.
Sig.
Vol. iii,
No. 2149.

Queen Mary, at Stirling, June 26th, 1545, with the consent of her Privy Council, grants the lands of Kinnimonth, in the Barony of Collairnie, which David Barclay resigned, to Elizabeth Leslie, daughter of George, Earl of Rothes, in her virginity, in life rent.

James V died on December 14th, 1542, of grief, it is said, at the disaster of Solway Moss, combined with disappointment that his hopes of an heir had been destroyed by the birth of his daughter Mary.

During the first five years of Queen Mary's reign Scotland was subjected to no fewer than three invasions by the English: first by order of Henry VIII, and later by the Duke of Somerset, Protector of King Edward VI. At the third invasion the Scottish Regent, James, Earl of Arran, mustered a large force to resist the English. The two hosts faced each other on opposite banks of the Esk and the Scots were defeated with great slaughter at the battle of Pinkie, on September 10th, 1547.

Among those who fell on that day was David Barclay, first Baron of Collairnie (Collairnie IX).

By his wife, Janet Sandilands, he left issue three sons and one daughter.

He was succeeded by his eldest son David (Collairnie X), of whom later. William Barclay in Johnstone (XB) was styled "second son." He married Elizabeth Bethune of Creich. On the failure of the direct male line of Collairnie, by the death of Thomas Barclay (Collairnie XV) in 1734, the descendants of William Barclay in Johnstone claimed to

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

DAVID
BARCLAY,
1536-1547,
Collairnie
IX.

be heirs-male of Collairnie. A pedigree of this line will be given later. Robert Barclay, the third son of David Barclay, had issue a son, James Barclay, who in the year 1610 acquired from David Barclay, the then Laird of Collairnie, a portion of the lands of Lutherie, where the family remained for some generations. Jean Barclay, the daughter of David Barclay (Collairnie IX) married in 1564 John Barclay of Touch, and had issue.

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

SIR DAVID BARCLAY

Sir David Barclay, second Baron of Collairnie, was only barely of age when he inherited the estates on his father being slain at the battle of Pinkie on September 10th, 1547.

SIR DAVID
BARCLAY,
1547-1587,
Collairnie
X.

Before that date he had been contracted to marry the Lady Elizabeth Leslie, fourth daughter of George, fourth Earl of Rothes, who, as we have seen, had received a grant of part of the lands of Kinnimonth in the contract of marriage. This grant was confirmed at Stirling, June 26th, 1545. However, David refused the alliance, and in 1557 she was the wife of Patrick Crichton, younger of Lugton.

Reg. Mag.
Sig.
Vol. iii,
No. 3125.

Scots
Peerage.

Sir David married Margaret Wemyss, eldest daughter of Sir John Wemyss of Wemyss, ancestor of the Earls of Wemyss and March, by Margaret his first wife, a daughter of Sir Adam Otterburn of Redhall, Lord Advocate to James V. The marriage contract is dated November 27th, 1555.

Douglas's
Peerage.

Wemyss
Memorials,
Vol. ii,
p. 182.

On October 22nd, 1548, he obtained a retour of special service, under the Act of Parliament granting this favour to the sons of those who fell at Pinkiecleuch, and received the lands and Barony of Collairnie.

Collairnie
Charters.

In the "Libri Responsionum," under date November 8th, 1549, the Sheriff of Fife has to account for £273 6s. 8d. for sasine from the Barony of Collairnie, from the lands of Collairnie with the Tower and buildings, Carskerdo, Easter and Wester Kindersleith, Freland, Lindiffron, three-fifths of Kinnimonth, half of Bin and Kynnard, one-seventh of Lum-benny with the mill and other holdings within the barony, and for certain annual rents. Also a further £136 13s. 4d. for reliefs owing to the Queen, for sasine from Sir David Barclay, reserving free the lands of Carskerdo to Janet Sandilands, widow of the late David Barclay (Collairnie IX), in life rent, excepting the before-mentioned three-fifths of Kinnimonth, which are in the hands of Elizabeth Leslie, "ratione sue allegati vitatio redditus earundem."

Exchequer
Rolls,
Vol. xviii,
p. 486.

On July 21st, 1553, there is an act of ratification by Justiciar General, Alexander, Earl of Argyle, approving of the charter of the erection of the Barony of Collairnie in 1540.

Collairnie
Charters.

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

SIR DAVID
BARCLAY,
1547-1587,
Collairnie
X.

Collairnie
Charters.

Reg. Mag.
Sig.

On February 20th, 1563, Sir David obtained a charter from John (Philp) Abbot of Lindores, in favour of himself and the heirs-male of his body, of the heritable office of the bailiary of the lands, baronies and other property belonging to the monastery of Lindores and also of the Barony of Ecclesmagirdle, in Strathearn, county Perth.

In 1564, on May 8th, he obtained a charter under the Great Seal of Queen Mary of the lands of Kilmaron in the Barony of Pitblado.

The lot of Sir David Barclay (Collairnie X) was cast in very critical times. The widowed Queen of France returned to Scotland to rule over her country, as Queen Mary, during his tenure, and he had to decide between supporting her or aiding the Lords of the Congregation, who strove to dethrone her. His decision in her favour was possibly confirmed when she honoured the Tower of Collairnie with her presence in January, 1564-5. This was the period of her memorable residence in St. Andrews, during which time her first interview with Darnley on Scottish soil took place. She sailed from the Forth to the Tay, landed at Balmerino, then rode to Collairnie, and thence to St. Andrews, where she spent a week.

The time of her residence at Collairnie is proved by the fact that whilst there she signed a charter under the Great Seal, which is dated January 24th, 1564-1565. As she left Edinburgh on January 23rd, and was at Collairnie on the 24th, and did not arrive at St. Andrews until the 28th, she probably spent three days within the ancient Tower, attended by the four faithful "Maries," on her way to meet the lover whose fate was to be so cruelly linked with her own.

It is not wonderful to find that Sir David Barclay (Collairnie X) was an ardent adherent of his Queen.

Register of
Privy Coun-
cil, Vol. i,
p. 367.

On September 12th, 1565, he signed "The band in Fyffe . . . that we and ilk ane of us sall trewlie serve the King and Queen's Mayesties and their Lieutenant."

Queen Mary was married on July 29th, 1565, to her cousin, Henry Stewart, Lord Darnley. He was the son of the Earl of

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

Lennox by his wife Margaret Douglas, and was therefore the grandson of Margaret Tudor, and was received as first prince of the blood at the English Court. They were married with the rites of the Romish Church. Moray refused his consent to the marriage, and he and some of the lay lords took up arms. They entered the town of Edinburgh, but were fired at from the castle, and retreated to Dumfries. There they issued a declaration that their religion was in danger. Queen Mary and her husband seem to have made preparations for their safety in case of further action by the Protestant party, and we find in the register of the Privy Council an interesting record, dated at Strongbow, November 18th, 1565, in which "David Drury of that Ilk, David Barclay of Cullerny (Collairnie X), Michael Balfour of Burly, John Anstruther of that Ilk and Maister Alexander Sym, advocat procurator speciale, be Sir William Scott of Balweny, Kt., appear personally before the Lords of secret Council with their band and letters."

SIR DAVID
BARCLAY,
1547-1587,
Collairnie
X.

By these Sir William Scott, Kt., of Balweny, and these other signatories (Sir David Barclay, signing simply as "Cullerny") are "bundin and oblist as cautioners and souerties for William Douglas, of Lochleven, that the house and place of Lochleven shall be reddie and patent at their Majesties commandment with all munitions and altailyerie [artillery] being within the samyn, quhilkis pertinit to James Erl of Moray . . . upon 24 hours warning, and that nane of their Majesties rebellis . . . sal be suppleit or intertenit in the said place in menetyme under pine of 5000 merks." The original charter is signed "MARY R."

Register of
Privy Coun-
cil, Vol. i,
p. 397.

On May 26th, 1567, Sir David Barclay obtained a charter under the Great Seal of Queen Mary, confirming to him the office of Heritable Bailie of Lindores, "which had been held by his father and grandfather," and increasing the fee to £100 Scots per annum. The Barclays of Collairnie continued to hold the office until 1748, when heritable jurisdiction was abolished.

Darnley was murdered at Kirk o' Field on February 9th, 1567, and three months later, on May 15th, Mary married

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

SIR DAVID
BARCLAY,
1547-1587,
Collairnie
X.

James Hepburn, Earl of Bothwell, who had been openly accused of the murder.

These events produced increasing discontent, which would have ended in civil war, but the Queen surrendered to William Kirkcaldy of Grange at Carberry Hill on June 15th the same year. She was taken first to Edinburgh and then to Lochleven, where shortly afterwards she signed the demission of the Government to her son, and desired that Moray should be the first regent.

On the escape of Mary from Lochleven Castle Sir David Barclay was one of those who entered the Association at Hamilton on May 8th, 1568, to adhere to her against her rebellious subjects. It is interesting to recall here that Sir George Barclay (Gartley XIX) was at this time a member of the Queen's household, and is mentioned in a document relating to the Association.

Pitcairn's
Criminal
Trials, p. 60.

Sir David took part in the disastrous battle of Langside, on May 13th of the same year, when the hopes of Mary's followers were crushed, and three days afterwards she crossed the Solway and threw herself upon the mercy of Elizabeth.

For some years after the battle of Langside those who took part in it received harsh treatment from the Regent and the other rulers of the young King's court, and we find many entries in the records to this effect.

Ibid.

In 1578 Sir David is custodian of one of the Border rieviers called Ringan Armstrong, who had been captured in a foray and sent to Collairnie Tower as prisoner, Sir David being held responsible for his production to the Privy Council under a penalty of 2,000 merks. Apparently he remained a prisoner in the tower for nearly two years, so tedious was the process of criminal law in those days.

Register of
Privy Coun-
cil, Vol. iii,
p. 307.

In 1580 Sir David Barclay again becomes cautioner for Sir William Douglas of Lochleven, afterwards Earl of Morton, in a bond for £20,000 that he would exile himself from Scotland until permitted to return.

Douglas does not seem to have remained long in exile, for in 1584 we find David again his cautioner with several

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

others in a sum of £10,000 that he shall not harm David Borswell nor any of his family.

SIR DAVID
BARCLAY,
1547-1587,
Collairnie
X.

On November 14th, 1583, David obtained from Patrick, Archbishop of St. Andrews, a tack of the teinds of Kilmaron and other lands in his favour and of Master David Barclay, his eldest son and heir apparent, and John Barclay, his second son.

Collairnie
Charters.

Sir David Barclay and his wife Margaret Wemyss rebuilt a portion of the Tower of Collairnie, and inscribed their initials over the doorway.

They had issue two sons, David and John, and two daughters, Margaret and Beatrix. The eldest son, David (Collairnie XI), succeeded to the estates. The second son, John, died unmarried in 1601. On November 10th of that year David Barclay of Collairnie was served heir to his brother John in an annual rent of three chalders victual furth of the town and lands of Ceres. John Barclay of Touch, and David Barclay of Strowie, were jurors at the inquest. Margaret married James Sibbald, of Rankeilor; and Beatrix, David Clephane of Carslogie. Sir David died August 9th, 1587.

Fife
Records.

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

DAVID
BARCLAY,
1587-1613,
Collairnie
XI.

DAVID BARCLAY

David Barclay, who became Laird of Collairnie on the death of his father, Sir David (Collairnie X), in 1587, had been educated at the University of St. Andrews, and took his degree as Master of Arts.

Douglas's
Peerage.

He was married at an early age to Helen Balfour, youngest daughter of the famous Sir James Balfour of Pittendreich, Lord President of the Court of Session, and this union brought him into contact with some of the most eminent politicians of the time. His wife's brother was Michael, first Lord Balfour of Burleigh.

Collairnie
Charters.

David Barclay (Collairnie XI) was infeft in the lands and Barony of Collairnie on January 29th, 1587-8, confirmed to instruments of sasine proceeding upon a "*precept furth of Chancery*."

Ibid.

On September 16th, 1590, he obtained a tack of the teinds of Easter and Wester Kindersleith, and on April 16th, 1613, from David Murray, Lord Scone, a tack of the lands of Easter Lumbenny.

He proved to be one of the most turbulent of the Fife lairds of his time. We find his name on many entries in the Register of the Privy Council. At Edinburgh on November 10th, 1592 :—

Register of
Privy Coun-
cil, Vol. v,
p. 20.

" Caution by Mr. David Barclay of Cullerny as principal and Mr Patrik Balfour as surety for him in £2000 that he shall behave loyally and answer when required upon."

And in the same register :—

Ibid. p. 141.

" Caution in £2000 by . . . Wemyss of Bolgy for Barclay of Cullerny that he shall pass benorth the water of Tay by 22nd inst and keep ward betwixt the said water and the Spey till he be freed."

" Stirling 9th May 1592.

Ibid. p. 144.

" Caution in £2000 by Sir John Wemyss apparent of that Ilk for Mr. David Barclay that on being freed of his ward betwixt the waters of North Esk and of Tay, he shall appear befor the council on six days warning, and shall not reset nor intercommune with the Earl of Bothwell or his associates in time coming."

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

“ Edinburgh 28th July 1593.

“ Band of caution in 2000 merks by Mr David Barclay of Cullerny as principal and David Wemyss of that Ilk as surety for him not to harm John Barclay brother to the said Mr David Barclay. Among the witnesses is Robert Barclay, ‘father-brother to the said Mr David Barclay.’ ”

DAVID
BARCLAY,
1587-1613,
Collairnie
XI.

Ibid. p. 598.

At this time there seems to have been a feud between the two brothers, as at the same date there is a similar band that John Barclay should not harm his brother David.

Other bands of the same nature are among the entries in the register, and again David seeks protection, together with his brother John and his “father-brother” Robert.

The following incident will show the disturbed state of the country at this time :—

“ Complaint by Sir Thomas Hammiltoun of Bynnie for his Majestie’s interest and by David Barclay of Cullerny heritable proprietor of one half of the lands of Glashlie that on 26th May 1609 David Bowman baillie and others of Falkland to the number of eight score men armed with weapons including hagbuts and pistolets came to the said David Barclay’s lands, demolished the fold dykes built by him within his marches, threatened his servitors, discharged a great number of hagbuts and pistolets, whereby the oxen ploughing were so afraid that they ran away athorte the feilds and brik the haill pleughis and pleugh graith.

“ Parties appear. Defendants plead the day was appointed by magistrates of Falkland for a wapinschawing. Ordained that they did wrong in mustering without the town and going about with unlawful arms and that they abstain from such behaviour.”

Register of
Privy Coun-
cil, Vol. viii,
p. 334.

A wapinschaw in ancient Scottish usage was a periodical gathering of the people within various areas for the purpose of seeing that each man was armed in accordance with his rank, and ready to take the field when required.

It was owing to the refined taste of David and his wife that the internal decorations of Collairnie Tower were executed, and their monograms are wrought into the designs. A careful examination of these heraldic paintings shows that the following important families have been represented there. In many cases labels with the printed names in black-letter are still intact, but not a few have suffered from the destructive hands of inappreciative owners.

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

DAVID
BARCLAY,
1587-1613,
Collairnie
XI.

The dining-hall contains the arms of Ramsay of Colluthie, Wyntoun of that Ilk, Sandilands of St. Monance quartered with Douglas, Traill of Blego, Lairmont of Dairsie, Melville of Cairny, Monypenny of Pitmillie, Moncrief of that Ilk, Halket of Pitfirren, Henderson of Fordell, Inglis of Tarvitt, Kinnaird in the Carse, Forret of Garden, Fernie of that Ilk, Colville of Cleish, Bethune of Balfour, Bethune of Creich, Melville of Balgarvie, Balfour of Corston, Balfour of that Ilk, Balfour of Burleigh, Balfour of Denmyln, Barclay of Collairnie, Barclay of Touch, Barclay of Towie, Barclay of Mathers.

In the guest-chamber the roof is more dilapidated than in the dining-hall beneath it, and there is more difficulty in deciphering the heraldic blazonings. Many portions of the roof have been torn away, and at some period the arms have been repainted by an inexperienced person who did not understand the primary importance of colouring in heraldry, as many of the arms show incorrect heraldic colouring through the substitution of wrong tints for those borne by the various families.

The arms still remaining in a fair state of preservation are those of Scott of Abbotshall, Melville of Raith, Stewart of Rosyth, Sibbald of Balgony, Scott of Balweary, Wardlaw of Pitreavie, Murray of Gledoch, Durward of Lundin, Colville of Easter Wemyss, Lundy of Lundyn, Strang of Balcaskie, Lundin of Balgonie, Ramsay of Crackeston, Lundy of that Ilk, Kincairny of that Ilk, Dishington of Ardross, Toures of Innerleith, Anstruther of that Ilk, Pitblado of that Ilk, Seaton of Pitmeddon, Lord Innermeith, Stewart of Mynto.

Six of the heraldic pictures are so disfigured by breakages in the roof, and so imperfect in consequence of the colours having been altered, that they have not been deciphered, but from the above list it will be seen that the decoration of this room, as designed by the Laird of Collairnie, contained representations of the armorial bearings of many of the principal Fifeshire families.

The arms on the sculptured stones above the doorway

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

were those borne by Helen Balfour, the Lady of Collairnie, and it is therefore probable that she was responsible for the decorations of this tower in conjunction with the second Sir David Lindsay of Mount, and her own kinsman Sir James Balfour of Denmyln, who were both Lords Lyon King-of-Arms.

DAVID
BARCLAY,
1587-1613,
Collairnie
XI.

David Barclay did not adhere so faithfully to the fortunes of the Stewarts as his father. He was concerned in the raid of Holyrood, when Francis, Earl of Bothwell, sought to obtain control of King James VI, and he fell under the displeasure of his Royal master. We have already seen that, in 1592, he was bound over "to behave himself loyally," and that later he was for a time banished from Fife, and only obtained a relaxation of his sentence provided that he would not "reset" the fugitive Earl of Bothwell.

From his will, dated May 1st, 1613, we find that David had by his wife, Helen Balfour, the following issue :—

1. Sir David Barclay, who succeeded him as Collairnie XII.
2. Michael, a lawyer, who married Margaret Phin, daughter of David Phin of Whitehill. He died before 1682, leaving issue two daughters : Margaret, married in 1664 to David, brother to Lord Colville of Culross ; Anna, who married Sir George Wishart, Bt.
3. Patrick, died unmarried.
4. James, who on December 23rd, 1635, was served heir to his "immediate younger brother," Alexander.
(N.B.—William had died before Alexander.)

Douglas's
Peerage.
Fife Records.

Retours of
Service.

In 1648 he was fined £50 for assault to the effusion of blood, on James Clephane in Cupar. Fife Records.

On December 17th, 1661, there is a band by George Duddingstone of Kilduncan and Mr. James Barclay, brother german to the Right Hon. Sir David Barclay of Collairnie (Collairnie XII), "for love and favour they bear to James Barclay, Burgess of Cupar, and Margaret Killoch, his spouse," for a certain quantity of victual.

James married Barbara Jameson, and had issue :

- (1) David, who died at Cupar, November 24th, 1654.
- (2) Margaret, baptised December 4th, 1654, and married Hugh Scot 1680.
- (3) John, baptised July 12th, 1657, died at Cupar, March 8th, 1659.

Cupar
Parish Reg.

Fife Records.

Cupar
Parish Reg.

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

DAVID
BARCLAY,
1587-1613,
Collairnie
XI.

- (4) James, baptised August 2nd, 1661, buried at Cupar February 28th, 1664.
- 5. William, died unmarried before 1635.
- 6. Alexander, died unmarried 1635. His elder brother James was served heir to him.
- 7. Euphemia, who married William Lovell of Connoquhie.

From the Collairnie charters it is evident that the death of David Barclay (Collairnie XI) took place on August 8th, 1613.

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

SIR DAVID BARCLAY

Sir David Barclay (Collairnie XII), who succeeded his father, David (Collairnie XI), on August 8th, 1613, was the ninth laird in succession to bear the name of David. The oft-repeated Christian name has caused much difficulty to the genealogist, and accounts for many erroneous statements in previous writings.

SIR DAVID
BARCLAY,
1613-1656,
Collairnie
XII.

He was knighted by King Charles I, when that monarch visited Scotland in 1633, and survived to see the King dethroned and beheaded, and his son exiled from the land of his fathers.

Sir David married first, in 1618, Euphemia Leslie, fifth and youngest daughter of Patrick, first Lord Lindores, by his wife Lady Jane Stewart, daughter of Robert, second Earl of Orkney. By her, who died December 10th, 1625, he had issue one son and three daughters. Sir David married secondly Anne Riddell, only child of Sir John Riddell of Riddell, Bt., by Jean his second wife, a daughter of Sir James Anstruther of Anstruther in Fife, and by her he had issue two sons and two daughters.

Douglas's
Peerage.

Douglas's
Baronage.

There is an entry in the register of the Privy Council, dated at Edinburgh, November 14th, 1614, showing that Sir David was a minor at the time of his inheritance.

“Dispensation to the Sheriff of Fyfe in favour of David Barclay, now of Collairnie, who in spite of his minority is to be served heir to his late father, Mr. David Barclay, of Collairnie, in his lands, some of which are held by the Crown.”

On June 29th, 1614, David obtained a charter of confirmation from James Marquis of Hamilton of the twelfth part of the lands of Collairnie and others, and on January 3rd, 1616, he was served heir to his father in the barony of Collairnie, comprehending the lands of Collairnie, lands of Carskerdo, the lands of Easter and Wester Kinsleith, Freeland and Lindifferon, three fifth parts of the lands of Kinnimonth, half of the lands of Bin and Kinnaird, and seven parts of the lands of Lumbenny, with the mill thereof, all united in the barony of Collairnie, also in the

Collairnie
Charters.

Inquisition
Retour, Fife,
Abb. i,
No. 256.

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

SIR DAVID
BARCLAY,
1613-1656,
Collairnie
XII.

five twelfth parts of the lands of Kilmaron, in the barony of Pitblado.

Collairnie
Charters.

On December 18th, 1617, he obtained from Patrick, Lord Lindores, a precept of *clare constat* of the heritable Bailiary of the Abbacy of Lindores and others, as heir of Sir David Barclay of Collairnie (Collairnie X), his grandfather.

On February 5th, 1618, he obtained a discharge and assignation of the whole barony of Pitblado in his favour, comprehending the lands of Pitblado, Kilmaron, Pitlurg, Hilton, Boghall and Foulcausey, from James Pitblado, eldest son and heir of the deceased Alexander Pitblado, sometime of that Ilk.

On August 2nd, 1621, he obtained a charter under the Great Seal of King James VI of the lands of Luthrie, Glaslie, Kinnimonth, etc.

The following charters are of considerable interest in helping to prove the previous holders of the Collairnie estates. On April 28th, 1630, Sir David Barclay (Collairnie XII) was served heir to Sir David Barclay (Collairnie VIII) "abavi sui," that is, the Sir David who died in 1536. At the same time he was served heir to David Barclay (Collairnie IV) "intavi sui proavi inter ipsum et quondam Helenam Spittel suam sposam legitime procreat," which David died about

Fife Records. 1450.

Inquisition
Retours,
Abbrev. ii,
Nos. 1622,
1623.

On June 2nd, 1630, there is a protest at the instance of Robert Colville of Cleish against the above services of David Barclay (Collairnie IV) having acquired through his wife, Helen Spittel, the Barony of Cleish.

On February 4th, 1634, Sir David Barclay, as "heritable bailie of the Regality of Lindores," is "complainer" in an action before the Privy Council against Mr. David Orme, minister at Newburgh, "for having locked and made fast the doors of St. Katherine's chapel of Newburgh, on April 13th, 1632, and debarred the complainer from entering, as had been the constant practice of himself and his predecessors to hold his court there." Repeating of the same conduct, on October 8th the same year, when Michael

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

Barclay, the complainer's deputy, was holding the same court. (Michael Barclay was Sir David's brother.)

SIR DAVID
BARCLAY,
1613-1656,
Collairnie
XII.

The minister produced a letter from the brethren of the Presbytery of Cupar, ordering him "to use all good means for keeping the kirk of Newburgh for the service of God," and he said "that in the case of any seeking to act contrary to the order of the kirk and Acts of Parliament he could lock the kirk door." The Lords therefore upheld the defender.

Register of
Privy
Council,
Series ii,
Vol. v,
p. 196.

The laird was appointed a Justice of the Peace in the year 1634.

Ibid. p. 384.

Sir David Barclay (Collairnie XII) lived in a most momentous period of Scottish and English history. He became owner of the estates twelve years before the accession of Charles I. He and his son, Robert, afterwards Collairnie XIII, both took an active part in the civil wars, and both signed the Covenant. It is probable that Sir David fought in the army of the Estates against the Royalist rising in Scotland under the Marquess of Montrose, in 1645, as later we find him mentioned in the records as Colonel Sir David.

He must not be confused with Colonel David Barclay (Urie I), son of the last laird of Mathers, a well-known leader in the civil war, who is constantly mentioned. A full account of Colonel David Barclay (Urie I) will be found in Part III of this History.

The execution of Charles I took place in January 1649. The Estates always denied that they had in any way participated in the affair, and at once received his son in Scotland, where he was duly crowned, at Scone, as King Charles II.

As a consequence Cromwell marched to the north and defeated the Scots at the battle of Dunbar, on September 3rd, 1650. While Cromwell was engaged in subduing the north, the Scottish army invaded England, and reached Worcester, where Cromwell overtook them and finally defeated them. This was the end of the civil war; Charles's cause was lost, and after many adventures he escaped to France.

Sir David joined the army of the Estates in the year 1644,

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

SIR DAVID
BARCLAY,
1613-1656,
Collairnie
XII.

Acts of
Parliament
(Scots),
Vol. vi (i),
p. 54.

and among the Acts of the "Committees of warr in the shires" there is the following entry :—

"The Estates of this Kingdome. . . ." Reciting "that this Kingdome be put partly into a posture of defence. . . . They have nominate and appoyntit to be Colonells of horse and foote, within the several sheriffdoms. . . ."

For "the sheriffdom of Fyffe and Kinroch" (30 lines of names) including Sir David Barclay of Collairnie.

Ibid. p. 202.

"On July 24th, 1644, appoynting the committees of warr in the several shires and divisions of the Kingdom. Shire of Fyffe and Kinroch" includes Sir David Barclay of Collairnie.

The laird of Collairnie was also appointed again in 1646.

Ibid. p. 662.

In the year 1647 Sir David Barclay, as bailie of the Regality of Lindores, had to obtain dispensation from the Estates for himself and his deputies to hold their courts, notwithstanding the Parliament. He was granted the necessary warrant.

On page 378 in a book called *The Army of the Covenant*, by Charles Sandford Terry, there is an interesting description of a pay sheet :—

"Accompt of Sir Adam Hepburne, from 14th December 1645.

Total for Rutmaister Sir David Barclay of Colerny, his troupe

£1735 : 0 : 0.

To 13 trouppers

100 : 16 : 0.

more „ 4 „

7 : 4 : 0.

„ „ 6 „

36 : 2 : 0.

To Lieutenant Horne, Cornet Clephane, quarter Term for themselves and 18 trouppers

£254 : 5 : 0.

Ibid. (2),
p. 186.

On February 15th, 1649, under "The Act for putting the Kingdom into a posture of defence," again we find in the list of persons to be Colonels of horse and foot, for the "presbiterie of Coupar," the name of the laird of Collairnie. This time the entry is "the lairds of Collerney elder and younger."

Ibid. p. 243.

Among the estates brought before the commission for re-valuation in the sheriffdoms, on May 8th, 1649, are included those of Collairnie.

Sir David Barclay witnessed the pacification of Scotland by General Monk, the settlement of the country under the Parliament and the re-establishment of episcopacy, and the Union with England in 1651. He died four years before the

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

Restoration of Charles II. The laird appears to have fallen into disfavour through his resistance to the imposition of episcopacy by the Parliament, but he did not survive to suffer the rigorous punishment meted out to such offenders.

SIR DAVID
BARCLAY,
1613-1656,
Collairnie
XII.

The penalty which should have been inflicted upon him fell upon his unfortunate widow. That lady was Dame Anne Riddell, whose name was prominently in the history of the suffering Kirk of Scotland in her day. On July 16th, 1674, the Lady of Collairnie was denounced as a rebel at the market cross of Cupar, "for not compearing to answer the Privy Council for the charge brought against her for keeping and being present at house and field conventicles and for inviting and countenancing 'outed' ministers in their invasion and intrusion upon the kirks and pulpits of Forglen, Balmerinoch, Colessy and Auchtermuchty, with Walsh and others in her company, in April, May and June, 1674." This denunciation did not cure Lady Collairnie of her contumacy, for in September of the same year she was once more declared a rebel, and an attempt was made to inflict upon her the fine that should have been exacted from her deceased husband. She does not seem to have survived this persecution, and her eldest son, John, managed to retain the property, which otherwise would have been confiscated.

By his first wife Euphemia Leslie, Sir David had four children: Robert, who succeeded him as Collairnie XIII; Jean, who died young and unmarried; Helen, of whom we have no further record; and Margaret, who married, in 1651, Sir Thomas Nairne of Sandfurd in Fife.

The laird married secondly Anne Riddell, who, as has been already stated, survived him. By her he had issue two sons: John, who evicted from Collairnie his half-nephew James, of whom later; and James, who died whilst a student at Edinburgh College and was buried at Cupar May 8th, 1665. He also had two daughters: Jean, of whom nothing is known; and Isobel, a posthumous child, born August, 1656, married first David Cunningham, merchant in Edinburgh, secondly Mr. John Carson, minister of Abdie in Fife. She died in 1724.

Sir David Barclay (Collairnie XII) died June 28th, 1656.

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

ROBERT
BARCLAY,
1656-1663,
Collairnie
XIII.

ROBERT BARCLAY

Robert Barclay succeeded his father Sir David, on June 28th, 1656, and died in 1663.

He was born about the year 1619, and, as has been stated, after fighting for the Estates against Montrose's Royalist rising, on the murder of Charles I, he joined the Scottish rebellion and, with his father, was deeply involved.

The first mention of him is on February 15th, 1649, when at the age of thirty he is appointed under "The Act for putting the Kingdom into a posture of defence" to be a colonel of horse or foot for the Presbytery of Cupar. In this record he and his father are styled "lairds of Collairnie elder and younger."

He must not be confused with the other Robert Barclay appearing at this time, who was Robert Barclay of Pierston, Provost of Irvine and Commissioner to Parliament.

In May 1654—that is, in the lifetime of his father—he was included in Oliver Cromwell's Act of Grace and Pardon and was fined £1,000 sterling.

Retours of
Service.

On September 2nd, 1656, Robert Barclay was served heir to his father Sir David in the barony of Collairnie and that of Pitblado and the lands of Kilmaron, Hilton and Boghall.

His debts were enormous and the property heavily mortgaged, the sum amounting to 43,000 merks. These financial embarrassments compelled him to part with some of the outlying lands, and it was at this time that he sold Carskerdo, which had been in possession of the family for nearly 500 years.

It is not improbable that the 43,000 merks, afterwards owed by Robert's son James to his half-uncle John, had originally been sums advanced by John's mother Anne Riddell to help her stepson Robert when he had difficulties with Cromwell. Anne was no doubt an heiress, as her grandfather, Sir James Anstruther, was a rich man and she was her mother's only child.

Robert Barclay married, in 1654, Marion, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of Sir James Scott of Rossie, in

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

Fife. She was the widow of Major-General Sir John Brown of Fordell, in Perthshire and in the parish of Arngask. Sir John was defeated and killed fighting against Cromwell at the battle of Inverkeithing, July 20th, 1651. Cromwell then marched on Perth and halted at Arngask to bury the dead general with full military honours. By his wife, Marion Scott, Sir John Brown left an only daughter, Antonia, married in 1667 to Alexander Dunlop of Dunlop, Ayrshire. They sold the estate of Fordell in 1669. Antonia was half-sister to the evicted James and his brother Thomas.

ROBERT
BARCLAY,
1656-1663,
Collairnie
XIII.

James, the elder of Robert Barclay's two sons, succeeded him as Laird of Collairnie, but was evicted from the barony by his half-uncle John in 1672 and died previous to the year 1681. The second son, Thomas, succeeded his brother James as heir-male of Collairnie.

Robert Barclay (Collairnie XIII) died at Edinburgh, and was buried, in the night time, at Collairnie, February 14th, 1663. His death occurred but two years after the Restoration of Charles II, but that monarch did little for the sufferers in the Royal cause.

Marion Scott outlived her husband and married thirdly, in 1667, William Mure of Rowallan, Ayrshire.

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

JAMES
BARCLAY,
1663-1681,
Collairnie
XIV.

JAMES BARCLAY

James Barclay, who succeeded his father Robert on February 14th, 1663, was a very young boy when he came into possession of the estates. He could not have been more than eight years of age, as his father married in the year 1654.

He received a precept of *clare constat* from Lord Crawford Lindsay and his elder son, Lord Lindsay, dated March 1st, 1672. This was for certain lands in which his grandfather Sir David (Collairnie XII) had been infeft by Lord Crawford Lindsay, as security for a loan of 18,000 merks, made on October 5th, 1651.

James Barclay (Collairnie XIV) did not hold the castle and estates for many years, for when he was about seventeen he was turned out by his half-uncle, John Barclay.

As has been already stated, James's father Robert had left the property heavily mortgaged and burdened his son with a legacy of many debts. John Barclay gradually acquired all the mortgages, amounting to 43,000 merks, besides sheriff's fees, and foreclosed, evicting his nephew. He obtained a decret against the young man on May 7th, 1672, and three months later a charter of appraisement, under the Great Seal of Charles II, by which in addition to the Barony of Collairnie he also acquired the office of Heritable Bailie of the Regality of Lindores.

James was living in the year 1678, and died before September 20th, 1681, leaving no issue.

THOMAS
BARCLAY,
1663-1734,
Collairnie
XV.

THOMAS BARCLAY

On the death of James Barclay, the last of the direct line to hold the Barony of Collairnie, the descent fell on his brother, Thomas, as heir-male.

Thomas, the second son of Robert Barclay (Collairnie XIII) and his wife Marion Scott, was born in 1663, the year of his father's death. His name appears in the previously mentioned Decreet of Appraisement by which his brother James was evicted from the barony in 1672.

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

In 1667, when he was but four years old, his mother married, for the third time, William Mure of Rowallan in Ayrshire, and took Thomas, the child of her late husband, to her new home.

THOMAS
BARCLAY,
1663-1734,
Collairnie
XV.

By William Mure she had an only daughter, Jean Mure of Rowallan, who married first William Fairlie, younger of Bruntfield, and secondly, as his second spouse, contracted at Edinburgh, June 16th, 1695, David, first Earl of Glasgow, and by him had issue.

On March 9th, 1682, there was a case before the Lords of Council and Sessions at the instance of his uncle, John Barclay, now of Collairnie, and his cousin and tutor John Leslie, fourth Lord Lindores, against Dame Marion Scott, Lady Rowallan (his mother), complaining that she had taken her son away to Ayrshire and was not educating him in a suitable manner, and stating that the Collairnie family "was of known loyalty and upon all occasions gave obedience to the Royal commands and adhered in the most difficult times to the Royal interest." They also stated that "he was being bred up in a family of fanatical and disloyal principles, not being permitted to visit or be acquainted with his nearest relations and friends, and denied all manner of education suitable to his quality . . . nor being sent to College. He had moreover been influenced to choose curators altogether strangers to his family, of known disaffected and disloyal principles."

It seemed, in John Barclay's judgment, that in these circumstances a supporter would be lost to his Majesty's interest, unless a remedy were provided.

It is so far creditable to a government which has a good many sins to its charge that when the case came before the Duke of York and the Privy Council, on John Barclay's petition, and both sides had been heard—namely, the uncle on the one side, and Lady Rowallan with the three curators, Montgomery younger of Skelmorley, the laird of Dunlop and Mr. John Stirling of Irvine, on the other—they decided that the young Barclay was of age to act and choose curators for himself, and that the defenders were not bound to produce him in court, thus frankly consenting that the young man

Chambers's
Domestic
Annals,
p. 436.

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

THOMAS
BARCLAY,
1663-1734,
Collairnie
XV.

should rest in the danger of being perverted from the loyalty of his family. (Register of the Privy Council.)

In 1708, after the death of his uncle John, Thomas Barclay (Collairnie XV) attempted to recover possession of the family estates.

He served himself nearest lawful heir-male of the late Robert Barclay (Collairnie XIII), his father, and also of the late Sir David Barclay (Collairnie XII), his grandfather. Both services dated October 23rd and recorded at Cupar February 9th, 1709. Thomas Barclay was at this date about 44 years of age. His claim was not successful, and, as we shall see, the property passed to his cousin Antonia.

There is no further record to be found of Thomas Barclay, and he seems to have become a person of little importance.

Cupar
Parish
Register.

He was buried at Cupar on December 19th, 1734. At his death without male issue the heir-male of the house of Collairnie devolved on John Barclay of Hiltarvet (see Pedigree XIV), a descendant of William Barclay in Johnstone, the second son of David Barclay (Collairnie IX), the first Baron of Collairnie, and husband of Janet Sandilands.

The heir-male of the Collairnie line to-day is Hugh Arthur Barclay, son of the late David Hay Barclay.

REV.
THOMAS
BARCLAY
of Albany.

THE REV. THOMAS BARCLAY OF ALBANY

Some writers have confused Thomas Barclay (Collairnie XV) with a certain Thomas Barclay who matriculated at St. Salvator's College, St. Andrews, at about this time, and have presumed that Thomas (Collairnie XV) was sent to that College as the result of the complaint of his lack of education.

Barclays of
New York,
by Moffat,
p. 42.

"Thomas Barclay, M.A., of St. Salvator's" was ordained, under that description, as deacon and priest successively, in May 1707, by Henry Compton, Bishop of London. On May 31st of the same year he signed the Act of Uniformity, and was then appointed chaplain to the garrison at Fort Orange, Albany, N.Y. He landed in Boston in November, 1707, and was later appointed missionary to the Mohawk Indians.

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

The Rev. Thomas Barclay was appointed missionary to the Indians by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and among their records are many of his letters, giving accounts of his work and of the building of the church of St. Peter at Albany. In a letter dated at Albany, April 17th, 1713, he writes as follows :—

REV.
THOMAS
BARCLAY
of Albany.

“ Please give my humble services to Mr Hodges, the Society’s treasurer, and acquaint him that I continue My Brother Henry Barclay and his Spouse my Attorneys, as also that I heartily thank him for the punctuall payment of my Salary.”

This mention of a brother Henry may at some future time afford a clue to the origin of the Rev. Thomas Barclay, minister of Albany, but the present compiler has been unable to trace his parentage.

A letter from his wife, Anna Dorothea Drauyer, dated at Albany, May 22nd, 1722, shows that the closing years of the Rev. Thomas Barclay’s life were darkened by a mental affliction, so grave as to render necessary actual physical restraint. In July 1724 there is a further letter from Mrs. Barclay saying that her husband was “ continuing in the same deplorable condition ” and asking for assistance, as the family were starving.

The Rev. Thomas Barclay was living in 1725, but appears to have died shortly after that date. His descendants became a notable family in America, and at the time of the War of Independence remained loyal to the English throne. The family carry the arms of the Pierston Barclays to-day.

Dr. de Lancy Hethcote Barclay, of Baltimore (d. 1900), who made many researches in both Scotland and England, without feeling at all committed to the point of view, was inclined somewhat to the belief that the Rev. Thomas was possibly, if not probably, of the Pierston family.

Mr. R. Burnham Moffat, in his valuable book *The Barclays of New York ; Who they are and who they are not ; And some other Barclays*, published 1904, has dealt fully with the descendants of the Rev. Thomas Barclay of Albany.

The Lands of Collairnie after 1672

JOHN
BARCLAY
of Col-
lairnie,
1672-1687.

John Barclay of Collairnie, eldest son of Sir David Barclay (Collairnie XII), by his second wife, Anne Riddell, became the possessor of the Barony of Collairnie and the office of Bailie of Lindores in 1672.

As has been already stated, Robert (Collairnie XIII), owing to financial embarrassments, had been obliged to raise heavy mortgages on the family estates. John Barclay had acquired these mortgages, which may have been originally held by his mother, Anne Riddell, who was the only child of Sir John Riddell and his wife, a daughter of Sir James Anstruther, and was probably wealthy.

We have seen under James Barclay (Collairnie XIV) that John Barclay, having obtained a Decreet of Appraisement, evicted his half-nephew from the Barony in 1672.

John Barclay married Jean Gordon, a daughter of John Gordon of Cairnbarrow, Aberdeenshire, the marriage contract dated May 8th, 1669 (her mother was Euphemia Barclay). By her John Barclay had two sons and five daughters. His eldest son, John, succeeded him, of whom later. His second son, David, who was born in 1678, was probably twin with John. He was known as "in Montquhanny" and was tutor of Collairnie during the minority of his niece, Antonia, the heiress of Collairnie. He married and died without male issue.

Collairnie
Evidences.

John Barclay had also five daughters, Christian, Anna, Helen, Jean and Isobel. He died in 1687, and was succeeded in the Barony of Collairnie and the office of Bailie of Lindores by his eldest son,

JOHN BARCLAY,

who on June 19th, 1702, obtained a "precept furth of Chancery," following upon a retour of special service in his favour, as son and heir of the deceased John Barclay, his father. He also got a Charter of Resignation and Novodamus, under the Great Seal of Queen Anne, of the lands and Barony of

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

Collairnie and the office of the Bailie of Lindores, on a process of resignation of Sir David Barclay, his grandfather (Collairnie XII), and also upon two adjudications against Thomas Barclay of Collairnie, surviving heir-apparent of the deceased Robert Barclay of Collairnie his father, and brother and heir-apparent of the deceased James Barclay (Collairnie XIV). Which charter was dated at Windsor Castle, October 1st, 1704, and recorded at Cupar, December 14th, 1707.

Reg. Mag.
Sig.
L. 82,
No. 154.

By this charter John Barclay was declared the rightful heir, and the Barony of Collairnie was reconstituted by a new erection. In this charter the succession was declared to be "heirs whomsoever"; consequently when John Barclay died, leaving an only daughter, Antonia, she became sole heiress of the estate, to the exclusion of her cousin Thomas and his descendants.

ANTONIA BARCLAY

Antonia Barclay, Lady of Collairnie, was a very young child when she succeeded her father in the estate of Collairnie. She was served heir to him in the Bailiary of the Abbacy of Lindores, January 9th, and in the lands and Barony of Collairnie, February 21st, 1710-11.

ANTONIA
STEUART-
BARCLAY,
Lady of
Collairnie,
1709-1780.

Antonia married in 1717 Henry Steuart, second son of Sir James Steuart of Goodtrees, county Lanark, Lord Advocate of Scotland, and nephew of Sir Thomas Steuart, Bart., of Coltness, Lanarkshire, and Provost of Edinburgh. He was born in 1697 and was under age at the time of his marriage.

Henry Steuart assumed the additional surname and the arms (not matriculated). He became a member of the Scottish Bar.

In 1747 Antonia Steuart-Barclay received the sum of £215, as compensation for the abolition of the office of Bailie of Lindores, which the Barclays of Collairnie had held for over two hundred years.

She and her husband had issue, with other children who died young :—

1. James Steuart-Barclay, their heir.

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

2. William Steuart-Barclay, who succeeded his brother.
3. Antonia, married in 1744 John Leslie of Lumquhat, an officer in Gardiner's Dragoons.
4. Margaret, married in 1754 James Steuart of Allanton.

JAMES
STEUART-
BARCLAY of
Collairnie,
1780.

JAMES STEUART-BARCLAY

James Steuart-Barclay of Collairnie succeeded to the estates February 10th, 1780, and died unmarried.

WILLIAM
STEUART-
BARCLAY,
1780-1783.

WILLIAM STEUART-BARCLAY

William Steuart-Barclay of Collairnie, who succeeded his brother James in 1780, held the Barony for only three years, and died in 1783, aged forty-seven.

He married first, in 1756, Euphemia Angus and by her had an only daughter Elizabeth, who married Arthur Robertson, M.D., of Antigua.

By his second wife, Elizabeth Hay, daughter of Peter Hay of Leys, he had with other issue :

SIR HENRY
STEUART-
BARCLAY of
Collairnie,
1783-1851.

SIR HENRY STEUART-BARCLAY,

who was born in 1765 and succeeded his father in 1783. He was an ensign in the Jamaican Regiment of Foot, March 18th, 1782 ; lieutenant 50th Foot (Royal West Kent Regiment), April 1st, 1783 ; transferred to the 29th Foot (Worcestershire Regiment), October 15th, 1788. He was afterwards a captain in the Perthshire Militia.

In 1790 Sir Henry sold Collairnie, Kilmaron, Hilton and Pitblado, to Francis Balfour, M.D., of Fernie, county Fife, and the estates of Collairnie passed from the Barclay family, who had held them for over 450 years.

The
Scottish
Barclays
p. 71.

Sir Henry Steuart-Barclay succeeded his kinsman, the eighth Baronet of Coltness, on August 12th, 1839. He died without issue in 1851.

The Barclays of Wavertree Lodge

In Burke's *Landed Gentry* (1865 edition), under the heading "The Barclays of Wavertree Lodge," there appears the lineage of a cadet branch who claim descent from the Barclays of Collairnie.

Their progenitor was a George Barclay of Collairnie, said to have been born in the year 1679. No other mention of a George Barclay has been found either in the *Collairnie Evidences* or the records of the time.

George Barclay married first Grace Clayton, of Goosnargh, county Lancaster, and secondly Alice Rigbye of the same place, by whom he had issue Thomas, who succeeded him, and other children. He died in 1724.

His son Thomas married Dorothy, daughter of Robert Thomson of Kilham, county York, by whom he had issue one surviving son, George Barclay of Burford Lodge, Surrey, who sat as M.P. for Bridport, and died June 19th, 1819. George married July 13th, 1782, Rebecca Brockhurst, and by her had three sons. The eldest, Thomas Brockhurst Barclay of Wavertree Lodge, Lancaster, married Sarah Peters, daughter of Henry Peters of Betchworth Castle, and died without issue. The second son, George Perks Barclay of Burford Lodge, was born in 1784 and married in 1810 Maria, daughter of Henry Boulton of Givons Grove. He had issue two sons, who both died unmarried, and four daughters: Maria, married in 1842 to Richard Fuller of The Rookery, Dorking; Rebecca, married in 1843 to George James Barnard Hankey of Fetcham Park, Leatherhead; and Juliana and Emily, who lived in the village of Westcott, near Dorking, and both died unmarried.

PEDIGREE XIV.

Heirs Male of Collairnie

DAVID BARCLAY, Collairnie IX. First = Janet Sandilands, daughter of Sir John Baron. Killed at Pinkie, Sept. 7th, 1547. Sandilands of Monance and Cruvie.

Sir David Barclay, Collairnie X. = Margaret Wemyss, daughter of Sir John Wemyss. Died 1587. (See the Barclays of Collairnie.)
 William Barclay = Elizabeth Bethune of Creich, Fife. Died before 1611.
 Robert Barclay. Had a son James of Lutherie.
 Jean = John Barclay. Barclay of Touch.

William Barclay of Hilton in Pitblado. Died s. p.
 James Barclay of Lindifferon (Fife Records). Died 1646.
 David Barclay, on an inquest in 1626 (Fife Records).
 John Barclay of Castlefield, Cupar (Fife Records).
 Thomas Barclay.
 Robert Barclay of Balmeadow.
 Christian = James Barclay Pringle.

Oliver Barclay of Lindifferon. Service 1653. Acted for Collairnie (Fife Records). Died s. p. c. 1700.
 John Barclay of Lindifferon. Obtained a bond from Lovel 1663 (Fife Records). Died before 1703.

John Barclay of Kincaple. Born c. 1650. Confirmation = Elizabeth Paterson of to his father in 1703 (Fife Records). Died c. 1738. Dunmure.

Oliver Barclay, a merchant in Dundee (Dundee Register). = Margaret Reid, daughter of William Reid, in 1695.
 (1) Jean Black = John Barclay of Hiltarvet. Born c. 1675. Died 1748. Heir-male of Collairnie (XVI).
 (2) Jean Ireland, relict of Walker of Rungay, Fife.
 David Barclay.
 Henry Barclay of Dansie.
 Christian, born 1672, married David Wallace.

John Barclay. Baptized February 9th, 1698. Died s. p.
 William Barclay. Baptized December 5th, 1703. Died 1726.
 John Barclay, married Catherine Melville of Boyes. Issue 3 sons, all died as infants.
 Oliver Barclay, married Euphemia Gourlay. Died 1782. Issue 3 daughters.
 Arthur Barclay of Hiltarvet. Baptized at Cupar 1711. Died 1791. Heir-male of Collairnie (XVII).
 Jean Russell.
 Thomas Barclay. Baptized October, 1714.

James Barclay. Born 1742. Died unmarried. Died s. p.
 John Barclay. Baptized at Cupar 1743. Died 1827. Heir-male of Collairnie (XVIII).
 Jane, daughter of John Mackinley, in 1781.
 William Barclay. Died unmarried.
 Arthur Barclay. Born 1752. Died s. p.
 Arthur Barclay. Born February, 1752. Died young.
 Alexander Barclay. Born September, 1754. Died young.
 Oliver Barclay. Died young.
 Arthur Barclay. Died in Jamaica. Unmarried.

Arthur Barclay. Born 1782. Died October 4th, 1853. Heir-male of Collairnie (XIX).
 Jane Hay, daughter of Hugh Hay of Paris. His cousin.
 John Barclay. Died an infant.
 John Barclay. Died unmarried in 1853. A merchant in Glasgow.
 James Barclay. Born December, 1790. Died August, 1866. Unmarried.
 Robert Barclay. Died young.
 Hugh Barclay, LL.D. Deputy Sheriff of Perth. Born January, 1799.
 Margaret, daughter of William Buchanan.

John Barclay. Died young.
 Arthur Hay Barclay. Heir-male of Collairnie (XX). Born 1823. Succeeded to Paris. Died June 28th, 1873.
 Jane Wilson, daughter of James Wilson. She died 1843.
 Euphemia. Jane. Mary. Christina.
 Robert Buchanan Barclay, I.S.O. Local Government Board, Edinburgh.

Arthur James Barclay. Born May 14th, 1849. Died January 18th, 1855. Died s. p.
 David Hay Barclay. Heir-male of Collairnie (XXI). Born July 2nd, 1853. Died December 6th, 1930.
 Marie, daughter of Francis Doughty, in 1900.

Hugh Arthur Hay Barclay. Heir-male of Collairnie (XXII). Born August 1st, 1901.
 Margaret Eleanor Bennett.
 Alice Hay Barclay.
 Gilbert Hugh Hay Barclay. Born August 12th, 1851. Married to Louisa Jones of Nelson, New Zealand. Issue Hugh, born 1881.
 Edmund Francis Hay Barclay. Born November 26th, 1858.
 William Herbert Hay Barclay. Born May 21st, 1861.
 Walter Reginald Hay Barclay. Born May 20th, 1861.
 Elmyra Agnes Hay Barclay. Alice Gertrude Hay Barclay.

David Arthur Hay Barclay. Born December 7th, 1931.

The Barclays of the West Country

The first Barclay to appear in the records of the West of ARDROSSAN. Scotland is Richard de Berkeley, styled "Dominus de Ardrossan." He is mentioned once, by Timothy Pont, in his *History of the Cuninghame* (1604-1608), as witnessing a charter of Sir Richard de Morville, Lord of Cuninghame, in 1140, granting land to the monks of Kilvining. There is good reason for assuming that he was a younger son of John de Berchlai (Towie I).

All subsequent Lords of Ardrossan are styled of that place, without family surname. In 1148 we find Fergus de Ardrossan, in 1266 Brice de Ardrossan, in 1296 Godfrey de Ardrossan, swore fealty to Edward I and subscribed the Ragman Roll. The Lords de Ardrossan continued to hold the castle until the year 1357, when, another Godfrey de Ardrossan having died without male issue, the estate was carried by the marriage of the heir-female to Sir Hugh Eglintoun of that Ilk.

There is no evidence whatever to show that the Lords of Ardrossan, subsequent to Richard de Berkeley, in 1140, were of the Berkeley family, and we may conclude that he had no issue, or that he was only temporarily in command of Ardrossan.

The Barclays of Kilbirnie and Crawford-John have been KILBIRNIE. erroneously assumed to be descendants of Richard de Berkeley of Ardrossan, but it seems clear that the founder of their line was Walter de Berkeley, son of Roger de Berkeley (Towie V), who with his brother Sir Hugh de Berkeley, Justiciar of Lothian, signed a treaty with the Welsh, as has already been related.

Tradition in the Towie Line has always held that Sir Walter settled in the west of Scotland and married the co-heiress of Crawford-John and Kilbirnie, and that he was known as "of Ayrshire."

Scottish
Barclays,
p. 109.

Sir Walter is supposed to have died in 1286.

The second Lord of Kilbirnie and Crawford-John was JOHN DE BERKELEY, so styled in a charter dated June 11th, 1309, which is printed in the *Red Book of Menteith*.

PEDIGREE XV.

Kilbirnie, Ladyland and Pierston Lines

SIR WALTER DE BERKELEY, Towie VI^B, of Ayrshire. With his brother = . . .
Hugh (Towie VI) made a treaty with the Welsh in 1258. Died 1286.

John de Berkeley, Kilbirnie II. So = . . .
styled in a charter dated 1309.

Sir Hugh de Berclay, Kilbirnie III, Lord of half = . . .
of Crawford-John. Made a grant of Haymore 1347.

Sir David Berclay, Kilbirnie IV, Lord = . . .
of half of Crawford-John. In ward 1359.

Sir Hugh Berclay, Kilbirnie V, Lord of half = . . .
of Crawford-John. Gave charters in 1407.

Archibald Berclay, Kilbirnie VI, Lord = . . .
of half of Crawford-John. Succeeded
1430. Died before 1456.

David Barclay, Ladyland I. = Helen Douglas, daughter
Sasine of Kellie in 1442. of James Douglas of Pier-
Sasine of Pierston, 1443. ston and Kellie.

John Berclay, Kilbirnie VII, = . . .
Lord of half of Crawford-John.

Robert Barclay, Ladyland II, = . . .
endowed a chaplain, 1477.

David Barclay, Pierston I. = . . .
Died before 1489.

Marjory Berclay, = Malcolm
Lady of Kilbirnie. Crawford.

John Barclay, Ladyland III. = . . .
Witness 1499.

Ninian Barclay, Pierston II. = Agnes Bruce,
Served heir 1489. Living 1509-10.

Archibald Barclay, Ladyland IV. = . . .
Witness to a charter in 1506.

William Barclay, Pierston III. Succeeded = Marion
1502. In 1513 he is known as "grandson Cunningham.
of the second David."

David Barclay, Ladyland V. = Margaret
Fought at the battle of Lang- Crawford.
side. Died before 1580.

Robert Barclay, Pier- = Catherine, daugh-
ston IV. Sasine 1529. ter of Wallace of
Died 1531-2. Cairnhill.

David Barclay
of Drumnair.
Janet Barclay.

Richard Barclay
of Kirkland.
Margaret Barclay.

Hugh Barclay, Lady- = Isobel
land VI. Sasine 1580. En- Stewart.
gaged in the Spanish plot.
Died s.p. 1597.

David Barclay, Lady- = . . .
land VII. Received the
estate from Hugh in
1593.

John Barclay,
Pierston V.
Died 1550, un-
married.

William Barclay, Pier- = Janet, daughter
ston VI. Served heir of Hugh Mont-
to his brother 1552. gomerie of
Died July 17th, 1584. Stane.

Sir David Barclay, = (1) . . .
Ladyland VIII. (2) Elizabeth,
Died before 1629. daughter of Alex-
ander Cunning-
ham of Corschill.

William Hugh.
Barclay,
Burgess
of Irvine.

William Barclay, = Isobel, daughter of
Pierston VII. Robert Hamilton of
Married 1565. Dalnuir.
Died 1586.

Robert Barclay
of Brydskirk.

Ninian Barclay
of Warrix.

David Barclay, Ladyland
IX. Sold the estates in
1631.

William Barclay, Pierston VIII. Born = Jean, daughter
1570. Married 1592. Died 1628. Great of John Boyle
grandfather of Sir Robert Barclay of of Kelburne.
Pierston. See *Burke's Peerage*.

Gavin Barclay.
Ninian Barclay
of Edinburgh.
Purchased
Brydskirk.

Patrick Barclay. Died
1595, unmarried.
George Barclay, Bailie
of Glasgow.

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

SIR HUGH DE BERCLAY (Kilbirnie III), Lord of Kilbirnie and Crawford-John, who on February 26th, 1347-8, made a grant of his lands of Haymore to his vassal John Mackmoran for services rendered and to be rendered to him. Haymore (Haymuir) was a farm in the parish of Stewarton, and part of the Barony of Bonshaw in Ayrshire.

KILBIRNIE.

Pont's
Cuning-
hame, p. 102.

SIR DAVID BERCLAY (Kilbirnie IV) of Kilbirnie and half Crawford-John appears to have inherited the estates as a youth, as we find in the Exchequer Rolls that he was in ward in the year 1359.

SIR HUGH BERCLAY (Kilbirnie V) was the next owner of the estates of Kilbirnie and Crawford-John; he was the father of two sons. About the year 1407 he granted to his eldest son, Archibald, a charter of half all his lands of "Ledilandis de Kylbyny, in the Barony of Cuninghame, Sherifffdom of Are, viz.:—Langlandis, Welhirst, Milnside, half of Resslezet and Auchinhuffe." And by another charter he granted to his son David the other half of the lands of "Ledilandis, viz.: Estircathus, Closingarthe, Hutehirst, Gatehirst, Thyrnelehill and half of Resslezet." These charters have no date, but appear to have been granted at the same time, as they are both attested at Kilbirnie by the same witnesses. They were confirmed by King James I, at Edinburgh, March 25th, 1430.

Pont's
Cuning-
hame, p. 308.

Ladyland
Charter
Chest.

Sir Hugh appears to have died about the year 1430, leaving two sons. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Archibald (Kilbirnie VI). David, his second son (Ladyland I), assumed that territorial designation, and of him later.

ARCHIBALD BERCLAY (Kilbirnie VI) inherited the estates from his father about the year 1430. He lived in the reigns of James II and James III, and, as has been already pointed out when writing the history of other branches of the family, it was at this time that the country was plunged into civil war. Nobles were warring against each other, and but few charters were drawn and witnessed, and we have no records of Archibald.

He died in or before the year 1456.

JOHN BERCLAY (Kilbirnie VII) succeeded his father,

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

KILBIRNIE. Archibald, about the year 1456. In that year he was fined by the Sheriff of Lanark, Lord Hamilton, on September 30th. The entry in the Exchequer Rolls is as follows :—

Exchequer
Rolls,
Vol. vi,
p. 162.

“ Amerciament of John Berclay of Kilbirnie for his lands which he holds of our Lord the King in Crawford-John.”

Acta
Auditorum,
p. 32.

On May 16th, 1474, John Berclay and George Montgomery fought an unsuccessful action against John Stewart of Buchan before the Lords Auditors.

John Berclay died before 1481 and was succeeded in the estates of Kilbirnie and Crawford-John by his only child, Marjory.

Exchequer
Rolls,
Vol. ix,
p. 68.

MARJORY BERCLAY (Kilbirnie VIII) had sasine as heir to her father, John Berclay, in the year 1481.

Reg. Mag.
Sig.,
1424-1513,
No. 2490.

She married, in 1470, Malcolm Crawford of Greenock, a descendant of the family who originally owned Crawford-John. They had issue, and on April 24th, 1499, the Lady of Kilbirnie resigned her lands to their eldest son, Malcolm Crawford. The charter of resignation was witnessed by John Berclay (Ladyland III).

The Barclays of Kilbirnie thus ceased to exist. The family of Crawford are now represented as heirs-of-line by that of Shaw-Stewart, Barons of Greenock and Blackhall.

The old castle of Kilbirnie was built by the Barclays during the first half of the fourteenth century, prior to the general introduction of firearms, as is shown by the absence of gun ports. It was unfortunately destroyed by fire in the year 1757. The old tower still stands, an imposing structure, 41 ft. long by 32 ft. broad. The walls are 7 ft. thick.

The Barclays of Ladyland

The old house on the estate of Ladyland, in the parish of LADYLAND. Kilbirnie, spoken of by Timothy Pont as "ane strong Tower" seems to have been built for defensive purposes. It was pulled down in 1815, but a portion still remains which is 6 ft. thick.

DAVID BARCLAY (Ladyland I) was the second son of Sir Hugh Berclay (Kilbirnie V), who granted to his younger son, David, the estate of Ladyland in the year 1407.

David Barclay was known as "of Ladyland."

He married Helen Douglas, the youngest daughter of James Douglas of Pierston, Ayrshire, and Baron of Kellie, Forfarshire. She was co-portioner with her sisters: Agnes, who married John Blair of Adamton, and Margaret, who married Archibald Crawford of Auchinames.

David Barclay had sasine of a portion of Kellie in 1442, and half the lands of Pierston in 1443.

Exchequer
Rolls,
Vol. ix,
p. 657.

Agnes Blair, Archibald Crawford and David Barclay resigned their lands and Barony of Kellie to William Ochterlony, confirmed by Crown charter signed at Stirling, November 4th, 1443.

Pont tells us that David Barclay was witness to a Crown charter in 1451-2. We know that he was living in the year 1456, when his second son was styled "Master and Patron of Pierston," as will be shown later.

David and his wife Helen Douglas had two sons, the eldest of whom, Robert, succeeded to the estates of Ladyland, while the younger, David, received the lands of Pierston (see that line).

ROBERT BARCLAY (Ladyland II) succeeded his father in the estate of Ladyland. He is mentioned in the *Muniments of Irvine*, Vol. i, as endower of a chaplaincy in the church of Irvine, on August 18th, 1477.

JOHN BARCLAY (Ladyland III) succeeded his father, Robert, before the year 1499, for on April 24th of that year, as has been already stated, he was one of the witnesses to a charter of resignation by Marjory Barclay, Lady of Kilbirnie,

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

LADYLAND. in favour of her eldest son. The list of witnesses is interesting and includes Thomas Crawford and James Crawford “filiis naturalibus dicte Marjorie,” John Barclay of Ladyland and David Barclay in Boghouse.

ARCHIBALD BARCLAY (Ladyland IV) appears in a charter dated December 18th, 1506, by which John Lord Sempill granted the lands of Kilbrachen in Renfrewshire for chaplaincies in the College of Lochkynneoth, diocese of Glasgow. The witnesses include Robert Crawford of Kilbirnie, Florimund Sempill, Archibald Barclay and others.

Reg. Mag.
Sig.,
1424-1513,
No. 3020.

Among the Laing Charters, dated November 10th, 1537, there is an instrument of sasine, proceeding on a precept from King James V, dated November 8th, for infefting John Fullarton as nearest and lawful heir of his father, the late John Fullarton of Corsby, in the lands of Troon, with fishings, the lands of Fullarton with fishings from Troon inclusive to the mouth, and those of the water of Irvine from the mouth, etc., and other lands, taking security for £253 13s. 4d. of the fermes of the said lands. The witnesses include David Blair of Adamton, Archibald Barclay and George More, presbyter of Glasgow diocese, “by apostolic authority notary public.”

Laing
Charters,
p. iii.

In neither of these charters is Archibald Barclay designated as of Ladyland, but the dates and the names of his co-witnesses Robert Crawford and David Blair make it safe to assume that he was the Laird of Ladyland.

DAVID BARCLAY (Ladyland V) was one of a jury of eleven in the trial of Patrick Houston of that Ilk and others for invading Andrew Hamilton of Cockno within the burgh of Dumbarton, on March 18th, 1564.

Pitcairn's
Trials,
Vol. i, p. 450.

Montgo-
meries of
Eglinton,
Vol. ii,
p. 192.

Register of
Privy
Council,
Vol. i, p. 625.

With several other noblemen and gentlemen of Ayrshire, he joined the standard of Mary Queen of Scots at Hamilton in Lanarkshire and fought in the battle of Langside, May 13th, 1568, when her cause was lost and she fled to England. Apparently in consequence of this, on May 24th, 1568, he was charged to give up Ladyland House as a seditious person, “an enemy to the King's Majestie and common weal of Scotland.”

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

In 1576 he seems to have had a feud with his kinsman Malcolm Crawford of Kilbirnie, as we find in the Register of the Privy Council that bonds were given that they should both be of good behaviour.

LADYLAND.
Register of
Privy
Council,
Vol. ii,
p. 548.

He married Margaret Crawford, and by her, who was alive on April 24th, 1593, he had issue two sons: Hugh, who succeeded him, and David, who on the death of his brother without male issue inherited the estate of Ladyland. He had also a daughter Isobel, who married, as his second wife, Hugh Crawford of Kilbirnie.

HUGH BARCLAY (Ladyland VI) had sasine as heir to his father, David, in 1580. Early in life he "imbibed Popish principles" and was obliged to leave the country. In 1587 he returned, and in a list of "Certaine Grievors" of the Kirk of Scotland given into His Majesty on February 20th of that year he is included among those who "pollute the land with idolatrie." It was said of him that he was "lately come out of Flanders, an apostate, reasoning against the truth and blaspheming."

He was deeply involved in the "Spanish plot," an account of which has already been given in this History, and was mentioned in Kerr's confession as "Hugh Barclay of Ladyland." He was imprisoned in Edinburgh, but shortly released. He then came under suspicion of having treasonable correspondence with the Jesuits and was committed a prisoner to Glasgow Castle, but escaped and fled to Spain. He returned to Scotland with a party of his friends, and took possession of the Rock of Ailsa, using it as a temporary station for forces which the King of Spain was to send. One night he met a party of his enemies on the shore, and to avoid the disgrace of capture he rushed into the sea and was drowned.

In happier days this Laird of Ladyland had associates of a different class. He was a friend of Montgomerie, the author of *The Cherry and the Slae*. Two sonnets written by him addressed to Montgomerie have been preserved.

He married Isobel Stewart, who was probably of the family of Stewart of Fairlie Crevoche, in the parish of Stewarton,

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

LADYLAND. county Ayr. Isobel Lady of Ladyland appears in the will of John Barclay, "in Kilbirnie," in July, 1618. Hugh died without issue in 1597.

Pont's
Cuning-
hame,
p. 310.

Reg. Mag.
Sig.

DAVID BARCLAY (Ladyland VII) succeeded his brother Hugh, who had executed a conveyance of his estate on April 24th, 1593, in favour of David and his heirs-male, and on their failure to the nearest heir-male of entail of Hugh, to be held of himself, with a reservation of a life-rent out of them to his mother, Margaret Crawford, and to Isobel Stewart, his own spouse. This disposition was confirmed May 7th, 1593.

Scottish
Barclays,
p. 112.

The name of David's wife is not known, but he had issue three sons: Sir David, who succeeded him; William, a burgess of Irvine, who in 1619 with his spouse was infeft in a certain tenement in that burgh; and Hugh, who was witness to a sasine in 1616 and again in 1619. David died before the year 1606.

SIR DAVID BARCLAY (Ladyland VIII) was served heir to his father David in the 20 merk land of old extent of Ladyland and Auchenuiff on March 25th, 1606. The honour of knighthood was conferred on him by James VI.

In 1617 he gave a sum of money on loan to Hugh, fifth Lord Sempill. He was probably identical with the Sir David Barclay who was, on August 25th, 1625, summoned to Court concerning his mission to Spain.

Sir David seems to have married twice. His second wife was Elizabeth Cunningham, daughter of Alexander Cunningham of Corsehill, county Ayr, and relict of John Crawford, younger of Crawford-land.

By his first marriage he had issue an only son, David, who succeeded him.

Scottish
Barclays,
p. 112.

Sir David died before October 15th, 1629.

DAVID BARCLAY (Ladyland IX) was served heir to his father in the estates of Ladyland and Auchenuiff on October 15th, 1629.

His father had become cautioner for a debt in 1621 which had never been paid, and in 1631 he was, as his heir, forced to pay this, with costs, by the order of the Lords of Session.

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

It was at the instigation of John Blair of Cloberhill, in the parish of Stewarton, who in the same year was infeft in the estate of Ladyland.

The estate was sold in 1669 to Captain William Hamilton, son of James Hamilton of Arcoch, from whose family it passed in 1710.

Whether David Barclay, the last Laird of Ladyland, married or left any issue is unknown, and who is the heir-male or heir-of-line to-day it is impossible to discover, but that some members of the family continued to reside in the parish of Kilbirnie up to the middle of the eighteenth century seems certain.

Scottish
Barclays,
p. 112.

The Barclays of Canal Bank, who are descended from Robert Barclay "in Kilbirnie" and his wife Elizabeth Sheddou, and the Barclays of Abbey Mills, Paisley, descended from John Barclay "in the parish of Kilbirnie," are stated to have been of the Ladyland stock. These families have been fully dealt with by Captain Leslie Barclay in his *History of the Scottish Barclays*.

The Barclays of Pierston

PIERSTON.

DAVID BARCLAY (Pierston I) was the second son of David Barclay (Ladyland I), who had sasine of the lands of Pierston, as heir to his father-in-law, James Douglas, in 1443.

The first mention of him is in a charter dated July 16th, 1456, when he exchanged "the Browylands with the pertinents lying within the ancient village of Pierston" for the lands of Caprieston, the property of Robert Cunningham of Cunninghamhead, county Ayr, the transaction being "in pure excambie." In this deed he is styled "Master and Patron of Pierston."

Scottish
Barclays,
p. 51.

In another charter dated November 18th, 1461-2, he is called Lord of Pierston.

David Barclay died in the year 1489.

NINIAN BARCLAY (Pierston II) succeeded his father, David Barclay (Pierston I), in the year 1489. He was retoured heir to his father in the £10 lands of Pierston, and in ten bolls of meal from the lands of Bourtreehill, etc., April 24th, 1489.

He married Agnes Bruce (styled Agnes Bruce, Lady of Pierston), and by her, who was living in January, 1509-10, he had a son William Barclay (Pierston III).

Ninian Barclay died before the 10th July, 1501.

Exchequer
Rolls,
Vol. xii,
p. 712.

WILLIAM BARCLAY (Pierston III) was retoured heir to his father, April 11th, 1502, and had sasine of Pierston, the lands of Bourtreehill, Bertanholm, Bogside and Borrowmill, in the parish of Irvine in 1502-3.

Reg. Mag.
Sig.
1424-1513,
No. 2484.

On November 24th, 1509, he is witness to a grant by John Crawford to Robert of Cunninghamhead and Margaret Mure, his wife, of the lands of Mydle.

Scottish
Barclays,
p. 86.

He was also witness to a Crown charter, dated July 10th, 1510.

In the *Protocol Book of Gavin Ross* (1512-1524) there is an Instrument from Robert Cunningham of Cunninghamhead, which states as follows: "Notwithstanding that William Barclay of Pierston freely resigned the lands of Caprieston, which the late Ninian Barclay and William himself held in

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

security in the hands of the said Robert, as superior by staff and baton from himself, he binds himself anew to infeft William Barclay in full form and grant a new charter and sasine." PIERSTON.
Scot. Rec.
Soc.
No. 32.

He also appears in a precept signed March 6th, 1515-16, and in a letter disposing of some property at Pierston to one Adam Boyd, April 5th, 1527. He was a witness to a proclamation at the Cross of the burgh of Ayr, January 2nd, 1519. He is again a witness in the Tolbooth of Ayr for David Blair, son and heir apparent of the late John Blair of Adamton, "a noble young man, true heir of Adamton, and heir portioner of Pierston, proving his age." *Ibid.*
No. 362.

He appears twice as an arbitrator in the year 1527. And in the Accounts of the Lords Auditors for the same year he is given credit for a sum of £13 6s. 8d. received from him, due on the lands sold to Adam Boyd. *Ibid.*
Nos. 578,
770.

William Barclay married Marion Cunningham, and by her he had issue three sons and two daughters. His eldest son, Robert, succeeded him. David, his second son, was known as of Drummuir, and his third son, Richard, of Kirkland. His two daughters, Janet and Margaret, are both mentioned in the will of their nephew William (Pierston VI). The laird died before April 20th, 1529.

ROBERT BARCLAY (Pierston IV) had sasine as heir of his father on April 20th, 1529, done in the Tolbooth of Ayr, April 6th, 1529. Scot. Rec.
Soc.
Gavin Ross,
No. 981.

He had a charter of his father, in favour of himself and his spouse, of the lands of Law, on the estate of Pierston, September 15th, 1518.

He married Catherine Wallace, daughter of Wallace of Cairnhill. The laird held the estates for only a very short period and died before February 21st, 1531-2, leaving issue two sons and one daughter. His eldest son John succeeded him in the estate of Pierston and his young son, William, succeeded his brother, who died without issue.

JOHN BARCLAY (Pierston V) succeeded his father, Robert, before February 21st, 1531-2. He was a minor, and on attaining lawful age he had sasine on November 7th, 1539.

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

PIERSTON. In 1530 Robert Tempiltoun of Tourlandis became cautioner for Lawrence Crawford of Kilbirnie in 600 merks "that John Barclay shall be safe from bodily injury in terms of letter from the King."

Scot. Rec. Soc. Protocol Book of Gavin, No. 1077. In 1548 he was at law with his brother William. The laird died without issue between Whitsunday and Martinmas 1550, and was succeeded by his brother.

WILLIAM BARCLAY (Pierston VI) had sasine, as heir to his brother John, January 23rd, 1551-2, the lands having been in non-entry for a year and a term.

Exchequer Rolls, Vol. xviii, p. 509. He is described in a deed dated at Lanark, December 10th, 1550, as "William Barclay, brother german to the late John Barclay of Pierston."

He married Janet Montgomerie, daughter of Hugh Montgomerie of Stane, county Ayr, elder surviving son of the Honourable William Montgomerie of Stane (second son of Hugh, first Earl of Eglinton, and his wife, Helen Campbell, daughter of Colin, first Earl of Argyle).

By his wife, Janet, William Barclay had three sons and one daughter: William, who succeeded him in the lands of Pierston, and is often mentioned as "fiar" of that estate; Robert, who succeeded to Brydskirk, and had a son David, who sold that estate; and Ninian, who inherited Warrix and was in the possession of these lands in 1587. The lands of Warrix remained in the hands of this branch of the Barclays of Pierston until the year 1777, when Charlotte Barclay of Warrix married, as his second wife, George Colquhoun of Tilliquhoun, county Dumbarton.

William Barclay (Pierston VI) had, as has been already stated, a daughter Margaret, who died in her father's lifetime before 1578. She married Alexander Cunningham of Toir.

Scottish Barclays, p. 88. William Barclay (Pierston VI) was witness to a surety by Hugh, third Earl of Eglinton, and George Buchanan of that ilk, for the Earl of Menteith "appearing before the Privy Council when required and keeping good rule," dated at Holyrood, February 16th, 1577-8.

He died July 17th, 1584.

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

WILLIAM BARCLAY (Pierston VII) first appears in the year 1564 in the accounts of the Lord High Treasurer, in an entry as follows :—

“ £40 in settlement of a charter of confirmation of the £10 lands, formerly extending from Pierston and Righouse with the tower, fortalice and mill and multures, lying within the sherifffdom of Ayr, granted to William Barclay, son and apparent heir of William Barclay of Pierston, and his heirs and assigns.”

Accounts of
Lord High
Treasurer,
Vol. xi,
p. 273.

There is a Bond of Manrent by William Barclay, “fiar of Pierston,” to Hugh, third Earl of Eglinton; it is dated August 29th, 1577, and is signed “William Barclay, younger of Pierston.”

Memorials
of Mont-
gomeries of
Eglinton,
Vol. ii,
p. 216.

In the Register of the Privy Council of King James VI, we find an entry dated March 9th, 1574-5, showing that William Barclay “fiar of Pierston” obtained a decret charging Margaret Cunynghame, relict of “umquhile Maister David Barclay” of Drummuir, and William Lyn her spouse, to “flit and remove themselves, servands, subtenentis, guidis etc. from the 46s. land of Drummuir in the parish of Pierston.” He had been infested in these lands in 1564.

Register of
Privy
Council,
Vol. ii,
p. 438.

He succeeded his father on July 17th, 1584. On February 27th, 1584-5, he had a precept for infesting him in the Templelands of Pierston.

He married Isobel Hamilton (contract dated May 10th, 1565), daughter of Robert Hamilton of Dalmuir, by whom he had issue five sons and one daughter. His eldest son, William, succeeded him. Gavin became a burgess of Irvine and died in 1604. Patrick, who died in June, 1595, apparently unmarried, is mentioned as “son lawful to late William Barclay of Pierston” in 1606 in the Commisariat of Glasgow (1547-1800). George, a merchant and bailie of Glasgow, acted as executor to his brother Patrick, and also to his sister-in-law Jean Boyle, Lady of Pierston, of whom later. His will was confirmed at Glasgow March 21st, 1654-5. Ninian was apprenticed to John Somervell of Edinburgh, February 26th, 1600-1, and became a merchant and bailie of that burgh. He purchased the estate of Brydskirk from his cousin David Barclay, as before mentioned. His will was confirmed at Edinburgh, May 16th, 1629.

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

PIERSTON.

William Barclay (Pierston VII) died June 26th, 1586, and was succeeded by his eldest son.

Exchequer
Rolls,
Vol. xxii,
p. 461.

Pont's
Cuning-
hame,
p. 348.

WILLIAM BARCLAY (Pierston VIII) was evidently born in 1570, as on attaining lawful age he had sasine, "as heir to his father, December 13th, 1591, the lands having been in the King's hands for five and a half years by reason of ward." He had previously received precept of infefting him in the lands of Drummuir in October, 1586.

On December 19th, 1589, he was charged before the Lord Chancellor, Sir John Maitland of Thirlstane, for assisting William Cunningham of Tourlands, put to the horn for not surrendering Cunninghamhead to the above Chancellor. The entry is as follows :—

Register of
Privy
Council,
Vol. iv,
p. 446.

"William Barclay of Pierston, Lawrence Lin of Bourtriehill etc. . . . to the number of eight Score persons all bodin in weirlike manner with jakkit, lang gunnis and pistollettis, they have collected mails and duties tenents and repaired to Cunninghamhead kept by the Chancellor's servands and shot and discharged their said gunnis and pistollettis at the windows thereof."

Scottish
Barclays,
p. 90.

He had a Crown charter in favour of himself and his spouse of the £2 6s. lands of old extent of Law, on the estate of Pierston, dated June 17th, 1592. On March 30th, 1605, he was served tutor to his niece, Jean Barclay, daughter of the late Master Gavin Barclay, his brother, and on March 8th, 1609, he was retoured heir-general to William Barclay (abavi), his great-grandfather's father (Pierston III).

Pont's
Cuning-
hame,
p. 348.
Reg. Privy
Council,
Vol. v,
p. 703.

He appears in a bond, dated 1598, as principal, together with John Crawford of Kilbirnie, David Barclay of Ladyland and many others.

Ibid.
Vol. vi,
p. 745.

On August 31st, 1602, he is cautioner for Robert Barclay, his uncle, for 500 merks . . . Bonds subscribed at Irving before Ninian Barclay, Provost of Irving, Lawrence Lyn, and Mr. Gavin Barclay.

William Barclay (Pierston VIII) married May 24th, 1592, Jean Boyle, eldest daughter of John Boyle of Kelburne (ancestor of the Earls of Glasgow), by his spouse Marion Crawford, second daughter of Hugh Crawford of Kilbirnie.

HISTORY OF THE BARCLAY FAMILY

Her maternal grandmother was Isobel Barclay, daughter of PIERSTON.
David Barclay (Ladyland V).

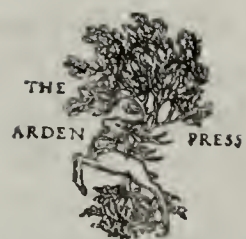
By Jean Boyle, Lady Pierston, who died in July, 1631, he had with other issue a son Robert (Pierston IX).

On June 25th, 1627, the King confirmed a charter of William Barclay of Pierston, being the marriage settlement of his son Robert. The witnesses included George Barclay, merchant and citizen of Glasgow.

Reg. Mag.
Sig.
1620-1633,
No. 1093.

William Barclay (Pierston VIII) died August, 1628. He was the great-grandfather of Sir Robert Barclay of Pierston, who was created a baronet of Nova Scotia, October 22nd, 1668.

The remaining generations of the Barclays of Pierston to the fourteenth baronet, the present holder of the title, Sir Colville Herbert Sanford Barclay, Bart., of Pierston, co. Ayr, born May 7th, 1913, have been set forth in *Burke's Peerage*. The history of the family has been ably dealt with by Captain Leslie Barclay in his *History of the Scottish Barclays*.



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